Engraved By Chas. E. Hall, N.Y.

H. C. Lodge

DATE MICROFILMED
June 13, 1985
ITEM # 1
PROJECT and ROLL # XBLU 7102 55
G. S. CALL # 1425555

AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

A NEW CYCLOPEDIA

Compiled Under the Editorial Supervision of

A NOTABLE ADVISORY BOARD

ILLUSTRATED

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF UTAH
14774
Nov. 1931

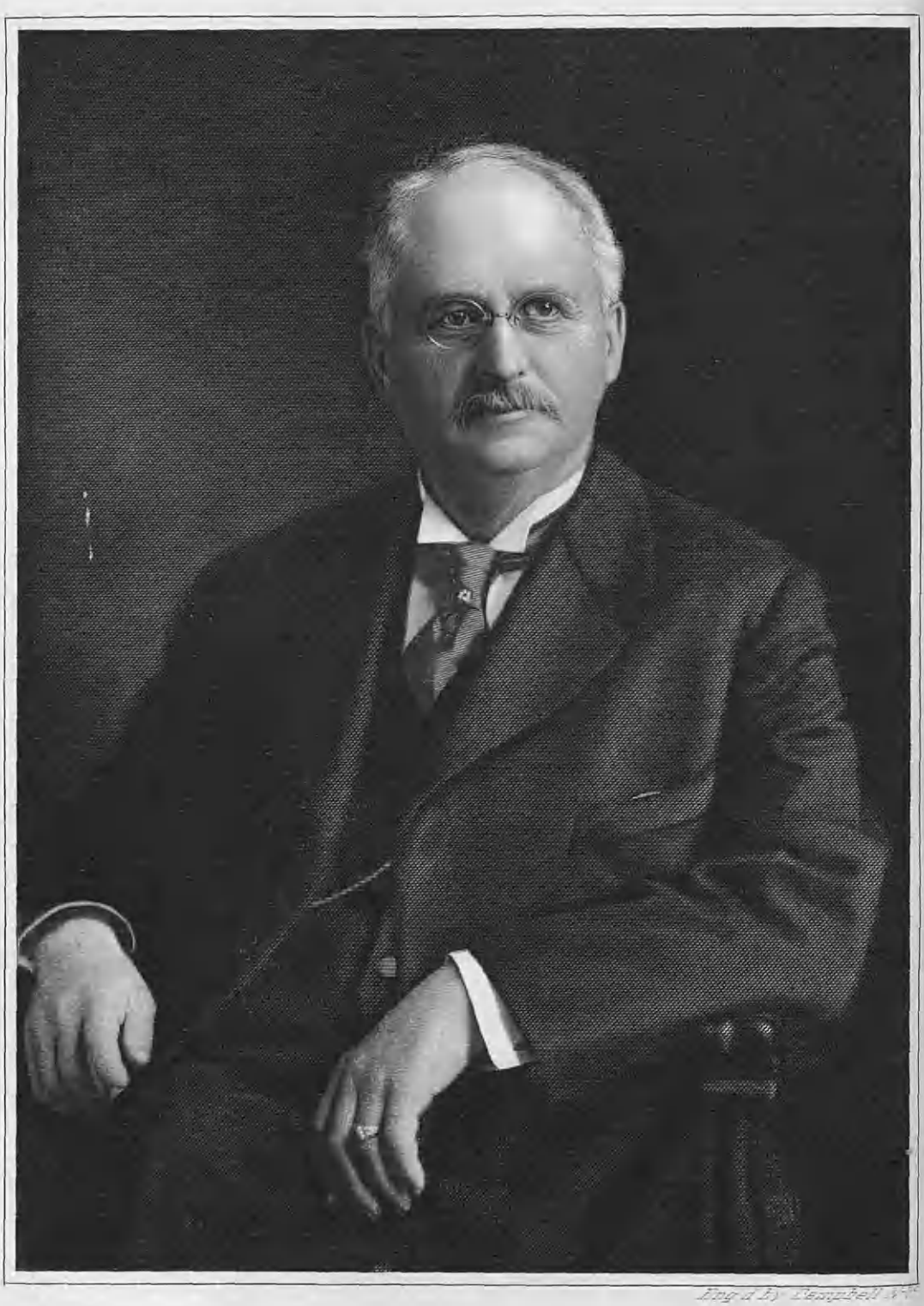
VOLUME XXVI

REF 920.073 Ex19a v.26

US/CAN 973 D36e v.26

Published under the Direction of
THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Inc.
New York
1926

BIOGRAPHICAL



Engd & by Campbell N.Y.

Hon. Rollin S. Woodruff

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

WOODRUFF, Hon. Rollin Simmons,

Ex-Governor of Connecticut.

Gubernatorial honors fall to the lot of relatively few men, and the men thus chosen for the highest position within the power of a State to bestow are practically without exception men of unusual calibre, of brilliant minds and records, of outstanding executive ability. Governor Woodruff was one of these men, and he will go down on history's pages as the man who successfully piloted the Commonwealth of Connecticut through one of its stormiest periods. His death in 1925 removed from the State one of its foremost citizens, patriots, politicians, statesmen and business men, and that he was a credit to his distinguished ancestry and an honor and a credit to the State which he served so ably is an irrefutable fact, conclusively proved by the biographical record of his useful, beneficent and constructive life and labors, which follows herewith.

Rollin Simmons Woodruff was born in Rochester, New York, on July 14, 1854, a son of the Rev. Jeremiah and Clarissa (Thompson) Woodruff, and he traced his ancestry back to Mathew Woodruff, who came from his native England and settled in Hartford, Connecticut, in the year 1634. His father was a noted divine of the Presbyterian Church, and was in charge of a pastorate adjacent to Rochester at the time of his son's birth. Rollin Simmons Woodruff spent the first fifteen years of his life in that little village, attending the public schools of the community, and at the end of that time removed with his parents to New Haven, Connecticut, where he embarked upon his business career by becoming an errand boy in a local hardware store.

Thus, at the early age of fifteen years, when most boys are still in grammar school, Rollin S. Woodruff had started to make his own way in the world. His educational advantages had been considerably limited, but nothing daunted, he amplified his training by constant and close observation, by continuous reading, and by reason of the fact that he had an unusually retentive memory. His mind was naturally keen, and his judgments were quick and concise, as well as incisive. He remained in the hardware business, and in a few years had risen to a position of power, influence and affluence. Intense and aggressive in action, everything to which he set his hand seemed destined for success, and in various commercial, industrial and financial institutions he became valued for his wise counsel, progressiveness and executive ability. Among some of his chief connections may be mentioned the following: President of the well and widely known firm of C. S. Mersick & Company, of New Haven, iron and steel wholesalers; president of the White Adding Machine Company, of that city; president of the Connecticut Computing Machine Company; a member of the board of directors of the American Hardware Company, of New Britain, Connecticut; and a director of the Mechanics' Bank of New Haven. He had been connected with C. S. Mersick & Company for more than fifty years, and as president and half-

owner he contributed in great measure to that company's success and advancement. Upon the announcement of his death all departments of the firm were closed for several days, which memorial action was followed by various other firms with which the governor had been closely identified. Mr. Woodruff was an excellent example of the "self-made man," for he had achieved success and attained a position of prominence solely through his own efforts and initiative, and by reason of his own outstanding abilities and capabilities. In addition to the business and political prominence to which he rose, ex-Governor Woodruff received educational recognition in 1921 by being elected a trustee of Wesleyan University, which institution had already conferred upon him the degree (honorary) of Doctor of Laws in 1908. He was also a trustee of the Norwich State Hospital and of the Grace Memorial Hospital of New Haven. He was an active member of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce, the Union League Club, the New Haven Lawn Club, the Quinnipiack Club, and the Race Brook Country Club. His hobby was farming, in which he indulged freely during the later years of his life on his beautiful estate "Rollwood," in Guilford, Connecticut, having removed to this combination country estate and farm from his Edwards Street home in New Haven several years before his demise.

Rollin Simmons Woodruff's career in public affairs was progressive, and carried him to the highest office in the State. He served as State Senator in 1903, and was president *pro tempore* of the Senate, an office carrying with it the appointment of standing committees and the duty of presiding in the absence of the lieutenant-governor. At the following election he was chosen lieutenant-governor, and held that office from 1905 to 1907, serving under Governor Henry Roberts of Hartford. He was elected governor of the State of Connecticut in 1906, and in this vastly important office served for one term, from 1907 to 1909. His governorship was a stormy one, for his legislature was politically antagonistic. He vetoed unimportant bills in no uncertain terms, several of which the legislature over-rode, conducting itself as its successor did in over-riding the vetoes of Governor Templeton in 1921. Early in his administration he became the center of the memorable legislative controversies owing to his commendable and undeviating advocacy of the creation of a public utilities commission in place of the then existing railroad commission. Governor Woodruff fought hard, against tremendous odds, for the establishment of this commission, but the General Assembly remained constantly at issue, and continued to over-ride his vetoes. Today, the Public Service Commission is an integral and most important part of the State Government, and it is largely due to the firm stand taken by Governor Woodruff that this commission was later created. He was often spoken of in later years as "the father of the Public Utilities Commission." Although his administration was a particularly stormy one, Mr. Woodruff gained the respect and esteem of the entire State, who admired his fighting qualities and never-give-up attitude. Corruption existed to a deplorable degree throughout all the departments of the State Government, and Governor Woodruff cleaned house with a thoroughness and efficiency that lasted for many years. Altogether Mr. Woodruff's incumbency as governor was characterized by almost hectic activity, and

Samuel D. Drury

the great amount of good that he was able to accomplish, hampered as he was on all sides, was of an enduring quality. The 1907 Legislature did not adjourn until August 1, and it has been claimed for it that it was the most animated one in the history of the State. Mr. Woodruff held no public office after his retirement from the governorship, but continued nevertheless to take an active interest in public affairs. He was frequently a delegate to State and National conventions, and even during the last legislative session during his life he was a frequent and always influential visitor at the State Capitol. He was a man of dignified and imposing appearance, and as governor of the State he not only fully acted the part but looked the part as well. After his death the following editorial appeared in one of the New Haven newspapers:

The sudden, though not wholly unexpected, death of Rollin S. Woodruff removes from the list of Connecticut's former governors one of those brilliant figures that have adorned the pages of State history after inconspicuous starts in life. The job of errand boy in a hardware store is not one in which future governors are usually found, and to have worked from that humble position on through the vicissitudes of business to a commanding position in commerce, then to the chief executiveship of the State, is an accomplishment that tells more than words can the nature of the timber of which Mr. Woodruff was made. Connecticut has lost a valued citizen; New Haven, one of its business pillars.

Governor Woodruff's home life was not unmarked by sorrow, and his death leaves but one member of his immediate family alive. That is his widow, who was Kaomeo E. Perkins, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary I. (Cooke) Perkins, of New Haven, whom he married on January 14, 1874. Governor and Mrs. Woodruff were the parents of three children, none of whom are alive today.

The death of ex-Governor Rollin Simmons Woodruff occurred at his estate "Rollwood," in Guilford, Connecticut, on June 30, 1925, his death being due to heart trouble, from which he had suffered for some time. Funeral services were held at the home in Guilford, Connecticut, on Friday, and were conducted by Dean Charles R. Brown of the Yale Divinity School and the Rev. Richard Clapp, pastor of the United Church of New Haven. Burial followed in Evergreen Cemetery. Mr. Woodruff is survived only by his wife, who makes her home at the present time at No. 325 St. Ronan's Street, New Haven, Connecticut. In closing this record of the life and labors of one of the most prominent, progressive, upright and honorable statesmen of his generation, the following excerpts from an editorial in the "Hartford Courant" are especially fitting:

Governor Woodruff made his own way, and in boyhood lacked many of the advantages which others enjoyed, a fact which not unfrequently appears to have contributed to the subsequent advancement of the person so deprived. He was not afraid to work as a boy, and his ability and energy made him one of the prominent business men of New Haven and resulted, following his term as State Senator and as Lieutenant-Governor of the State, in his nomination and election to the office of Governor in 1906. Although the governorship was the last public office he held, he continued to take an active interest in politics. He was an able man and the type of citizen that carries on the best traditions of the founders of the Commonwealth.

DRURY, Samuel Dwight,

Bank President.

The family name Drury is derived from the Old French *druerie*, a lover; a "love." Alice Druerie is on record in the Hundred Rolls of Huntingdonshire, and Nigel Drury on those of Yorkshire, A. D. 1273.

The Drury titled families descend from a nobleman of Normandy who came into England with William the Conqueror. John Drury, of Thurston, in County Suffolk, Knight, was his son and heir, from whom descend the sixth generation, Sir Roger Drury, will dated 1420, founder of the Drury family of Rougham, in County Suffolk, and Nicholas Drury, founder of Drury of Hawsted, who added the cross tau in chief to the Drury arms, because he went with John of Gaunt, by way of Spain to the Holy Land.

Arms—Argent, on a chief vert a cross tau between two mullets pierced or.

Crest—A greyhound courant or.

(I) Hugh Drury, carpenter, said to be son of Obed Drury, was born in England, in 1616, died in Boston, Massachusetts, in July, 1689. He landed in Boston in 1640, had a grant of land at Sudbury, 1640-41, sold his house and lot there in 1646, and removed to Boston, where he was a freeman in 1654, constable 1655-6, member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, 1659, and afterwards its lieutenant. He, with Deacon Henry Allin, owned the Blue Bill Tavern in Boston as early as 1674, and the inventory of his estate, July 30, 1689, mentions "one-half of that house Mr. Wheeler lives in and Coopers Shopp, £150"; and the partition of his estate, April 21, 1692, sets off to his grandson, Thomas Drury, "One moiety or halfe part of the house and land commonly called and knowne by the Castle Taverne in Boston aforesd neer Mr. Oliver's dock, the sd house and land being in partnership between the sd Hugh Drury and the beforenamed Henry Allin."

He married (first) Lydia Rice, said to be daughter of Edmund Rice, of Sudbury, from Berkhamstead in Hertfordshire. She was born in March, 1627-28, died in 1675. He married (second), in October, 1676, Mary, widow of Rev. Edward Fletcher, of Boston. She died in 1680. The graves of Hugh Drury and wife, Lydia, are in Chapel Burial Ground, Boston. Children, both by first marriage: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Thomas, born in Boston. Child by second marriage: 3. Hugh, Jr., born July 19, 1677, died in infancy.

(II) John Drury, son of Hugh and Lydia (Rice) Drury, was born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, May 2, 1646, and died in Boston, in September, 1678. He was a house carpenter, a member of Old South Church in 1672, lieutenant in King Philip's War, 1675; left property valued at £562, 15s. 6d., all in Boston. He married Mary Shrimpton, and they were the parents of the following children, born in Boston, Massachusetts: 1. Thomas, of whom further. 2. Mary, baptized July 7, 1672.

(III) Thomas Drury, son of John and Mary (Shrimpton) Drury, was born in Boston, August 10, 1668, and died in Framingham, Massachusetts, in November, 1723. He was active in town affairs of Framingham, deputy to the General Court in 1701, and town clerk eleven years, selectman thirteen years, schoolmaster and lieutenant in 1713, captain in 1719, conveyancer, etc. He married, December 15, 1687, Rachel Rice, born May 10, 1664, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Moore) Rice, of Sudbury, Massachusetts. Children, except the first two, born in Framingham, Massachusetts: 1. Caleb, of whom further. 2. Thomas, born August 29, 1690, at Sudbury; married, in 1719, Sarah Clark. 3. John, died in April, 1754; married, May 21, 1719, Susannah Goddard. 4. Mary, married, January 1, 1712-13, David Bent, of Framingham. 5. Rachel, married, in December, 1718,

George Fairbank. 6. Lydia. 7. Elizabeth, born June 22, 1701; married (Isaac?) Morse. 8. Micah, born May 2, 1704. 9. Uriah, born January 17, 1706-7.

(IV) Caleb Drury, eldest of the nine children of Thomas and Rachel (Rice) Drury, was born at Sudbury, Massachusetts, October 5, 1688, and died about 1733, at Framingham. He married, October 10, 1706, Elizabeth Eames, born April 11, 1685, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Eames) Eames. Children, born in Framingham, Massachusetts: 1. Josiah, born September 17, 1707; married, October 9, 1733, Hannah Barron. 2. Daniel, of whom forward. 3. John, born June 18, 1711; married, November 22, 1733, Anne Gleason. 4. Caleb, born May 22, 1713; married May 27, 1735, Mehetabel Maynard. 5. Asenath, born January 9, 1714. 6. Seville (Senill), born January 11, died June 2, 1714-15. 7. Zedikiah, born April 30, 1716, died in Temple, New Hampshire, in November, 1777. 8. Ebenezer, born October 5, 1718. 9. Joseph, born December 19, 1720; married, in 1744, Lydia Willard, of Sherborne. 10. Elizabeth, born July 30, 1721; married, December 20, 1743, Thomas Winch.

(V) Daniel Drury, second of the ten children of Caleb and Elizabeth (Eames) Drury, was born in Framingham, Massachusetts, April 25, 1709, and died in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, June 9, 1786. He settled in Shrewsbury after marriage. He married, July 14, 1729, Sarah Flagg, born May 11, 1703, in Sudbury. She died in 1775. Their children, born in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, were: 1. Caleb, born September 9, 1730; married (first), November 1, 1756, Sarah Goodale. 2. Isaac, born December 25, 1731; married, December 25, 1754, Lois Muzzey. 3. Ebenezer, of whom forward. 4. Sibillah, born April 17, 1736; married, September 2, 1760, Gershom Drury. 5. Sarah, born November 23, 1738, died July 20, 1740. 6. Ann (twin), born November 23, 1738, died in 1740. 7. Daniel, baptized August 10, 1740; married, in 1765, Sarah Knowlton, daughter of Abraham Knowlton. 8. Abigail, born February 8, 1742-43; married (first), December 16, 1763, Charles Adams, Jr.

(VI) Ebenezer Drury, third of the eight children of Daniel and Sarah (Flagg) Drury, was born at Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, January 17, 1734, and died at Pittsford, Vermont, August 19, 1818. He removed after marriage to Templeton, Massachusetts, where he had a relative, Thomas Drury, of Shrewsbury, who, with his wife, Huldah (Taylor) Drury, settled there just after marriage in 1755, but returned to Shrewsbury. In 1776 he bought land and settled in Pittsford, Vermont. Ebenezer Drury was a minute-man in Captain Job Cushing's company at the Lexington "alarm"; but was in Captain Benjamin Cooley's company in Colonel Warren's regiment, November 8-13, 1778, from Pittsford, Vermont; again in Captain Cooley's company under Colonel Ebenezer Allen, May 30 to June 6, 1780, and his account for post-riding and scouting was approved by the State of Vermont, June 27, 1781. He proved his largeness of heart in the famine of 1788-90. He was Pittsford's representative in 1779-82, in the State Assembly. He married (first), September 26, 1761, Hannah Keyes, daughter of Ebenezer and Tamor (Wheelock) Keyes, born in April, 1742, died December 12, 1777; (second) Thankful, surname unknown, died August 8, 1791; (third) Mary Jackson. Children, born in Shrewsbury and Templeton, Massachusetts, by first marriage: 1. Luther, born in Shrewsbury, November 25, 1762. 2. Calvin, of

whom forward. 3. Sarah, born June 16, 1767; married ——— Horton. 4. Ebenezer, born March 10, 1770; married Lucy Flint. 5. Abel, born February 7, 1772, settled in Highgate, Franklin County, Vermont. 6. Hannah, born March 30, 1774; married ——— Keith. 7. Lois, born August 10, 1776; married Daniel Farrington. Children by second marriage, born in Pittsford, Vermont: 8. Daniel, born April 18, 1780. 9. Jonathan, born February 21, 1782. 10. Elisha, born July 12, 1784; married ——— Ladd. 11. Needham, born September 3, 1786; married Clara Ladd. Child by third marriage, born in Pittsford, Vermont: 12. Mary, born June 10, 1795; died January 7, 1798.

(VII) Calvin Drury, son of Ebenezer and Hannah (Keyes) Drury, was born in Templeton, Massachusetts, May 8, 1765, and died in Pittsford, Vermont, December 22, 1843. He came to Pittsford with the other members of his father's family. He located on the home farm upon which he built a home. He was industrious, frugal, of sound judgment, and took a deep interest in everything pertaining to the prosperity of the town and the Christian Church, being a deacon. He married (first), about 1790, Azubah Harwood, born in Bennington, July 17, 1772, daughter of the Rev. Eleazar and Elizabeth (Montague) Harwood, early settlers in Bennington, Vermont, in 1762, who settled in Pittsford in 1780. She died December 17, 1824, and he married (second), September 22, 1825, Sarah Weed, daughter of Jacob Weed. Children by first marriage, born in Pittsford, Vermont: 1. Nathan, born August 23, 1791, died September 17, 1791. 2. Amos, of whom forward. 3. Hannah, born May 21, 1795; married Orin Field. 4. Isaac, born November 12, 1797; married Betsey Van Allen. 5. Electa, born March 26, 1801; married Israel Hayden. 6. Sabrina, born April 20, 1803; married Thomas Tiffany; (second) C. R. Pierce; (third) Albert S. Tott. 7. Abigail, born March 7, 1805; married A. J. Tiffany. 8. Elizabeth, born March 21, 1810; married H. B. Prentiss; (second) Charles H. Kellogg. 9. Ebenezer Harwood, M.D., born August 7, 1813; married three times. 10. Lois, born September 20, 1815; married William F. Wallace. Children by second marriage: 11. Calvin W., born August 5, 1826. 12. Sarah A (twin), born August 5, 1826.

(VIII) Rev. Amos Drury, son of Calvin and Azubah (Harwood) Drury, was born in Pittsford, Vermont, December 18, 1792, and died there, July 22, 1841. He studied at the common school and academy, and worked on his father's farm until he was of age. He was converted and joined Pittsford Church at eight years of age, and desired to be a minister; but to gratify his father, he studied medicine. After one course at Castleton Medical Institute, however, he felt it his duty to follow his original bent, and studied theology with Rev. E. H. Darman, of Georgia, Vermont, and Josiah Hopkins, D.D., of New Haven, Vermont. He was licensed to preach in the fall of 1818 by the Addison Association, and first settled as pastor of the Congregational Church in West Rutland, Vermont, June 4, 1819, whence he was dismissed April 22, 1829, and installed pastor at Fair Haven, Vermont, May 6, 1829. He left Fair Haven in May, 1837, and was installed pastor of the Congregational Church at Westhampton, Massachusetts, June 29, 1837, where he preached until his death while on a visit to his home town. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Middlebury

College in 1824. He married, February 7, 1820, Sarah P. Swift, daughter of Silas and Sally (Parmela) Swift, of Fairfax, Vermont, who died at Westhampton, August 23, 1864. She was born February 28, 1800. Children, first five born at West Rutland, Vermont: 1. Amos Kellogg, of whom forward. 2. George Burden, born July 12, 1821, died March 30, 1891, lived in Northampton, Massachusetts; he married (first), June 15, 1848, Sarah H. Kingsley, daughter of Oren Kingsley; (second), September 12, 1861, Marianne Bartlette. 3. Sarah Azubah, born December 28, 1825, died March 21, 1897; married Royal Baxter Rice, of Williamsburg, Massachusetts. 4. Horace, born April 27, 1828, died September 9, 1828. 5. Henry (twin), born April 27, died September 9, 1828. 6. Horace Henry, born September 25, 1829, died April 19, 1833. 7-8-9. Three children who died in infancy.

(IX) Amos Kellogg Drury, eldest of the nine children of Rev. Amos and Sarah P. (Swift) Drury, was born in West Rutland, Vermont, July 12, 1821, and died in Northampton, Massachusetts, October 11, 1902. He was married, November 9, 1845, to Charlotte Helena Parmelee (see Parmelee VII). Children born in Fairfax, Vermont: 1. George Newton, born September 14, 1846, died in Northampton, May 29, 1925; married, December 26, 1866, Sarah Ann Hunt, daughter of Alonzo Hunt, of Fairfax, Vermont. 2. Samuel Dwight, of whom forward. 3. Frederick Harriot, born April 12, 1859; married, June 18, 1888, Sara Benton, daughter of Lewis Dwight Parmelee.

(X) Samuel Dwight Drury, a member of the tenth American generation, descended from Hugh Drury, the immigrant ancestor, was born in Fairfax, Vermont, November 8, 1850, second son of Amos Kellogg and Charlotte Helena (Parmelee) Drury, and died in Northampton, Massachusetts, November 3, 1923. Part of his childhood was spent in Fairfax, but later the family removed to Greensboro, Vermont. When a young man he went to Northampton, Massachusetts, where he spent the remainder of his life. In March, 1881, he was employed by The Northampton Institution for Savings, where he served in various capacities until 1889, when he was made treasurer. In 1921 he was elected president of this institution, which office he held until his death. He was identified with civic and patriotic movements in Northampton, and filled many positions of trust. For twenty-seven years he was treasurer of the Clarke School for the Deaf. For twenty-eight years he was a deacon of Edwards Church. He was also a director of the Northampton National Bank, and a member of the Northampton Chamber of Commerce, the Monday Night Club, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Mayflower Society, and the Northampton Historical Society, of which organization he was president at the time of his death. He was a descendant of at least three Revolutionary ancestors, of two Connecticut governors, Welles and Leete, and of Richard Warren, of the "Mayflower."

His friend of many years, Professor Henry M. Tyler, first Dean of Smith College, and now president of the Northampton Historical Society, wrote this appreciation of Mr. Drury, which was printed in "The Congregationalist":

He was a man of peculiar beauty of character, holding the esteem of the community, a man of gentleness and strength, with a rich mingling of mental and spiritual qualities to draw people to him and enable him to influence and help them.

Born and brought up in a quiet country life in Vermont, he came to Northampton to a

modest position in a retail store. His sterling character led to his being called, after a short time, to a place of responsibility in the bank. He won universal confidence and respect in business, and was constantly in demand to occupy positions of trust. He was independent and firm in his convictions and principles, but lived at peace with all men through his conciliatory spirit and quiet courtesy of conduct. His charm of personality assured him a multitude of friends. He was for forty-seven years a member of Edwards Church, ready always with quick sympathy and efficient counsel and help. He was prepared to lead with sure and sane advice, or to follow with cordial support. In whatever position he was placed, he proved himself diligent in business, serving the Lord.

Samuel Dwight Drury married, November 8, 1887, Celeste Frances Hough, daughter of Seabury Denison and Irene L. (Smith) Hough, both of whom were descended from Revolutionary ancestors, —the former also from John Alden and Elder Brewster of the "Mayflower." Children, all born in Northampton, Massachusetts: 1. Marian, born December 6, 1890. 2. Elliot Dwight, born July 17, 1893; married, April 21, 1917, Madeline Eloise, daughter of William Guinan, of Northampton; their son, Robert Elliot, was born March 24, 1918, in Greenfield, Massachusetts. 3. Alden Monteith, born January 18, 1895, an aviator in the World War; married, August 24, 1917, Flora Allen, daughter of Wallace Allen, of Florence, Massachusetts. Children: Allen Stuart, born September 2, 1918, in Houston, Texas; Anne Elizabeth, born July 3, 1924, in Whittier, California. 4. Irene, born October 30, 1896. 5. Winthrop Stuart, born November 17, 1902.

(The Palmerley-Permerly-Parmelee Line).

The surname Parmelee, according to the late Charles Wareing Bardsley's "Dictionary of English and Welsh surnames," is a variation of Palmerley, a place-name, which he says "doubtless exists somewhere in the South of England, though so small a place that it has escaped detection." The name means the meadow or lea belonging to Palmer, or of the "palmer," or pilgrim to the Holy Land. Thus the name in its earliest forms was Palmerlea, Palmerley, and Palmerly. The name is today found in a variety of disguises, all the changes or corruptions being due to the fact that early town clerks and keepers of vital statistics were not, as a rule, educated men, and were forced to write the name's given them as they sounded. Among the names, derived from the original Palmerley, in use today are: Parmele, Parmly, Parmalee, and Parmelee, the latter being preponderant. A rare American spelling of the surname is Parmelin, and does not have—as is commonly supposed—any connection with the Swiss-French family of Parmelin. The heraldic device, given below, is found in Matthews' "American Armoury and Blue Book" for the descendants of John Permerly, of Guilford, Connecticut, the common ancestor of the American Parmelees.

Arms—Gules, two bars wavy argent, in chief three mullets of six points or.

Crest—A covered cup between two wings sable, each charged with a mullet of the third.

Motto—Beatus qui partitur. (Blessed is he who shares).

(I) John Parmelee, the progenitor of the family in America, probably had his patronymic spelled and misspelled in a greater number of forms than any other English immigrant to the New World. He has been called, and so appears in as many different records, John Palmerley, Permmerly, Permerlee, Parmele and Parmelee. "Palmerley" was undoubtedly the name as it was spelled when he left England, for Hotten's "Lists of Emigrants," on page 58, says:

John Palmerley (aged 20), for New England, 1635, in the Elizabeth and Ann Barque.

Thus, John Palmerley and his son John (referred to above) left their home in England, in 1635, took passage in the ship "Elizabeth and Ann," and settled in Guilford, Connecticut, where, four years later, old records refer to the father as "John Permerly." He is said to have come from Kent or Surrey in England. While at Guilford in June, 1639, he was a signer of the Plantation Covenant. He died in New Haven, Connecticut, in November, 1659, his will being probated January 3, 1659-60, the will providing for his wife Elizabeth, his son John, and his two grandchildren. He was married (first), in England, to Hannah (surname unknown); and (second) to Elizabeth Bradley, who married (second), May 27, 1663, John Evarts, and died in New Haven, in January, 1683. To John Parmelee (originally Palmerley) was born three children, the first two in England, and probably all by first marriage: 1. John, of whom forward. 2. Hannah, born about 1625; married, September 30, 1651, John Johnson, of New Haven, and later of Newark, New Jersey. 3. Mary, died March 31, 1667; married, September 16, 1660, Dennis Crampton.

(II) John Parmelee, Jr., son of John and Hannah Parmelee, was born in England, about 1618, and died at Guilford, Connecticut, in January, 1687-88. He is thought by Savage to be identical with John Palmerley, aged twenty, in the list of passengers of the "Elizabeth and Ann," who "imbarqued for New England" at London, April 13, 1635. He was drummer in the train band, and was sworn in as freeman February 14, 1649-50. He was sexton for many years, and "warned" the inhabitants of Guilford to town meeting. He married (first) Rebecca, surname unknown, who died September 24, 1651, and (second), Anna, widow of William Plaine; by her he obtained Plaine's homelot and four and a half acres of land. She died March 30, 1658. He married (third), February, 1658-59, Hannah, surname unknown. Child by first marriage: 1. Nathaniel, born in 1645; killed in King Philip's War, in 1676; married Sarah French. Children by third marriage: 2. John, born November 25, 1659, died May 21, 1725; married Mary Mason. 3. Joshua, of whom forward. 4. Caleb, born in 1663, died in Branford, in 1714; married Abigail Johnson and Abigail Hill. 5. Isaac, born November 21, 1665, died January 13, 1749; married, in 1689, Elizabeth Hiland, and their descendant is Dr. George L. Parmele, of Hartford, Connecticut. 6. Hannah, born November 5, 1667; married (first) Tahan Hill; (second) Josiah Stevens. 7. Stephen, born December 6, 1669, died in Newtown, Connecticut; married Elizabeth Baldwin. 8. Job, born July 31, 1673; died March 6, 1765; married Betty Edwards, 1699. 9. Joel, born in 1675, died in July, 1748, at Durham, Connecticut; married, in 1705, Abigail Andrews. 10. Priscilla, born May 8, 1678, died December 10, 1692.

(III) Joshua Parmelee, third of the ten children of John, Jr., and Hannah Parmelee, was born in Guilford, Connecticut, in 1661, and died in Guilford, in June, 1729. He was a farmer, and in 1716 had a tax list of £144, 14s. He married (first), July 10, 1690, Else Edwards, of East Hampton, Long Island, who died July 10, 1714. He married (second), in 1716, Hannah, widow of Benjamin Stone, of East Guilford, who outlived him and later married Benjamin Hart. Children by first marriage: 1. Daniel, born June 28, 1691, died May 14, 1773; married, in 1716, Anna (Ward) Rossiter, widow of

Samuel Rossiter. 2. Susannah, born June 19, 1693; married, May 31, 1716, Joshua Stone. 3. Timothy, born August 20, 1695, died August, 1771, in Branford; married Desire Barnes. 4. Anna, born May 8, 1696, died March 27, 1752; married, in 1711, Isaac Hill. 5. Samuel, born March 31, 1698. 6. David, born July 31, 1699; married, November 28, 1753, Patience Kirkham. 7. Jonathan, of whom forward. 8. Jeanne, born September 20, 1704. Children by second marriage: 9. Jehiel, born June 13, 1718; lived in Wallingford, Connecticut. 10. Hannah, born January 29, 1720; married, December 17, 1735, Dr. Benjamin Hull. 11. Charles, born July 3, 1722; lived in Philadelphia, in 1748. 12. Lucy, born August 19, 1725. 13. Sibylla, born March 29, 1727.

(IV) Jonathan Parmelee, son of Joshua and Else (Edwards) Parmelee, was born in Guilford, June 21, 1701, and died at Middletown. He settled first in Branford, Connecticut, but about 1750 removed to the east side of the Connecticut River, in Middletown, now East Hampton. He married, at Litchfield, Connecticut, in December, 1728, Sarah Taylor, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Spencer) Taylor, of Suffield and Windsor, Connecticut. Children, except the last, born at Branford, Connecticut: 1. Sarah, born April 22, 1730, died May 8, 1730. 2. Bryan, born July 31, 1733, died January 6, 1819; married Rebecca Cone. 3. Oliver, of whom forward. 4. Ann, born in September, 1737; married, February 15, 1759, Asahel Hooker, of Woodbury. 5. Sarah, born November 1, 1739. 6. Jonathan, born October 7, 1743. 7. Asaph, born April 2, 1746. 8. Jared, born August 1, 1748. 9. Lucy, born in Middletown, January 15, 1752; married, in 1772, Dr. Titus Hull.

(V) Oliver Parmelee, third of the nine children of Jonathan and Sarah (Taylor) Parmelee, was born in Branford, Connecticut, October 30, 1734, and died at Fairfax, Vermont, August 21, 1816. He, with his brother Jonathan, and Samuel and Moses Parmelee, took the freeman's oath at Fairfax in 1800. He was second lieutenant in the Third Company of the Fourth Connecticut Regiment, raised mainly in Litchfield County, and commanded by Colonel Benjamin Hinman, May 1, 1775, to hold Fort Ticonderoga and Crown Point, New York, and served in the Northern department until December, 1775. He was also lieutenant in the troop of Light Horse attached to the First Regiment, organized in May, 1776. His home was in Woodbury, Litchfield County, from the time of his marriage until about 1800. It was in the part incorporated as the town of Bethlehem, in May, 1787. He married, January 29, 1755, Abigail Clark, born April 1, 1734, died in August, 1811, daughter of Ebenezer and Abigail (Whitmore) Clark, of Middletown, Connecticut. Children of Oliver and Abigail (Clark) Parmelee: 1. Rebecca Clark, born April 20, 1756, died in April 1828; married Josiah Stetson. 2. Samuel, born September 9, 1757, died January 26, 1828; married, October 25, 1781, Lucy Steele. 3. Abigail, born August 27, 1759. 4. Moses, born December 10, 1761; married, December 23, 1795, Sarah Treat Prudden. 5. Oliver, Jr., born October 30, 1763; married, November 29, 1792, Keziah Allen, of Bethlehem. 6. Ebenezer, born December 3, 1765, died February 23, 1861. In Bethlehem, in 1790, with wife and two children; married, September 6, 1787, Electa Mallory. 7. Jonathan Edwards, born January 7, 1768, died November 12, 1855; married Abigail Case. 8. Sarah (Sally), born December 24, 1769, died March 5,

Arthur L. Kingsbury

1858; married, June 1, 1796, Silas Swift. 9. Esther, born November 25, 1771, died October 21, 1815; married Samuel Church, of Litchfield, Connecticut. 10. Lucy, born October 17, 1774, died December 9, 1835; married William Stone, of New York. 11. Joseph, of whom forward.

(VI) Joseph Parmelee, youngest of the eleven children of Oliver and Abigail (Clark) Parmelee, was born in Woodbury, Connecticut, February 21, 1778, and died in Greensboro, Vermont, February 23, 1857. He married in Connecticut, May 11, 1801, Rhoda Lewis, daughter of Eli and Ann (Collins) Lewis, of Bristol, Vermont. Children of Joseph and Rhoda (Lewis) Parmelee, born at Fairfax, Vermont: 1. Abigail Clark, born April 7, 1803, died November 28, 1904; married, October 8, 1826, Stratton Ball Hunt. 2. Ann Collins, born February 3, 1805, died July 9, 1870. 3. Melissa, born May 11, 1806, died October 8, 1888; married Ephraim Hartwell Farrar. 4. Lucy, born July 13, 1808, died November 3, 1809. 5. Dwight Pinckney, born December 13, 1812, died September 1, 1817. 6. Joseph Lewis, born August 23, 1814, died September 7, 1814. 7. Lewis Dwight, born September 27, 1815, died August 31, 1864; married, April 15, 1838, Harriet M. Fairchild, of Georgia, Vermont. 8. Samuel Newton, born May 17, 1818, died March 24, 1899; married Mary Frost Niven. 9. Charlotte Helena, of whom forward.

(VII) Charlotte Helena Parmelee, daughter of Joseph and Rhoda (Lewis) Parmelee, and granddaughter of Oliver Parmelee, of Revolutionary War fame, was born in Fairfax, Vermont, May 15, 1821, and died at Northampton, Massachusetts, January 24, 1891. She was married, November 9, 1845, to Amos Kellogg Drury. (See Drury IX.)

References — Matthew's: "American Armoury"; Burkes': "General Armoury"; Fairbairn's: "Crests"; Bardsley's: English & Welsh Surnames"; Muskett's; "Suffolk Manorial Families" (Vol. 1); "American Ancestry" (Vol. 3); "New England History & General Register" (Vols. 31 and 53); "Framingham Vital Records"; Henneway's: "Vermont Historical Magazine" (Vol. 3); Caverley's: "History of Pittsford, Vermont"; Montague's: "History & Genealogy of Montague Family"; Cothren's: "History of Ancient Woodbury, Connecticut" (Vol. 3); Salisbury's: "Family Histories & Genealogies" (Vol. I); "Family Genealogical Cards"; Newspaper Clippings; Family Data.

KINGSBURY, Arthur Lillie,

Manufacturer.

The Kingsbury name is earlier than the period of Norman rule in England, dating back to the reign of Egbert, A.D., when the patronymic appears in such forms as Kynggesberie, Kyngesbury, and Kinggesburie. In the time of William I (1050 A. D.) it appears as Chingesberie, Cyngesberie, in the of Henry II, 1155 A. D., as Kingsburh, Kingsborough, Kingsburgh, Kingsto(w)n. David Kynnesbury of Simon, Vicar of Chestnut Herts, appointed April 12, 1481, died 1503, in the time of Elizabeth, 1580 A. D., Kingsbury; while during the reign of Charles I, 1659 A. D., in the will of John Kingsbury the name is spelled Kingsbery and Kingsbura. In the Boke of St. Albans, it appears as Kingsbage, and in Domesday Book as Chingesburie. There are parishes of the name in England, County Somerset, County Middlesex, County Warwick. The one in the Tamworth division of the hund of Hemlingford, County Warwick, is one-half mile from Kingsbury Station. Atherstone, its post-town, is situated on the River Thane,

held by the Bracebridges of Atherstone through Turchill de Warwick since 851 A. D. The parish in the hund of Gore, County Middlesex, situated on River Brent, is mentioned in Domesday Book as Chingesburie, and was formerly a royal manor. The church at the southern extremity of the parish is supposed to stand on the site of a Roman camp. It is dedicated to All Saints, and is a very ancient structure, with some Roman bricks built into the wall. Kingsbury, eight miles northwest from London, was the residence of Anglo-Saxon princes, and here Goldsmith is said to have lived while he wrote his "Animated Nature." The parish in east division of the hund (comprising 36,990 acres) of Kingsbury, County Somerset, has Ilminster as its post-town. Wadham Wyndham, Esq., is lord of the manor. At Kingsbury, in Somersetshire, is one of the finest and most considerable churches of the Perpendicular period. It has a very beautiful tower, having pierced battlements and pinnacles of the Glastonbury type, and double windows with stone lattice work. The fine double pinnacled tower, arch and canopied niches adjacent deserve notice.

Four coats-of-arms are recorded for the Kingsbury name, one in Barber's "British Family Names," showing as principal charges a fesse and three eagles displayed; another in the later editions of Burke's "General Armory," showing a chevron, two doves and a serpent; a third showing a chevron and three crescents. The armorial bearings blazoned beneath are those given in Washburne's "Book of Family Crests" and in Burke's "General Armory" for Kingsbury of Ireland.

Arms—Gules, two boars' heads erased, in chief argent.

Crest—A snail issuing from its shell proper.

Immigrants of the name early came to this country, among them Joseph, with Millicent his wife; John, with wife Margaret; and Henry, with his wife Margaret and two children. There has been much discussion concerning these three and their relationship to one Thomas claimed by some to have been a fourth brother. Others claim that the three first-mentioned were not brothers but descendants of a common ancestor, while still others believe that Thomas of Assington, near Gorton, England, who "promised to come over but did not," was father of Henry, mentioned below.

(I) Henry Kingsbury, immigrant ancestor, was born in England. He emigrated, from Assington, near Groton, England, to America in the ship "Talbot," flagship of Governor Winthrop's squadron, which sailed March 30, 1630, arriving in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in July, 1630. He and his wife joined the First Church organization of Trio-Mountain (later Boston) being members 25 and 26, but later removed to Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he was a resident as early as 1638, was a commoner in 1641, and a subscriber to the Major Denison fund in 1648. In the last-named year he sold his farm of thirty-two acres to Thomas Safford and bought a house and land on High Street, Ipswich. He married Margaret Alabaster. Children: 1. Henry, of whom further. 2. Name unknown.

(II) Henry Kingsbury, son of Henry and Margaret (Alabaster) Kingsbury, was born in England, about 1615, and died in Haverhill, Massachusetts, October 1, 1687 (1677). He married Susannah, surname unknown, who died in Haverhill, February 21, 1678. Children: 1. John, married Elizabeth Dustin. 2. Ephraim, killed at Haverhill, in May, 1676, by the Indians. 3. Susannah, married Joseph

Pike. 4. James, born in 1654; married Sarah Button, January 6, 1673. 5. Joseph, of whom further. 6. Samuel, married Huldah Corliss, November 5, 1679. 7. Thomas, married (first) a widow, Deborah Eastman, June 29, 1691; married (second) Sarah Haines, January 19, 1702-03. 8. Eunice, married James White, April 16, 1678.

(III) Deacon Joseph Kingsbury, son of Henry and Susannah Kingsbury, was born in 1657, and died April 9, 1741. He was a freeman, October 11, 1682, removed from Haverhill to Norwich, Connecticut, with wife and sons, Joseph and Nathaniel; was chairman of the meeting at which the church society was organized, in 1716; was chosen one of the first deacons two years later. His descendants are numerous and have done not a little to shape the history of Franklin (West Farms), formerly a part of Norwich. He married, April 2-5, 1679, Love Ayer, born April 15, 1663, died April 2, 1735, daugther of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hutchins) Ayer, of Haverhill, who were married in April, 1656. Children: 1. Joseph of whom further. 2. Nathaniel, born August 23, 1684; married Hannah Denison, in April, 1709. 3. Elizabeth, born May 10, 1686, died May 24, 1706. 4. Mary, born October 13-19, 1687; married Stephen Bingham, December 11, 1712. 5. Elizabeth, born October 16, 1693; married Samuel Ashley, August 19, 1717. They had one child, John, born at Rowley. 6. Susannah, born September 24, 1695; married Jonathan Ladd, December 28, 1713.

(IV) Deacon Joseph Kingsbury, son of Joseph and Love (Ayer) Kingsbury, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, June 22, 1682, and died in Norwich, Connecticut, December 1, 1757. He married, February 5, 1705, Ruth Denison, daughter of John Denison, son of John Denison, of Ipswich, born 1686-87. Chancellor Walworth calls her "that remarkable Ruth Denison who brought better blood into the family than the Kingsburys had before." They resided in Haverhill, Andover and Norwich (Franklin). Children: 1. Ephraim, of whom further. 2. Hannah, born March 6, 1708; married, October 11, 1723, Jacob Hyde. 3. Love, born February 23, 1710, at Norwich; married Josiah Backus. She died December 29, 1778. Her fifth son, Simeon, married Eunice (or Elizabeth) Waterman. 4. Ruth, born February 24, 1712, in Norwich, Connecticut; married, June 23, 1734, Joshua Edgerton. Their fourth child born, August 8, 1748, married Sarah Hyde. 5. Joseph, born February 27, 1714; married, March 20, 1738, Deliverance Squire. 6. Ebenezer, born February 11, 1716; married, November 28, 1743, Priscilla Kingsbury (see Second Kingsbury Line). 7. Eleazar, born February 7, 1718; married, January 20, 1737 (June 20, 1742), Freelove Rust. 8. Eunice, born in 1720; married, February 17, 1740, Jabez Backus. 9. Grace, born October 14, 1722, died August 18, 1729. 10. Daniel, born December 14, 1724; married, January 19, 1747, Abigail Barstow. 11. Tabitha, born October 7-17, 1726; married Zacheus Waldo. 12. Irene, born March 13, 1729; unmarried. 13. Nathaniel, born February 7, 1730; married, September 14, 1755, Sarah Hill.

(V) Ephraim Kingsbury, son of Deacon Joseph and Ruth (Denison) Kingsbury, was born January 4, 1706-07. He married, July 3, 1728, Martha Smith. Children: 1. Asa, born April 7, 1729; married, May 12, 1756, Sarah Huntington. 2. Absalom, born February 13, 1730; married (first) Rebecca Rust; married (second) Widow Abigail Wilson. 3. Martha, born August 16-18, 1733. 4. Obadiah (Dr.), born August 2, 1735. 5. Irene, born

December 15, 1737; married Amos Avery. 6. Ephraim, of whom further. 7. Tabitha, born October 15-18, 1742; married Rust, of Tolland. 8. Anne (or Anna), born in November, 1746, died September 6, 1747. 9. Joshua, born December 26, 1749, died at sea.

(VI) Squire Ephraim Kingsbury, son of Ephraim and Martha (Smith) Kingsbury, was born March 13, 1740, in Franklin, Connecticut, and died March 10, 1826. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, ensign in the Rhode Island Alarm. He married, April 13, 1758, Phebe French, of Franklin, Connecticut, was born October 5, 1741; they lived together sixty-eight years, lacking a month. Children: 1. Andrew, born April 24, 1759; married, January 14, 1783, Mary Osborne. 2. Oliver, born June 13, 1761; was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and died on his way home, in December, 1780. 3. William, born February 9, 1764; married, in August, 1788, Abigail Richardson. 4. Phebe, born March 23, 1766; married, January 1, 1784, William Porter. 5. Jabez, of whom further. 6. Ephraim, born June 18, 1775; married, August 28, 1807, Margaret Pratt.

(VII) Jabez Kingsbury, son of "Squire" Ephraim and Phebe (French) Kingsbury, was born in Coventry, Connecticut, October 22, 1769, and died October 15, 1854. He married (first), December 10, 1789, Freelove Utley, of Mansfield, Connecticut. She died May 20, 1823. He married (second), February 4, 1824, Chloe Talcott, of Bolton, Connecticut, who died May 24, 1857. Children, by first wife: 1. Anna, born July 13, 1790; married, December 20, 1815, Daniel Smith, of Stafford, Connecticut. 2. Elisha, born October 12, 1793; married, in 1819, Betsey Chase, of Warehouse Point, Connecticut. 3. Amariah, born March 10, 1796; married, March 10, 1819, Emily Buckland, of East Windsor, Connecticut. 4. Ephraim, born July 20, 1799; married, September 19, 1824, Clarissa Bingham, of Coventry, Connecticut. 5. Alvin, of whom further. 6. Backus, born September 25, 1805, died June 5, 1831, in Coventry, Connecticut, result of an explosion in Bolton quarry. 7. Nelson, born April 3, 1808; married, November 12, 1833, Nancy Thrall, of Vernon, Connecticut. 8. Phebe, born June 9, 1810; married, June 10, 1838, Ebenezer Peck, of Coventry, Connecticut. 9. Erastus, born April 29, 1812; married, Hannah Needham, of Stafford, Connecticut. Children, by second wife: 10. Harriet Newell, born May 21, 1825; married, February 4, 1863, Adron Dart, of South Windsor, Connecticut. 11. Jabez Hyde, born November 2, 1827; married, January 3, 1854, Ann Jeannette Preston, of Vernon, Connecticut.

(VIII) Alvin Kingsbury, son of Jabez and Freelove (Utley) Kingsbury, was born in Coventry, Connecticut, March 9, 1803, and died in Green Point, Long Island, December 8, 1867. He married, September 18, 1826, Emeline Kingsbury, born March 12, 1803, in Coventry, and died October 7, 1877. (See Second Kingsbury Line VII). Children: 1. Martha Roxana, born August 20, 1828; married, May 16, 1847, Charles A. Kingsbury, son of Ephraim and Clarissa (Bingham) Kingsbury. 2. Joseph, born October 31, 1830, died August 31, 1853. 3. Ruth M., born November 8, 1832; married, in April, 1868, Hon. Marcus Lillie. 4. Addison, of whom further. 5. Andrew Backus, born November 15, 1837, died August 20, 1841.

(IX) Addison Kingsbury, son of Alvin and Emeline (Kingsbury) Kingsbury, was born in South Coventry, Connecticut, November 15, 1835, and died in June,

1914. In 1868, when he was thirty-three years of age, he established a box manufacturing business in South Coventry. Beginning in a very small way with one girl as assistant, he steadily enlarged the enterprise until in 1901 he was the owner of four factories, employing between two hundred and three hundred hands. Possessed of large mechanical ability and inventive genius, he greatly facilitated in the enlargement of his business by inventing devices for the more rapid manufacture of paper boxes. In 1890 he began the manufacture of machinery for making paper boxes and organized the Kingsbury & Davis Machine Company, of which he became treasurer and manager. He was also made president of the Kingsbury Box and Printing Company, of South Coventry with branches in Rockville, Connecticut, and in Willimantic, Connecticut. A branch was established at Northampton, Massachusetts, which was later incorporated under the name of Kingsbury Manufacturing Company with Addison Kinsbury as president and his son, Arthur L. Kingsbury, as manager. Upon the death of Addison Kingsbury, in June, 1914, the son became president of this branch of the industry. Addison Kingsbury was not only a successful business man with a genius for organization, but he was also a public-spirited citizen and a man who was highly esteemed among a host of friends because of his sterling qualities of character. Politically he gave his support to the Republican Party, and served as the representative of his district in the State Legislature. He was a member of the Congregational Church, which he served as deacon for many years.

Addison Kingsbury married (first), October 26, 1858, Charlotte Elizabeth Lillie, born August 22, 1838, died December 30, 1879. He married (second), October 27, 1881, Sarah Melissa Scott, born May 20, 1844, died May 6, 1900. He married (third), January 24, 1901, Mrs. Ida May (Warner) Robertson, of Bridgeport, Connecticut. Children: 1. Arthur Lillie, of whom further. 2. Lottie Gertrude, born June 8, 1865, died July 16, 1867. 3. Louis Addison, born February 11, 1869; married, September 5, 1892, Bessie Dell Bradbury, born October 12, 1866; resides in South Coventry; is treasurer of the Kingsbury Box and Printing Company. Two children.

(X) Arthur Lillie Kingsbury, son of Addison and Charlotte Elizabeth (Lillie) Kingsbury, was born in South Coventry, Connecticut, January 2, 1861, and died November 20, 1922. After receiving a good education in the local schools of Willimantic, Connecticut, he began his business career in Northampton, Massachusetts, where he was made manager of a branch of his father's box manufacturing company. This branch of the business subsequently was incorporated under the name of the Kingsbury Box and Printing Company with Addison Kingsbury as president and the son, Arthur L. Kingsbury, as manager. This branch of the business soon outgrew the parent branch, and upon the death of the father the son was made president. The Kingsbury Box and Printing Company came to be known as one of the important industries of the State and the position of chief executive of that enterprise was held by Arthur Lillie Kingsbury to the time of his death, November 20, 1922. In addition to his notably successful activities in connection with the Kingsbury Box and Printing Company, Mr. Kingsbury was well known in Masonic circles, being a member of all of the bodies of that order, and serving in most of them

in all the local offices at various times. He was an active member of the Edwards Congregational Church, which he served as chairman of the board of directors, taking a very active interest in all its departments of service. Mr. Kingsbury was vice-president of the Sons of the American Revolution, vice-president of Hampshire County Trust Company of Northampton, trustee of Cooley-Dickinson Hospital, a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, was first treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce, and was a former president of the Northampton Club.

Arthur Lillie Kingsbury married, at Willimantic, Connecticut, November 12, 1884, Alice Bingham Palmer, of Willimantic, Connecticut, born in Hartford, Connecticut, January 2, 1858, daughter of Louis C. Palmer, of Scotland, Connecticut, and wife, Ellen Palmer; granddaughter of John and Charlotte (Bingham) Palmer; great-granddaughter of Vaniah and Cynthia (Fitch) Palmer; and great-great-granddaughter of Jonah Palmer. The Palmer family is very prominent in New London County, Connecticut, and the branch of which Mrs. Kingsbury belongs traces descent from the old Stonnington family, descended from the immigrant, Walter Palmer. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Kingsbury became the parents of one son, Harold Palmer, born September 6, 1886. He married Mary Elizabeth Miller, and they became the parents of three sons: Arthur Miller, William Miller, and Richard Miller.

(Second Kingsbury Line).

(V) Deacon Ebenezer Kingsbury, son of Deacon Joseph and Ruth (Denison) Kingsbury (see First Kingsbury Line, IV), was born in Norwich, Connecticut, February 11, 1716, and died September 6, 1800. He resided in North Coventry, Connecticut, and it is recorded that during the Revolution—time, probably winter of camp at Valley Forge—General Washington came to Hartford to confer with Governor Jonathan Trumbull on the state of the soldiers, they being in great straits—destitute of food and ammunition. The members of the Assembly went home on Saturday, for the Assembly was in session at the time, to collect supplies among their constituents. Ebenezer Kingsbury, who was a member of the Assembly, caused the lead weights to be taken from his old clock and run into bullets, substituting bags of sand for the same. Joseph, his son, was sent to collect flour, and himself and sister worked during the entire Sabbath, and night following, to prepare bullets and biscuits for the Continental soldiers.

He married, November 28, 1743, Priscilla Kingsbury, his first cousin, who was a daughter of Nathaniel and Hannah (Denison) Kingsbury, and a granddaughter of Joseph and Love (Ayer) Kingsbury. Tradition relates that "She wept and prayed, fearing to do wrong in marrying her cousin, but her heart triumphed over her scruples." She died June 30, 1805. Children: 1. Ebenezer, born in 1744, died in infancy. 2. Mary, born in 1746, died in infancy. 3. Ebenezer, born in 1749, died in infancy. 4. Priscilla, born in 1749, died in infancy. 5. Joseph, of whom further. 6. Priscilla, born January 21, 1756; married, November 25, 1785, Eleazer Pomeroy. 7. Martha Edgerton, born in 1758; betrothed to Nathan Hale, of South Coventry, Connecticut, a brave and gallant officer, who was executed a spy by order of Sir William Howe, in New York, September 22, 1776. 8. Ebenezer (Rev.), born August 30, 1762; married (first) Mary Reynolds, of

Long Meadows; married (second) Hannah Williston, of West Haven, Connecticut. 9. Mary, born November 26, 1764, died in infancy.

(VI) Joseph Kingsbury, son of Ebenezer and Priscilla (Kingsbury) Kingsbury, died April 13, 1828. He married (first), February 21, 1780, Lois Porter, daughter of Jonathan (5) and Lois (Richards) Porter; son of Jonathan (4) and Sarah (Ladd) Porter; son of Stanley (3) (first town clerk of Coventry) and Thankful (Babcock) Porter; son of Samuel (2) and Hannah (Stanley) Porter; son of John (1) and Rose Porter, who came to America, 1637, from Kenilworth, Warwickshire, England. Records in England give his descent in sixteenth generation from William de La Grande, a Norman Knight, who came in the army of the Norman Duke at the Conquest, 1066, and acquired lands at or near Kenilworth, in Warwickshire. His son Ralph (or Roger) became "Grand Porteur" to Henry I, A. D. 1120-1140, from which he derived the name Porter. Lois (Porter) Kingsbury died May 20, 1814, and Joseph Kingsbury married (second), March 18, 1816, Sarah Wood, of Scotland, Connecticut, born in 1774, died December 17, 1843, aged sixty-nine. Children: 1. Lois, born January 14, 1781; married, November 3, 1805, Ira Lillie. 2. Oliver, born June 24, 1782; married, April 28, 1803, Cynthia Wing. 3. Eunice Backus, born November 14, 1784; married, in November, 1802, Ebenezer Porter. 4. Ward, born January 10, 1787; married, February 2, 1808, Irene Avery. 5. Persis, born December 10, 1789; married, May 2, 1813, Ira Lillie. 6. Electa, born June 9, 1791; married, March 8, 1810, Levi Sweetland. 7. Mary, born October 3, 1793; married, in May, 1813, Harlan Page. 8. Roxana, born August 5, 1796; married, September 20, 1815, Daniel Wight. 9. Ruth, born April 24, 1798; married, November 26, 1818, Simon Tracy. 10. Addison, born July 5, 1800; married (first), April 27, 1830, Emma Little; married (second), August 20, 1832, Mary Farrar Price. 11. Emeline, of whom further.

(VII) Emeline Kingsbury, daughter of Joseph and Lois (Porter) Kingsbury, was born March 12, 1803; married, September 18, 1826, Alvin Kingsbury. (See First Kingsbury Line, VIII.)

LEWIS, Nathan Barber,

District Court Judge.

No man of his time, it is said, exerted a greater influence for good upon the communities in which he lived and upon the circles in which he moved than did the late Judge Nathan Barber Lewis, who graced the courts of Rhode Island for more than thirty-five years, having formerly served his fellow-citizens as legislator, superintendent of schools, assessor of taxes, postmaster, coroner, school teacher and trial justice. For some years in an interim of his public career he carried on a farm near his birthplace in Exeter, Rhode Island. During the Civil War he enlisted as a private, rose to corporal and then sergeant, and participated in a number of the severest engagements of the war, including the bloody battle of Cold Harbor, where his division lost 10,000 men, and his own company had only seven unscathed members left after the fight, of whom he was one. During his lifetime he enjoyed great popularity, and even before he was elevated to the bench he was looked upon in the towns of his residence as a model arbiter of local causes and actions of a nature that did not enter within the pur-

view of the courts. He was of a strong, upright and courageous character, of genial temperament and helpful disposition, all of which qualities contributed to his standing in the affection and respect of his fellows.

Nathan Barber Lewis came of a family which has been continuous in the Hopkinton, Westerly and Exeter region of Rhode Island for nearly two hundred and sixty years. One of that name is said to have made the first settlement in what is now Hopkinton, and members of the earlier generation furnished manufacturers, devout churchmen, legislators, justices, professional men and men of wealth and influence. Later generations have had their members who have emulated their forbears to even a greater degree of importance, perhaps, if measured by the great increase of population and added responsibilties. Virtually all the elders, and those who have lived in more recent years, have reflected credit on the family name. The line in which is Judge Nathan Barber Lewis begins with the immigrant settler, John Lewis.

(I) John Lewis is recorded as having come from England with his four brothers during the early settlement of America, and that he located in what now is Westerly, Rhode Island. John Lewis was in Westerly in 1661, and was admitted a freeman of the town October 29, 1668. He died in Pawcatuck, Rhode Island, in 1690, and was buried just below the village of Westerly, near the road leading to Watch Hill. Of his seven children was James, of whom further.

(II) James Lewis, son of John Lewis, was born in Westerly, Rhode Island, and there married Sarah Babcock, daughter of James and Jane (Brown) Babcock, with whom he removed to Exeter, Rhode Island, where he died in 1745. She died in 1740. His eight children were born in Exeter, and among them was James, of whom further.

(III) James Lewis, son of James and Sarah (Babcock) Lewis, married, February 27, 1742, Elizabeth Kenyon, daughter of Jonathan Kenyon, of Charlestown, Rhode Island. He died in 1776. The eldest of his seven children took the name James also.

(IV) James Lewis, son of James and Elizabeth (Kenyon) Lewis, born November 20, 1745, married, December 2, 1776, Thankful Barber, daughter of Nathan Barber, of Westerly, Rhode Island. He died in 1825, leaving fourteen children, of whom one was Nathan Barber, of whom further.

(V) Nathan Barber Lewis, eighth child of James and Thankful (Barber) Lewis, was born March 5, 1790, and died June 5, 1830. He married Sally Richmond, daughter of Stephen Richmond, of Exeter. She was two years his senior, and survived him forty-two years. They had children: 1. Deacon James, of whom further. 2. Lucy. 3. Thankful, deceased. 4. Esther. 5. Nathan Barber, of whom further. 6. Sally Ann.

(VI) Deacon James Lewis, eldest child of Nathan Barber and Sally (Richmond) Lewis, born October 11, 1810, married (first), September 2, 1838, Mary Sisson, daughter of Lodwick Sisson, of Hopkinton. Before he was twenty years of age he was burdened with the responsibilities of the family, his widowed mother and the five younger children being almost wholly dependent upon him. He met the issue bravely and developed traits of a strong and noble character. His schooling was limited to a few winters of three months each in the country district schools. He was reared in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Rock-

ville, of which he became a member, and where his first wife, Mary (Sisson) Lewis, belonged. Owing to the removal of the Methodists' building to Locustville, Mr. Lewis afterward worshipped with the Baptist Society, near Woody Hill. He did not change his faith or creed, but the Baptists made him a deacon and he filled that office for fifteen or more years. Deacon Lewis and his second wife, Fanny M. (Hall) Lewis, upon the disbandment of the Woody Hill Church, joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at Locustville. He died February 4, 1897, the wealthiest man in Exeter. To Deacon James and Mary (Sisson) Lewis were born children: 1. James Harrison, born August 6, 1840, died at the age of two years. 2. Judge Nathan Barber, of whom further. 3. Mary Frances, born October 10, 1845, married George F. Barber. 4. John Nelson, born April 23, 1847. 5-6. Saunders and Peleg, twins, born May 3, 1849, of whom Saunders was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and practiced medicine at Usquepaug, Rhode Island, where he died in August, 1872. Peleg died shortly after entering upon a career as a teacher. Mary (Sisson) Lewis died May 3, 1849. Deacon Lewis married (second) Frances (or Fanny) M. Hall, born 1809, daughter of Moses Hall, of Rockville, Rhode Island; she died in April, 1888.

(VII) Judge Nathan Barber Lewis, son of Deacon James and Mary (Sisson) Lewis, was born February 26, 1842, at the old homestead in Exeter, Rhode Island, and died April 10, 1925, at his home in West Kingston, Rhode Island, at the age of eighty-three years. His early education was received at a private school and at the East Greenwich (Rhode Island) Seminary. His intellectual development will be noted when it is stated that at the age of seventeen he taught his first term of school at Griswold, Connecticut, where lived his uncle, Nathan Barber (2) Lewis, a wealthy farmer and influential citizen. On August 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Seventh Rhode Island Regiment, and served without a day's absence until he was honorably discharged with his regiment June 9, 1865. While serving as corporal he was a member of the color guard. At the battle of Cold Harbor, in which the Union forces suffered 10,000 casualties within twenty minutes, he was a sergeant of Company F, and was one of only seven men who came out of that fight without a wound. He participated in all the campaigns in which his regiment figured, and for much of the time was company clerk and regimental postmaster. The war ended, Nathan Barber Lewis returned to East Greenwich, where he completed a mathematical and commercial course. He followed various occupations until early in 1869, and then engaged in farming for three years near his birthplace in Exeter. In the spring of 1869 he was elected a member of the Rhode Island Legislature, and served his district for three successive terms. In May, 1872, he bought a farm at Pine Hill, near the center of the town of Exeter, where he made his residence until the summer of 1888. During his sixteen years' residence in Exeter he was town clerk, superintendent of schools, assessor of taxes, postmaster, coroner and trial justice. He often was named in wills and otherwise to settle private estates. In May, 1886, when the District Court was established, he was elected by the Rhode Island General Assembly to preside over the Second Judicial District, which is composed of Exeter, North Kingston, South Kingston and Narragansett. He sold his farm

in Exeter, and removed in June, 1888, to Wickford, Rhode Island, that he might take advantage of the nearness of the railroad. He had his residence in Wickford until 1894. In the latter year he removed to West Kingston, where in that year he finished building his home. He served continuously as a judge of the Second District from the time of his appointment, first, in 1886, until he resigned, April 5, 1922. In July, 1890, Judge Lewis opened a law office in Westerly, Rhode Island, where he built up a large and lucrative practice. He was made chairman of the commission appointed to build the new Washington County Court House, and in 1895 he was appointed by the Rhode Island Supreme Court to be a standing Master in Chancery for Washington County.

As showing the intensely active life that Judge Lewis lived, a list of the offices he had held is given: He was postmaster of Pine Hill, Rhode Island, from July 1, 1872, until April, 1876, when he resigned that he might accept a seat in the General Assembly. He was reappointed postmaster in 1879 and held the office until 1888. He was a member of the Exeter School Committee from June, 1866, until June 1887, and for more than twenty years was the superintendent of schools. He was assessor of taxes from June, 1875, to June, 1888. He was trial justice of Exeter prior to the establishment of the District Court. He was coroner of the town of Exeter from July, 1873, to June, 1886. He was moderator of North Kingston from 1889 to 1892, and auditor of town accounts from 1890 to 1894. He was secretary of the Westerly Railway and Lighting Company, secretary of the Mystic Electric and Gas Light Company, secretary of the South Shore Gas and Electric Company, secretary of the Westerly and Hopkinton Railway Company and secretary of the Pawcatuck Valley Street Railway Company. His career as a lawyer began with his admission to the bar of the State of Rhode Island in 1890. He was admitted to the bar of the United States Circuit Court in 1899.

Judge Lewis was a charter member of Charles C. Baker Post, No. 15, Grand Army of the Republic, was its quartermaster for four years and its commander in 1892. He was Judge-Advocate of the Department of Rhode Island, Grand Army of the Republic, 1890-93. He was president of the Seventh Rhode Island Veteran Association for many successive terms, beginning in 1893. He was a Past Noble Grand of the Exeter Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a Past Chief Patriarch of Uncas Encampment, of that order, of Wickford, Rhode Island; a member of Orilla Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, Peacedale, Rhode Island; Exeter Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and Washington County Pomona Grange; Charity Lodge, No. 23, Free and Accepted Masons, Hope Valley, Rhode Island; Franklin Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Hope Valley; and Narragansett Commandery, Knights Templar, of Westerly, Rhode Island. In politics, Judge Lewis was a Republican. He was Supreme Herald of the Loyal Lewis Legion. His religious affiliation was with the Unitarian denomination.

Judge Lewis married (first), March 7, 1869, at the Lewis homestead in Exeter, Rhode Island, Rowena K. Lillibridge, who died July 8, 1879. He married (second), August 15, 1880, Nettie Chester, daughter of Oliver B. and Fanny E. (Sisson) Chester. Four children were born to the first marriage: 1. Aubrey C., who graduated from Dartmouth College, and

Engraved By Chas. B. Hall, N.Y.

H. C. Lodge

afterward became a law student. He became connected with the Draper Company of Hopedale, Massachusetts. 2. Agnes Mabel. 3. Howard. 4. Nathan Richmond. The latter three children died in infancy. Besides his widow, Mrs. Nettie (Chester) Lewis, the immediate survivors of Judge Lewis are his son, Aubrey C. Lewis, and a sister, Mrs. Mary F. Barber, of Exeter. Aubrey C. Lewis married Lillian Gandy, of South Carolina, and has one daughter, Frances Margaret.

A beautiful tribute to the worth and service of Judge Nathan Barber Lewis was contained in the resolutions of sympathy, sent by the State of Rhode Island and signed by the Secretary of State, to the bereaved widow and family. Judge Lewis' passing at so greatly an advanced age, at the end of life replete with such multiform helpfulness to his fellowmen, created a vacancy such as all his associates are agreed it will be impossible to fill. He was able, tried and true; a loyal friend, a kind neighbor; possessing by nature and through training a judicial mind and a capacity for doing large things in a big and generous way. He left an indelible impression from a constructive career upon the communities in which he moved and upon the State-at-large.

LODGE, Henry Cabot,

Statesman, Historian.

Eminent in the national activities of the Republican Party over a long period of years which included a turning point in American history, a statesman of the first rank, and a scholar whose accuracy, understanding, and style placed him among the first historians of the land, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Boston, Massachusetts, himself played a shaping part in making the present-day history of his country. As chairman of the Senate Republican caucus, and majority leader of the body, and as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, he exercised more power in directing the United States away from the "entangling alliances" of the League of Nations and the World Court than perhaps any other one factor of this era. A conservative in many respects, he gave his wholehearted support to such humanitarian innovations as the crusade for a National Child Labor Law. His keen understanding, his masterly control of men, his share in progress, placed him at the forefront of American affairs.

Henry Cabot Lodge was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 12, 1850, son of John Ellerton and Anna (Cabot) Lodge, grandson of Giles and Abigail (Langdon) Lodge, and great-grandson of John Lodge, of London, whose wife was Elizabeth Ellerton. Harvard University afforded him an excellent academic and legal education, and he received his doctorate in Philosophy at the same institution in 1876. His literary career began even during his student days, for he was assistant editor of the "North American Review" for three years, beginning with his second year at law school. He became a lecturer on American History at Harvard in 1876, and associate editor of the "International Review" of Boston in 1879. About this time began his interests in politics. He served for two terms in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, 1880 to 1883, and acted as secretary of the Massachusetts delegation to the National Republican Convention of 1880. His further progress in State leadership was evidenced by his membership on the Republican State Central Committee in 1881, and its chair-

man in the successful management of the gubernatorial contest in 1883. An initial defeat for the position of Congressman in 1884 was in reality a step toward that goal, and in 1886 occurred his election to Congress. He was reëlected to the Fifty-first, Fifty-second, and Fifty-third Congresses. One of his first conspicuous actions was the drafting and introducing, during his first term, of the "Force Bill", aimed at reforming the conduct of elections in the South. The Senate defeated the measure. Representative Lodge also championed civil service reform as against the "spoils" system and exercised marked influence on legislation both in the chamber and in committees.

Before the beginning of the Fifty-third Congress, Mr. Lodge was elected, January 17, 1893, to succeed Henry L. Dawes in the United States Senate. He was in favor of international bi-metallism, but until that dual standard was adopted, advocated the gold standard for the United States. He supported such progressive legislation in the Senate as the Sherman anti-trust law of 1900, in spite of his conservative tendencies. Most of his record was identified with the Committee on Foreign Relations in the handling of world affairs. In 1907 he had charge of the second Hay-Pauncefote treaty with Great Britain, clearing the way for the construction of the Panama Canal. A member of the Alaskan boundary tribunal of 1903, he helped carry through the Senate the treaty with Great Britain ratifying the Alaska-Yukon boundary as settled on by that body. He was a Roosevelt Progressive, particularly in economic matters. Although he voted against the Democratic administration measures in general during President Wilson's régimé, he supported him in 1914 in his proposal to repeal the law granting exemption of tolls on American ships using the Panama Canal, a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. In 1916 he led in urging the passage of laws safeguarding child labor and in railroad legislation. He proposed the amendment to the Interstate Commerce Act bringing the pipe lines of the Standard Oil Company under government control. Senator Lodge became minority leader of the Senate in 1918, and when his party gained control of the body in 1919, he stepped into first place as chairman of the Senate Republican Caucus, and through the rule of seniority as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Senator thus occupied a strategic position when President Wilson returned from Paris in 1919 with the Versailles Treaty and the covenant of the League of Nations. Senator Lodge was one of the first to denounce the covenant in its early form and on March 3, 1919, offered a resolution signed by thirty-eight Senators, besides himself, recommending its rejection by the Senate. From then on he led the Republicans in that body who were hostile to the treaty, both the "reservationists" and the "bitter-enders." When the treaty was under consideration by the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Senator drafted and reported a series of amendments safeguarding the sovereignty and freedom of action of the United States if it joined the League, and he declared his willingness to subscribe to it provided these were adopted. Senator Lodge bore the brunt of criticism for the failure of the treaty and the League covenant in the United States.

When President Harding acceded to power, Senator Lodge was one of his closest advisers and friends, and his chief spokesman in the Senate. He reported and carried through that body the treat-

ies making formal peace with Germany and Austria-Hungary. He was one of the four United States delegates to the Washington conference for the limitation of armaments in the winter of 1921-22, and one of the framers of the so-called four-power treaty in which Japan, Great Britain, France and the United States pledged themselves to respect each other's insular possessions and dominions in the Pacific. He presented this treaty to the conference and made the chief speech for the American delegation in its support. He likewise was their chief advocate in the Senate and secured their adoption. It fell to his lot to complete the negotiations with Colombia which settled the long-standing dispute over the separation from Colombia of Panama, in which the payment of twenty-five millions of dollars was involved. When President Harding sent a message to the Senate advocating American allegiance to the International Court of Justice, Senator Lodge and his committee pigeon-holed the protocol and thus effectually prevented its passage. Almost from the beginning of his Senatorial career, Senator Lodge was a national Republican leader. He was delegate-at-large to all the National conventions of his party, permanent chairman in 1900 and 1908, chairman of the committee on resolutions in 1904 and 1916, and both temporary and permanent chairman in 1920. Death ended his eventful and forceful career in 1926.

In the domains of letters and scholarship the "scholar in politics" was favorably known throughout the country. His early literary aspirations, encouraged by such New England Brahmins as Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Whittier, and Motley, flowered richly. His "Life and Letters of George Cabot" was written in 1877, and subsequent biographies and histories have contributed to interpret their country to young Americans: "A Short History of the English Colonies in America"; "Life of Alexander Hamilton"; "Life of Daniel Webster"; "Studies in History"; and, among his later works: "One Hundred Years of Peace" (1913); "Democracy of the Constitution and Other Essays"; and "The Senate of the United States" (1921). Culture, refinement and genuine scholarship characterized him. He was an overseer of Harvard University, a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, and formerly trustee of the Boston Athenæum. He was president of the Massachusetts Historical Society, member of the Virginia Historical Society, the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Letters, the Mayflower Society, the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, the Royal Historical Society of London, and a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Many of the best-known educational institutions of the country have honored themselves in bestowing on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws—Williams, Yale, Clark, Harvard, Amherst, Union College, Princeton, Dartmouth, and Brown.

Henry Cabot Lodge married, June 29, 1871, Anna Cabot Davis, daughter of Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis. Three children were born to them: George Cabot; Constance, wife of Augustus Peabody Gardner; and John Ellerton Lodge.

The Puritan forebears of Henry Cabot Lodge were men of sterling personal worth, of perhaps inelastic but vigorous intellect, of ambitious spirit, who placed their imprint on the whole face of America as national leaders toward education and political organization. This tradi-

tion Mr. Lodge carried forward; this spirit he interpreted.

GUITERAS, Gertrude Elizabeth,

Descendant of a Noted Family.

The Guiteras family of Rhode Island (which lineage was transplanted from Spain by way of Cuba) was long notably distinguished in Spain before the removal of a scion thereof to the Island of Cuba, in which latter vicinity it maintained without diminution the honor of its ancestry, and removing thence to the United States, in unbroken continuity has flourished in excellence in that land of its adoption.

Arms—Vert, five greyhounds' heads erased proper, vulned, and distilling drops of blood gules, posed two, one and two.

(I) Don Mateo Guiteras, son of Don Juan Guiteras, ancestor of the Rhode Island line, was a native of Canet de Mar, Spain. He died in Spain.

(II) His son, Don Mateo Guiteras, married Doña María de Molins. (See De Molins.) Their son, Ramón, of whom further.

(III) Ramón Guiteras was born at Canet de Mar, Spain, in 1775, and removed in early manhood to Cuba, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits; he acquired extensive lands, which he devoted largely to the cultivation of coffee, and had his residence at Matanzas, on that island. He was one of the Spanish settlers of noble ancestry resident in Cuba, who, before the internecine disturbances grew formidable in Cuba, removed thence and helped to augment the prosperity of the region; he acquired a fortune of considerable proportions, but his allegiance to Spain, the country of his birth and ancestors, was of unbroken continuance. He returned to Spain with his three young sons, Ramón, Juan, and Pedro José, and after residing in Barcelona for several years returned to Cuba, where his sons, Antonio and Eusebio, and his daughter, Gertrudis Isabelle, were born. He married, in Spain, prior to his removal to Cuba, Doña Gertrudis Font, born at Canet de Mar, in 1779. She accompanied her husband to Cuba. Her mother, before her marriage, was Doña María Xiques.

The Font coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Azure, a fountain composed of a basin standing in another basin, spouting four jets of water, all argent. (Catalonia, Spain.)

Their children were: 1. Ramón, of whom further. 2. Juan, born 1812, died 1831. 3. Pedro José, born in Matanzas, Cuba, May 17, 1814, died in Charleston, South Carolina, February 3, 1890. He was a literary man and distinguished historian. He worked to better the condition and education of the women of Cuba, a matter little attended to in his time. He married ——— Gener. 4. Antonia, born in Matanzas, Cuba, June 20, 1819, died in Spain at the age of about eighty. He was educated in his native place and at a college in Paris. Although he was educated in the law, he devoted himself to teaching and he became one of the most distinguished educators in Cuba; he was a noted writer, a translator of Latin works, and president of a boys' college in Matanzas. He married Teresa Gener, and they were the parents of thirteen children, six of whom are now living. 5. Gertrudis Isabelle, born in Matanzas, Cuba, in 1821. 6. Eusebio, born in Matanzas, Cuba, March 5, 1823, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1893. He dedicated his attention to literary studies and to Spanish and foreign classics. He was once imprisoned because of the expression of his liberal ideas.

Guiteras

Engd. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Ramon Guiteras.

The American Historical Society

Elizabeth (Wardwell) Guiteras

The American Historical Society

Ramon Guiteras, M. D.

The American Historical Society

He was a great educator and his college, which he and his brother directed, contributed greatly towards Cuban culture. He wrote several books. He founded the literary center in Matanzas known as "El Liceo." He won a gold medal in 1861 for his "Romance Cubano." He left various translations of classics, works of study, Cuban life, poetry, etc. He married ——— Gener.

(IV) Ramón Guiteras was born at Matanzas, Cuba, August 4, 1811. When his parents returned to Spain, their young son, Ramón, then four years of age, accompanied them, but later returned to Cuba, where his preliminary education was obtained. This he subsequently completed by extensive study during his travels in Europe, when he found a considerable and enjoyable opportunity for the employment of his rare and unusual versatility in foreign languages; his travels were marked by a visit to the country of his ancestors, Spain, where, at Barcelona, he resided for four years. From his father, Ramón Guiteras received a considerable inheritance, which afforded him full scope for the life of a gentleman and a scholar, for which, both by ancestry and nature, he was endowed and qualified. Before his death, he disposed of the greater portion of his father's Cuban property, having previously removed to Bristol, Rhode Island, where he established his permanent domicile. He died February 13, 1873. He married, at Bristol, Rhode Island, September 27, 1853, Elizabeth Manchester Wardwell, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Manchester) Wardwell. (See Wardwell VI.) Issue: 1. Gertrude Elizabeth, now residing in Bristol, Rhode Island. 2. Ramón, of whom further.

(V) Dr. Ramón Guiteras, son of Ramón and Elizabeth Manchester (Wardwell) Guiteras, was born at Bristol, Rhode Island, August 17, 1858. He passed his boyhood years in his native town, and his preparatory education was obtained in the schools of that place; he later prepared for his collegiate studies at Mowry and Goff's English and Classical School, in Providence, and thereafter entering Harvard University, completed the classical course. Of the various learned professions open to his selection, none appealed more strongly to Dr. Guiteras than that of medicine and surgery; and for the fulfillment of the purposes of his life career he matriculated at the Harvard Medical School and, completing the course there, was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1883. During his college course Dr. Guiteras had developed a marked capability for the intricate problems involved in his chosen field, and after his graduation he voyaged to Europe to obtain the benefit of its various great centers of knowledge in medical science. He studied at Vienna for eighteen months, and thereafter was at Berlin for six months of study under its most eminent surgeons.

Thereafter, Dr. Guiteras returned to the United States, and became resident in New York City. One of the first acts of his career, after his establishment there, was to take the naval medical examination for the post of assistant surgeon, one of the severest in the service, and in which he joined merely as a personal experimental test of his ability and knowledge. He passed with the highest honors of his class and was given an appointment at once, from which, however, he immediately resigned. In order to obtain a variety of practical experience, he then entered the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and from that connection, in the diversified opportunities

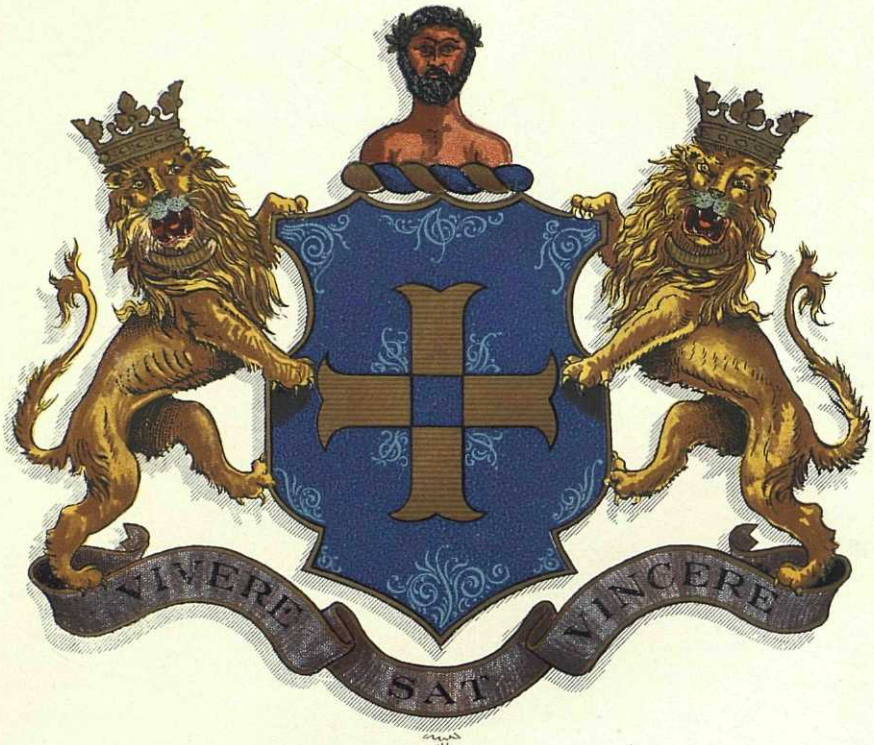
there afforded him, derived the greatest advantages.

Dr. Guiteras began the active private practice of his profession in the city of New York. Specializing on surgery, his skill, judgment and extended knowledge soon made his name widely and favorably known, and his services were eagerly sought by the leading institutions of medical learning in the East. He accepted a professorship in the Post-Graduate Medical School, and occupied that chair for a number of years. His skill in surgery and his demonstrated ability to cope with the difficult problems that confront the medical practitioner had given him eminence in his profession, and he was soon acknowledged as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the Metropolis. With a practice large and extended, he also enjoyed the highest approbation and recognition among the foremost of his fellow-practitioners in the profession; his labors and attention to his chosen work were as indefatigable as his mind was trained and skilled; and by his investigations and experimental work in surgery and medicine, he conferred incalculable benefits upon this most profound and most important branch of world knowledge.

In addition to the engrossing labors of his active practice, Dr. Guiteras found opportunity to enrich the literature of his profession with two volumes which, on the subjects therein treated, have been received both nationally and internationally as authorities, and of these one has been translated into several foreign languages. Death intervened before he could complete an additional volume which, like those preceding from his pen, displayed markedly the profound knowledge and erudite attainments of the author.

Dr. Guiteras made frequent trips to Europe and also to Cuba, in which latter, as the place of birth of his father, he always retained an abiding interest, looking to its welfare and upbuilding. He amassed much valuable and accurate information as to the real conditions on the island, both politically and socially, and also from the medical standpoint; and his eminence as an authority upon affairs there led the Government of the United States to entrust him with several secret missions pertaining to Cuba. Among these was the trip, which he undertook at the request of President Wilson, in 1917, comprising an effort to ascertain, for the benefit of the leaders of the Nation, the real viewpoint of the people of Cuba in relation to the war in Europe. On his return to America, Dr. Guiteras made public the results of his investigations. He was also a member of various important government advisory boards, and perhaps no one in his profession did more than he, after the plunging of Europe into war, in devoting the resources of his skill and knowledge to the benefit of the war's toll of wounded and suffering.

Among the various associations of medical learning, of which he was a member were the Society of Genito-Urinary Surgeons; the Rhode Island Medical Society; the Spanish-American and Latin-American Medical Association (of which he was president); and the American Urological Association. For many years he was secretary of the Pan-American Medical Congress; was a member of the American Medical Association, and of the State and County Medical associations of New York; of the New York Academy of Medicine; of the New York Urological Society; and a fellow of the American College of Surgery. He was



De Molins

FONT

also visiting surgeon of the Post-Graduate and Columbus hospitals; consulting surgeon and director of the French Hospital, as well as being for a time one of its operating surgeons; and consulting surgeon of the City Hospital. In addition, he filled the chair of Professor of Venereal and Genito-Urinary Surgery of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School. He also gave his services to the Italian Hospital in New York, and the Italian Government, in recognition thereof, conferred upon him a gold medal.

Dr. Guiteras, like the late President Roosevelt, found his greatest relaxation from arduous labors in the out-of-doors life; he was a fine shot and ardent hunter; and in his pursuit of big game had journeyed as far as Africa and other distant portions of the globe.

The life of this great scientist was brought to a close on December 13, 1917, when the world lost one of its most profound thinkers and humanitarian benefactors. Dr. Guiteras was unmarried.

(The De Molins Line).

The family of De Molins in Spain was long domiciled in that country. It was with this lineage that Don Mateo Guiteras, by his marriage to Doña María de Molins, became allied long preceding the establishment of his family (through his posterity) in Cuba, and subsequently in the United States. As early as the fourteenth century the name is discoverable in Spain, when the de Molins of Plasencia and Mérida, in Extremadura, became seated in that locality.

Arms—Azure, a cross moline or, quarter pierced of the field.

Crest—A Saracen's head affrontee couped below the shoulders proper, wreathed about the temples.

Supporters—Two lions collared and ducally crowned.

Motto—Vivere sat vincere.

(Ancient Annals).

The royal origin of the lineage has been ascribed to an epoch not long after the beginning of the Christian era and at a period when much of the history of the world, thence derived, is necessarily legendary.

(I) Amalarico, King of Ancient Spain (the Hispania and Iberia of the Greeks and Romans), was of the race of the Visigoths, early converted to the Christian faith. These great barbaric leaders, the Visigoths, had succeeded in sacking Roma (A. D. 410) and gradually increased their power over Europe, but about A. D. 510, having suffered a signal defeat at the hand of Clovis, King of the Franks, they became definitely a Spanish power. It is said of them that they were originally the most tolerant of all the tribes converted to Christianity. Amalarico reigned in the sixth century, and married, about A. D. 515, Clotilde, daughter of Clodoveo, first Christian King of the French, by whom he had issue,

(II) Leovigildo, of Spain, called King of the Goths, died A. D. 586, having married Doña Teodora, daughter of Severiano, Duke of Cartagena, by his wife Doña Teodora. The King had issue,

(III) Hermenegildo (called San Hermenegildo), King of Spain, who was martyrized in A. D. 595, and who had previously married Ingunda, daughter of Sigiberto, King of the Asturias and the latter's wife, Brunechilde of Spain, who was a daughter of the King, Otanagildo, and his wife Gosiunda. Issue,

(IV) Otanagildo, married Flavia Juliana, daughter of Pedro Augusto, a brother of the Emperor Mauricio, and had issue,

(V) Pablo Ordabasto, who married a kinswoman of the King, Cindasiundo, and had issue (among others),

(VI) Ervigio, King of Spain, who died A. D. 687; married Luibigtohona, granddaughter of Recaredo, the great king; issue (among others),

(VII) Pedro, Duke de Cantabria, living A. D. 700, who had sons: 1. Don Alfonsus, the Catholic King of the Asturias, who married a daughter of Don Pelayo, called "the Restorer of Spain." 2. Don Fruelo, of whom below.

(VIII) Don Fruelo, reigned A. D. 768, and married a daughter of the Count, Don Gudesindo, having issue,

(IX) Don Rodrigo Frolaz, Count of Castile, A. D. 762, who left issue (among others),

(X) Don Diego Rodriguez, Count of Castile, A. D. 800; married Doña Paterna, and left issue,

(XI) Doña Urraca Paterna, his daughter, who became Countess of Castile, and who married His Majesty, Don Ramiro, King of the Asturias and Galicia, and had issue: 1. Don Ordoño, who became second King of León. 2. Don Rodrigo, of whom below.

(XII) Don Rodrigo, who succeeded by heirship to his mother, as second Count of Castile, A. D. 862, and who had issue,

(XIII) Don Diego Rodriguez, third Count of Castile, A. D. 886, who married Doña Asura, and had issue,

(XIV) Don Fernando Diaz, Count of Castile, A. D. 902, who married Doña Nuna, daughter of the Count Nuno Núñez y Orginola, Lord of Omaya, founder of Branosera, A. D. 824. Issue,

(XV) Don Gonzalo Fernández, Count of Castile and of Burgos, Lord of Omaya, and other large lands, who married Doña Nuna (or Munia) and had issue,

(XVI) Don Fernán González, called sovereign Count of Castile, de Lara, de Omaya y Alava. This sovereign married the Infanta Doña Sancha, sister of the King, Don Garcia Sánchez, of Navarra, being also sister of Doña Teresa Florentina, Queen of León; these princesses and the prince, their brother, being son and daughters of Don Sancho García, King of Navarra, and his wife Doña Toda Oznares, the latter a daughter of Don Oznar Galíndez, Count of Aragón, descendant through the male line of the aforementioned Don Rodrigo Frolaz, Count of Castile. Issue of Don Fernán González and the Infanta Doña Sancha (among others),

(XVII) Don Gonzalo Fernández, Count of Lara y Bureva, Lord of Oza, who married Doña Nuna, sister of the Count, Don Rodrigo Núñez, who became Lord of the Castle of Guzmán, and is the progenitor of the great house of his name. Issue,

(XVIII) The Count, Don Nuno González, Lord of Lara, Governor of Olava (Alava) of Lantarón y Cellorigo. This nobleman married Doña Dordia Díaz (although by some historians it is said her name was Doña Elvira López). Issue,

(XIX) The Count, Don Gonzalo Núñez Minaya, Lord and Governor of Lara, and also Governor of Asturia and Mena, and who was styled the "Andalus Raven" from his cruelty to the Infidels, being so religiously fanatic that he preferred to kill all infidel captives rather than to keep them prisoners. Married Doña Munia (as appears from the donation made to Don Gonzalo and her by the King, Don Fernando I, of the territory of Salinas, A. D. 1063), or he married (as appears by another authority) Doña Hermesanda González de Maya; and it is probable that he married twice. Issue,

(XX) The Count, Don Gonzalo Núñez de Lara, third in the line, Lord of the house of Lara, the towns of Cava-

leta y Duruelo, dominion of Castile; Governor of Lara and Osma. Married Doña Goda González Salvadores, daughter of Don Gonzalo Salvadores, grandee, patron of San Martín de Escalada, who had for wife Doña Elvira (whose name is obtained from the donations made by Don Gonzalo and Doña Elvira to San Millán in the years A. D. 1084, 1087, and 1095). Issue (among others),

(XXI) The Count, Don Pedro González de Lara, Lord of this house, Count of Lara y Medina, de la Torre, y Mormojón Dueñas y Tariego, who acquired these immense estates through the favor of the King, Don Alonso VI of Aragón. Married the Countess, Doña Eva Pérez de Trava, sister of the Count, Don Fernán Pérez de Trastamara y Galicia, the latter being the second husband of Doña Teresa, Queen of Portugal; and also sister of the Count, Don Bermudo Pérez de Trava (who married Doña Urraca, Infanta of Portugal, daughter of Doña Teresa, Queen of Portugal, above referred to, by her first husband, the Count, Don Enrique de Borgoña). Issue of Don Pedro González de Lara and Doña Eva Pérez de Trava,

(XXII) The Count, Don Manrique de Lara, Lord of Molina and Mesa, Viscount of Marbona, first Ensign of Emperor Alonso VII, Lord of the Honors of Avila, Segovia, Baeza and Toledo, tutor of King Alonso VIII, of Castile, and the Governor of his kingdoms, who married Doña Hermengarda, Viscountess of Narbona, who was a sister of Aimerico IV, Viscount of Narbona (who died without issue), and also sister of that Viscountess of Narbona who married (first) the Count, Don Alonso, and (second) Don Bernardo de Anduce, but who, nevertheless, had no succession. Doña Hermengarda was descended as follows: Maiol, created first hereditary Viscount of Narbona, living A. D. 850, who married Raimunda, and had issue, Ulberardo, the first to become invested (by inheritance) with the Viscountship of Narbona, and who married Richilde, and had issue, Odon, Viscount of Narbona, who died about A. D. 945, left issue, Matfred, Viscount of Narbona, living A. D. 959, who married Adelais, and had Ramón Viscount of Narbona; married, A. D. 947, Ricarda, daughter of Hugo, Count of Rodes, Marquis and Count of Narbona. Berenguer, Viscount of Narbona, Count of Tarragona, who was called "Consul," at that period, a term of honor equivalent to the later title of Duke; he married Doña Garsenda, daughter of Don Bernardo Tayllefer, Count of Besalú, and the latter's wife, Countess Toda, living A. D. 1058. Bernardo Berenguer, Viscount of Narbona, A. D. 1066; married Doña Fe, daughter of Wifredo, Count of Sardigna, who had for wife Doña Dulce de Pallars. Aimerico II, Viscount of Narbona, who married Mahalda, Countess, widow of Barcelona, daughter of Roberto Guiscardo, Duke de Pulla. Aimerico III, who became Viscount of Narbona, and who married Doña Hermengarda, and had issue: i. Don Aimerico. ii. Doña Hermengarda. Aimerico IV, Viscount of Narbona, who had a failure of direct heirs. Hermengarda, who became, by lack of issue of her brother Viscountess of Narbona, and married the Count, Don Manrique de Lara, twenty-second in this line of the lineage de Molina. Issue of the Count, Don Manrique de Lara, and the Viscountess of Narbona: 1. Don Aimerico, who obtained the dignity of Viscount and Duke of Narbona, and died without succession. 2. Don Pedro, of whom further.

(XXIII) The Count, Don Pedro Manrique de Lara, second of the name, thir-

teenth hereditary Viscount of Narbona, second Lord of Molina and Mesa, tutor of the King, Don Alonso VIII, Governor of Toledo and Extremadura, married (first), in 1173, Doña Sancha, Infanta of Navarra (then a widow, having theretofore wedded Gaston, fifth of his name, Viscount of Bearne, of Marzán, of Olorón, Gavaret and Brulois, who after one year of marriage, died in A. D. 1170). The Infanta, Doña Sancha, predeceased her spouse by many years; both she and the Count were entombed in the Monastery of Huerta. She was descended as follows: Don Garcia Ramirez, fifth of the name, King of Navarra, married (first) Doña Margarita del Aigle, and (second) Doña Urraca, daughter of the Emperor, Don Alonso VII, King of Castile, said Doña Urraca being a half-sister of the King Sancho "the Desired," and of Don Fernando II, King of León; also of Doña Constanza, Queen of France; of Doña Sancha, Queen of Navarra, and of Doña Sancha, Queen of Aragón. The King had issue (by his second wife): Infanta Sancha, of Navarra, who married (first) Don Gastón, as aforesaid, and (second) Don Pedro, thirteenth Viscount of Narbona, and twenty-third in the lineage of Molina. Don Pedro Manrique de Lara (XXIII) married (second) Doña Margarita (or Margerina), who died without succession. Issue (by first wife) among others: Don Gonzalo Pérez Manrique, of whom below.

(XXIV) The Count, Don Gonzalo Pérez Manrique, third Lord of Molina and Mesa, married Doña Sancha Gómez de Trastamar. In the year 1222, Don Gonzalo made offerings as recorded at the Shrine of San Fernando for the obtaining of its religious benefits. Of him it appears that he disinherited his eldest son, Don Pedro González, by virtue of the authority in him vested by the first Lord of Molina, whereby permission was instituted in the head of that lordship to elect his successor therein, and Don Gonzalo Pérez selected his daughter, Doña Mofalda, as heiress of the estates of Molina, the seigniory of which he bestowed upon her as her dowry in the great marriage made with the Infante, Don Alonso, brother of the King.

(XXV) Don Pedro González de Molina, who although the eldest son, was disinherited as aforesaid, "despite," states the Spanish historian, "the sorrow of this disinheriting," he yet served valiantly in the conquest of Ubeda and Baeza, where he was one of the three hundred knights whom his Serene Majesty made heir in the boundaries of those cities. Don Pedro contracted marriage with Doña María de Herrera, of the lineage of the Counts of Aranda, and had issue: 1. Don Gonzalo Pérez de Molina, his heir, who succeeded him in the titular headship of the house. 2. Don Pedro de Molina, of whom further.

(XXVI) Don Pedro de Molina, of the younger line, was of notable military prowess, and became Governor of Sobrarbe; he was domiciled in Aragón, whence came his mother, and A. D. 1274, was knight vassal of the Infante, Don Pedro de Aragón, later King, by whom he was much favored and was charged with the chieftainship of the council of Sobrarbe; heading his vassals there, he waged war against the Castle of Castro, then held by Don Fernán Sánchez, illegitimate son of the King, Don Jaime. Don Pedro's wife was believed to have been Doña Teresa Alvarez de Ozagra of the noble house of the Lords of Lara.

(XXVII) Don Ramón de Molina, son of Don Pedro, who became noted as Govern-

or of Zaragoza and Teruel, and was much honored in 1283 when selected by the King, Don Pedro the Great, of Aragón, as one of the forty noblemen to serve as his escort in accepting the challenge of Carlos of Anjou, King of Sicily; further it is related of him that in 1298 he was Governor of Albarracin. In 1301 he fought under the King of Aragón against the independent Kingdom of Castile; ensuing whereto he was involved in the disturbances raised by the Grandees of the kingdom and found it expedient to retire to Castile, where he took up his habitation in the town of Villa-Gonzalo, contiguous to the neighborhood and population of Coca in the bounds of old Castile. Here his lineage became founded, and the de Molins of Plasencia and Mérida in Extremadura are held to be of the continuation from Castile.

(I) Don Gonzalo Pérez de Molina, of another branch of the ancient stock, was living in the province of Murcia, A. D. 1290, and on the 23rd of August of that year witnessed the will of the Governor, Garci Jufré de Loaisa, of the fortress there, which under the laws of that period proved the said Don Gonzalo to have been a duly qualified knight or nobleman, as witnesses to noblemen's wills were alone restricted to that class, nor even illustrious lineage or riches being sufficient alone as authorization to such office. This nobleman, Don Gonzalo, was, it is claimed the first of his name to reside at Ubeda, where, according to the ecclesiastical documents, he was in 1285, and married Doña Guiomar de Heredia, of the lineage of the Counts of Fuentes in Aragón, and had issue: 1. Doña Guiomar de Molina, who married, in Ubeda, Don Juan Arias Mesía, son of García Mesía, and grandson of García Mesía, conqueror of Baeza and Ubeda, and one of the fifty knights who remained heirs in this last-named city, and who have left descendants in the male line, having adopted the name Cueva, *viz.*, the Dukes of Alburquerque, the Counts of Castilla, of Castañeda, and of Siruela, the Marquise of Vedmar, and of Santa Lucía, the Lords of Albunán and Jarage, and other illustrious houses. 2. Don Fernando de Molina, of whom further. 3. Don Rio González de Molina.

(II) Don Fernando de Molina appears not otherwise than as father of

(III) Don Gonzalo Fernandez de Molina, alderman of Ubeda, and one of the twelve knights who with great gallantry defeated in a challenge twelve opposing Moorish knights. By privilege of the King, Don Alonso XI, in 1348, Don Gonzalo became procurer of the Council of Ubeda. He left a son

(IV) Don Sancho González de Molina, who inherited his father's estates, and who had issue: 1. Martín López de Molina, page of the King, Don Pedro; resident of Jaén, and in 1361 was the first, with Don Hurtado Díaz de Mendoza, to pass the bridge of Vilillos to oppose the army of the King of Granada. 2. Gonzalo Sánchez de Molina, who, in 1350, was Knight Commander of Santibáñez and first Ensign of the Order of Alcántara. 3. Don Juan Sánchez de Molina, in 1379, was one of the Knights of Ubeda, who, with Don Diego López Dávalos, Governor of the fortress of that city, conducted an expedition against the Moors of Granada, where many of that kingdom lost their lives or were captured. 4. Don Fernán Sánchez de Molina, of whom further.

(V) Don Fernán Sánchez de Molina married Doña Isabel Dávalos, daughter of the house of Dávalos, of the lineage of the Constables of Castile, and had issue:

1. Don Diego Fernández de Molina, of whom further. 2. Don Esteban Fernández de Molina, whose son, Don Pedro Fernández de Molina, was found guilty, 1421, of the death of Don Fernán Alfonso de Jodar, Governor of Tiscar, but alleging himself to be a priest, was punished only by banishment from Ubeda. 3. Don Gonzalo Fernández de Molina, Governor of Tiscar, 1419, whose dispossession from which office and the installation of Don Fernán Alfonso de Joda was the occasion of the political quarrel resulting in the death of the last named and for which Don Pedro Fernández de Molina in 1421 was banished. 4. Don Hernán Gómez de Molina, who, by his will, 1467, made at Baeza, gave his wife's name as Doña Leonor González.

(VI) Don Diego Fernández de Molina, eldest son, Lord of the Póstigo, who as primogenial was head of the faction of Molina in Ubeda; in 1401, was much favored by Don López Dávalos (Constable of Castile, principal Governor of Murcia, chamberlain and great favorite of the King, Don Enrique III), whose interest was afforded in his marriage to Doña Teresa González de Orlanda, daughter of Don Martín Fernández de Orlanda, head of the family in Ubeda, and whose wife was Doña Mayor González de Sotomayor. Issue: 1. Don Fernán Martínez de Molina, of whom below. 2. Don Diego Fernández de Molina, of whom below. 3. Doña Isabel Fernández de Molina, married Don Juan Sánchez de la Cueva, eldest son of Don Diego Fernández de la Cueva, whose wife was Doña Leonor Sánchez de la Trapera, and grandson of Don Hugo Beltrán, first Ensign of the Banner of the Crusade, Governor of the Fortress of Ubeda, who married Doña Maria Fernández de la Cueva.

(VII) Don Fernán Martínez de Molina, the primogenial representative, inherited the Póstigo in Ubeda, and the lands of Molina, and was Knight of the Gold Band, an honor only accorded by the Spanish Kings to noblemen of illustrious birth; in 1434, he accompanied Don Rodrigo Manrique, afterwards Count of Paredes and Grand Master of Santiago, in the conquest of Huesca, where he was wounded; he was living as late as 1449 as evidenced by the will of his brother, Don Diego Fernán de Molina. Married (first) Doña Isabel Rodriguez del Castillo. Married (second) Doña Leonor de la Peñuela. His son, by his second wife, was Don Iñigo de Molina, of whom further.

(VIII) Don Iñigo de Molina, Lord of the Póstigo in Ubeda, Governor of Quesada, participated in the battle against the Moorish King of Granada, where, with Don Gonzalo de Betela, Mayor of Ubeda, on St. George's Day, April, 1455, they marched upon the land of Guadise with nine hundred men-at-arms and two hundred and twenty horses with such suddenness and violence as utterly to rout a much superior number of the Moors. Married Doña Catalina Alfonso de Baeza y Haro, and left an illustrious succession.

(VII) The Commander, Don Diego Fernández de Molina, third of the name, brother of Don Fernán Martínez de Molina (VII), Knight of the Order of Santiago, who is called by some historians Pedro, Lord of Jarafe, 24th of Seville, Mayor of Jaén, married Doña Leonor Gonzales, and had: 1. Don Pedro Fernández de Molina, of whom further. 2. Don Diego de Molina, called "the Paralytic," of whom further. 3. Don Fernando de Molina, called "the Stout." 4. Doña Juana Fernández de Molina, married Don

Diego Salido, of Ubeda, Governor of Quesada.

(VIII) Don Pedro Fernández de Molina succeeded to the estates of his house in 1480: he suffered a reduction of his hereditary rights when the Catholic King was inaugurated by the lessening of the nobilities' tenures. Member of the Council of Ubeda, and married Doña Leonor Gonzales de los Cobos, descended as follows: Don Pedro Rodríguez de los Cobos, Ensign of Ubeda, Governor of Quesada, 1435, who married Doña Juana Rodriguez Mesía. Their son, Don Pedro Rodriguez de los Cobos, head of his house in Ubeda, married Doña Isabel de la Tubilla, and had a daughter, Doña Leonor González de los Cobos, married Don Pedro Fernández de Molina. Don Pedro and Doña Leonor had issue: 1. Don Jorge de Molina, who inherited the estates of his house, and likewise held the office of actuary of the Council of Ubeda, and whose attainments were so superior that, it is said, while he lived he governed as he wished the city of his residence. Married Doña Catalina Vázquez de Perea, of Alcázar, daughter of Don Juan Vázquez de Bustos, Governor of Huelva, and who, removing to Ubeda, founded a chapel in the Monastery of Our Lady of Grace. 2. Don Diego de los Cobos y Molina, Bishop of Avila and Jaén. 3. Doña Beatriz de Molina, of whom further. 4. Doña Leonor de Molina, married, at Baeza, Don Sancho de Biedma. 5. Doña Aldonza de Molina, who became blind.

(IX) Doña Beatriz de Molina, married Don Alonso Muñoz de Salazar, son of Captain Esteban Muñoz and Doña Juana Méndez de Salazar, his wife. They had issue: 1. Don Juan Vázquez, of whom further.

(X) Don Juan Vázquez de Salazar, Lord of Marmol, second Ensign of Ubeda, of the Council of the King, Don Felipe II; married Doña María de Mendoza, sister of Don Fernando, eighth Count of Priego, majordomo to Don Felipe II, and a daughter of Don Luis Carrillo de Mendoza, seventh Count of Priego. Issue: 1. Don Luís de Salazar y Molina, of whom further. 2. Doña María de Mendoza y Salazar, married Don Eugenio Alvarez, second Count of Cedillo. 3. Doña Inés de Perea y Mendoza, married Don Juan de Ocampo.

(XI) Don Luís de Salazar y Molina, second Lord of Marmol, first Ensign of Ubeda, patron of the Monastery of the Mother of God in that city, not only succeeded in the estates but also in the honors of his father, to which he was preferred by the King in recognition of his great merits. Married Doña María Enríquez de Navarra, widow of Don Miguel Climente. Their daughter,

(XII) Doña María de Salazar Enríquez de Navarra, who became fourth lady of Marmol, and married Don Pedro de Toledo, first Marquis de Mancera, Lord of the Five Towers, Commander of the Esparragal, Order of Alcántara, of the War Council of Don Felipe IV, Governor of the Kingdom of Galicia, Virey, and Captain-General of Perú, who died 1654.

(VIII) Don Diego de Molina, called "the Paralytic," second son of Don Diego Fernández de Molina (VII) and his wife, Doña Leonor González, was married to Doña Leonor de Orquellada. Issue: 1: Don Gil de Molina, commander of the houses of Valencia in the Order of Calatrava, and the last to hold that charge. 2. Don Pedro de Molina, of whom further. 3. Doña Catalina de Molina, of whom further.

(IX) Don Pedro de Molina, second son of Don Diego de Molina, "the Paralytic,"

was of Ubeda, and married there Doña Inés de Perea, daughter of Don Hernán López de Perea and his wife, Doña María de Ortega. Issue: 1. Don Francisco de Molina, first paymaster of the Kingdom of Granada. Removing thence for residence, he established the Convent of the Conception and the Chapel of San Pedro and San Pablo. Married Doña Constanza de Mosquera, sister of Don Juan de Mosquera, who was son of Don Juan de Mosquera Martel and his wife Doña Inés de Esquivel, and grandson of Don Pedro de Mosquera, 24th of Seville, and his wife, Doña Elvira de Pineda; and great-grandson of Don Gonzalo Martel, Lord of Almonaster, vassal of the King, and first Constable of Seville, and his wife, Doña Violante de Mosquera y Moscoso.

(IX) Doña Catalina de Molina, daughter of Don Diego de Molina, "the Paralytic," married Don Diego de los Cobos, Lord and head of his house in Ubeda, son of Don Pedro Rodríguez de los Cobos. Issue: 1. Don Francisco de los Cobos, of whom further. 2. Doña Isabel de los Cobos, who married Don Andrés de Tores, mayor of Baeza. 3. Doña Mayor de los Cobos, who married Don Antonio Cerón, nobleman of Baeza, and had a daughter, Doña Catalina de los Cobos, who married Don Fernando of Gafra, third Lord of the Town of Castril, and left as their descendants illustrious lords of that house in the Kingdom of Granada.

(X) Don Francisco de los Cobos, son of Don Diego de los Cobos and Doña Catalina de Molina (IX), was first Commander de León, Perpetual Governor of Cazorla, principal purser of Castile, Lord of Sabiote, Towers of Jimena and Recena, of the State Council of Don Carlos V, and his first secretary and favorite. Married Doña María de Mendoza, seventh Countess of Ribadavia. Issue: 1. Doña María Sarmiento de Mendoza, who married Don Gonzalo Fernández de Córdova, third Duke of Sessa, Baena and Teranova, Count of Cabra, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Governor of Milan, and of the State Council. 2. Don Diego de los Cobos, Governor of Cazorla, first Commander of León and first Marquis of Camarasa.

The foregoing comprises annals of but a few of the most illustrious representatives of the name. It has been declared that the noble and splendid Spanish lineage of the Molina, which drew its origin from the reigning monarchs of the ancient separate kingdoms, ultimately welded together to form, under the Emperor Charles V, the nation of Spain, ranked historically among the most ancient families of all Europe. The surname was derived from the Lordship of Molina, of which, in the eleventh century, the princely leader of the lineage then became possessed. Its ancestry included kings, princes, state dignitaries, great nobles; all of landed station, with mighty castles, vast territorial influence and princely power; military conquerors, who gave to posterity a virile progeny and whose deeds have been the theme of minstrel and bard. Hardly a great noble house of France or England has been unconnected in some degree with this ancestry, and its blood flows in many of the royal families of Europe. Its representation in Spain has been widespread, and the collateral connections of this lineage, with domiciliation in nearly every portion of the globe, have ably supported their illustrious forebears.

(The Xiques Line).

An ancient family of Spain, as to which

a tradition exists, among various members of the lineage, that at some period, in the course of their long histories, the Guiteras and the Xiques were intertwined.

Arms—Ec: au 1 de gu: au lion d'or; au 2 d'or a neuf fleurs-de-lis d'azur; au 3 d'azur a trois epis d'or, les tiges reunies; au 4 d'azur a trois cles d'arg., 2 et 1, celle en p. renv. Translation—Quarterly, 1st gules, a lion rampant or; 2nd or, nine fleurs-de-lis azure; 3rd azure, three ears of wheat or, in bend, pale and bend sinister, the stems bound in fesse point by a ribbon gules; 4th azure, three keys argent, two in pale, the middle one in fesse.

(Notes).

This family had representatives in Spain prior to the fourteenth century, and one of the knights of the lineage participated in the conquest of Mallorca, taking a prominent part under the King, Don Jaime, in various battles successfully conducted against the Moors. The ancestral mansion of the Xiques was situated upon an eminence in the locality of the village of Romaña of Besalú, in the principality of Catalonia; its power and authority were extended in character and of a standing so ancient that the vicinity possessed from early times an infinity of privileges and immunities enjoyed by the nobility as rewards for their great services to their Kings. A celebrated member of the Xiques lineage in the fourteenth century was.

Don Jaime Xiques, one of the principal captains of Catalonia, who joined with various of his compatriots and certain nobles of Aragón in creating Don Roger de Flor as general of the expedition to be sent to Greece to aid that nation against the Turks, and they afterwards concluded the conquest and reduction of Sicily.

In 1351 appears Don Andrés Xiques, who, with many others of the highest nobility in Catalonia, attended in Barcelona at the ceremony declaring the infant Don Juan heir and successor to the throne after the King, his father.

Don Juan Xiques, another of the lineage, was also historically important, and a member of the King, Don Juan, of Aragon's counsel, and who for his distinguished services was endowed by estates in the Island of Majorca and various honors.

Don Ramón participated in the capture of La Vega in Granada, serving with great valor under the Catholic Kings. His son,

Don Juan Xiques, was likewise distinguished; a great leader and captain, he lost his life in the battlefield through falling into an ambuscade prepared by the Moors. He left surviving him two sons, as well as a daughter who entered the Convent of Santa María de Lérida. A probable descendant of this warrior was

Don Pedro Xiques, who formed part of the great expedition in 1588 set against England under the Duke de Medina Sidonia; Don Pedro was of the Catalonia division, which suffered great losses through lack of knowledge of the English coast and the terrific tempest they encountered.

Don Lorenzo Xiques was another descendant of the ancient and noble Catalonian stock. He was a landed proprietor of that province and wedded Doña Gertrudis Romagosa. His son, Don Felipe Xiques y Romagosa, married Doña Carlota de Entralgo, a native of La Habana, and had eight children, among whom were Don Felipe Xiques y Entralgo, who married Doña Elena Herrera; Don Manuel Xiques y Entralgo, of La Habana, who legitimized his purity of blood and ancestry before the appropriate tribunals,

and who married Doña Dionisia Rivas y Waldor.

(The Wardwell Line).

Arms—Argent, on a bend between six martlets sable three bezants.

Crest—A lion's gamb holding a spear, tasseled or.

Motto—*Avito viret honore.*

The investigations into the origin of the Wardwell family indicate it as of Norman derivation and one of much antiquity in England, where it was doubtless established at about the period of the Conquest. It has been claimed that the earliest ancestor of the lineage was a Norman legionary who removed from his native land at or soon after the Conquest, and subsequently acquired estates in Westmoreland, along the Scottish border; thence, states one authority, arose his surname, from the Anglo-Saxon weardian (to guard, protect or watch); thus being significant of his guardianship of the hostile boundary; and again, it is claimed, the first of the name may have held the ancient, honorable office of warden of the marshes, whose duty it was to guard the frontier (or marshes), especially those of Scotland. A very noted investigator has, however, declared (and the weight of evidence leans to his opinion) that the surname is derived from the olden vicinity of Weardale, in the English Palatinate (that portion of England formerly consisting of the three counties of Lancaster, Chester and Durham), and thence, with early renderings of the name as Weardale, Weredale, Wardle, Wardell, and Wardwell, is now widely represented. Branches of the family became established, prior to the fourteenth century, at Brancepeth, Easington, Chester-le-Street, Fishburn, and elsewhere in the Palatinate, England; and in County Durham, especially, the lineage was notably prominent from the beginning of the fourteenth century. Its history and that of the County of Durham are continuously intertwined from the above period onward, and prior to A. D. 1415, it bore its arms:

Argent, a chevron between three boars' heads couped sable; on a chief vert, three bezants.

These arms, almost two centuries later, in 1584, were confirmed to Anne Wardell, of Caen, France, descendant in lineal order from the Wardwells of Durham, and since then have been borne by the representatives of the lineage in France and England for centuries until the present day. To avoid confusion, it may be stated that Anne Wardell, the French descendant of the Wardell lineage, was a French gentleman, the name Anne in France being interchangeably employed for both men and women. The certification of confirmation of the arms to Anne Wardell, in 1584, extracted from the archives of the College of Arms, in England, reads:

And whereas Anne Wardell of Caen in Normandye, gentleman, is Lyneally dessendyd of one John Wardell, a gentleman of England, by byrthe, the which John Wardell was the fyrst of that Surrname that inhabityed within the Kyngdom of France in the year of Christ 1417, and dyd bayre for his auncient armes the fyld Silver a chevron bytwyne bere heads sable on a chiff vert . . . . besants. And for as much as the said Anne Wardell, is as aforesayd dessendyd of the bodye of the sayd John Wardell, I have thought good at his request to assigne unto hym, under my hand and seale of my office of clarencieutx King of Armes, the arms of the aforesayd John Wardell, gentleman, his . . . anncient armes being blased as aforayd, the which armes, I, the sayd Clarencieutx King of Armes by power and authoritie to me committed, by letters patent under the great Seale of England having Ratified, confyrmed, given and grantyd unto the sayd Anne Wardell and his posteritie and he and they the same to use, beare and Sheive forthe as his own and their

Wardwell

ancient armes, with their due diffinnces in Shields, cote armor or other.

Especially in ecclesiastical ranks, the early members of the family were prominent, and several representatives of the name held office under successive Bishops of Durham. They were considerable landowners, connected in some notability with the early government of the country, and in 1415 is found John Wardale, of Brancepeth, who in that year (reign of Henry V), accompanied Neville, Lord of Brancepeth, on his military expedition to France preceding the battle of Agincourt (1415). The arms of England being triumphant, he remained in France, and two years later, in 1417, is found in residence in Normandy, where he remained. It was Anne Wardell, of Caen, Normandy, described as a "descendant of John Wardell". . . "a gentleman of England who was the first of that surname who established himself in France in 1417," who obtained, by virtue of his descent, as aforesaid, the confirmation of the family arms in 1584.

The wide divergence of settlement of the lineage of Wardell is indicated by the presence of the name in different localities in England and in Wales. More than twenty different orthographic renderings appear of same; Wardwell, Woodall, Udall, Warrell, Woddle, Wardell, Wordell, Wardall, Werdell, Woddall, Waddall, Wadle, Wadell, Wardel, Wardyle, Werdall, Woddell, Worrall, Udell, Wriddell, Warrall, Wodell, Wadel, Wadall, Wardill and Wortley, all represent derivations from the same source. The suppositions as to the origin of the name, while not so numerous as its variations, yet have been many, and while none are clearly proven, yet they are most interestingly based upon excellent evidence. Some writers have declared (in addition to the definitions heretofore referred to) that the ancient origin of the name arose from one Sir Gilbert de Ward, stated to be a Norman follower of the Conqueror, who, the chronicle continues, saved the life of Queen Elinor of France; and the King, pleased to commend so honorable an action, declared it "well done"; wherefrom, thenceforward, he was known as "Wardwell." Another version declares the origin of the name, however, to arise from an old compound word signifying "the guard's spring," and points to an old feudal landmark where, it is said, lived the first name-bearer, a border guard or ward near his "well" or "spring." From William Wardell, gentleman, of County Durham, England, living A. D. 1520, and himself a descendant of John Wardell or Wardale (who lived in the reign of King Henry V, and who was probably descended from the Wardell mentioned in A. D. 1273 in the Hundred Rolls), a lineage has descended for generations in England; in County Durham it exists to the present day; another branch of the family was settled in Wales; another in County Lancaster; and still another (and from this the American family descends) was of County Warwick.

(The Ancient Lineage).

The Wardells of Warwickshire, England, from whom descends the Wardwells of America hereinafter referred to, derive their lineage from English, French and Welsh stock. In the ancient Welsh line, the ancestry goes back to the 1400's; in the French line, the ancestry is from brave, fearless and venturesome Huguenot forefathers; and in the English line, the ancestry comes down from the Norman conquerors of the realm.

(I) Richard Wardell, of Warwickshire, England, married, about 1540, Mary Ithell, of Welsh ancestry, daughter of Pierre Ithell, and granddaughter of——— Ithell, of North Wales, the latter of whom, about 1480, married ——— Pierce. Issue: 1. William, of whom further. 2. Dr. John Wardell, a descendant of whom settled in Virginia, and there acquired extensive property.

(II) William Wardell, son of Richard and Mary (Ithell) Wardell, was born about 1542; married, about 1565, Meribe Lascelle, born in France, daughter of Gershom and Meribe Lascelle, who, suffering from the ever-increasing persecution of the Huguenots in their native land, removed to England in 1560 with their family of adult children. William and Meribe (Lascelle) Wardell had issue: 1. Lascelle, of whom further. 2. Gershom; his son, William Wardell (Wardwell) settled at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and became a member of the Society of Friends. His daughter Frances married John Anthony, and one of her descendants was Susan B. Anthony. 3. Rosanna, married, in England ——— Waite, and had issue: i. Mehutable (or Mehitable) Waite, married, in England, Richard Hill, son of William Hill; and subsequently settled in America. ii. Richard Waite, born 1596; removed to America. iii. Gambiel Waite, born 1598; removed to America. iv. Thomas Waite, born 1601; settled in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, 1639.

(III) Lascelle Wardell, son of William and Meribe (Lascelle) Wardell, married, and had issue: 1. William, of whom further. 2. Thomas Wardell (Wardwell), with his wife Elizabeth he accompanied his brother William and the latter's wife Alice to America, and all settled in Boston, Massachusetts. Thomas had issue, several children, among whom was Samuel Wardwell, who married Sarah Hawkes. Samuel Wardwell was numbered among the long list of unfortunate victims of the witchcraft delusion, and being accused, convicted of being an "impenitent witch and possessor of a familiar spirit," was hanged as a witch, September 20, 1697, at Boston.

(IV) William Wardwell (Wardell), son of Lascelle Wardell, was the founder in America of the line of Wardwell hereinafter referred to.

(The Family in America).

(I) William Wardwell, son of Lascelle Wardell, was born in England, the locality being fixed by some writers as in Leicestershire, and the year variously given as 1604 and 1610. He was the founder ancestor in America of the line of Wardwell hereinafter traced. Another line of Wardwell in America was established by his brother Thomas, likewise an American settler, who became settled in Boston with his wife Elizabeth; still another line of Wardwell, tracing from the same source in England, became settled in Virginia, and established the line of Virginian Wardwells, and from this latter line a family of Wardwell removed to the Barbados, became established, possessed of large landed holdings there.

William Wardwell (Wardell) left England for America in 1633, with his destination Boston, Massachusetts, accompanied by his brother Thomas and his sister-in-law Elizabeth, as well as his first wife Alice. He settled in Boston, and there resided in 1633 and for several years thereafter. It may be here noted than in all, or nearly all, the early Colonial records, his surname is rendered in accordance with the usage of his English ancestors—Wardell. What the religious

convictions of the founder were, and what the cause of his removal from his native country, may be gathered from his subsequent history in the New World; it was not the first time one of the family had migrated through religious persecution; his Huguenot progenitors had set an example, and although William Wardwell was young in years when he left England, he had yet felt the weight of that intolerance in religious matters which "in a little more than ten years" had sent "twenty thousand of the best of Englishmen across the ocean and built half a hundred towns between the Hudson and the Merrimac."

On February 9, 1634, he was admitted to the Church in Boston, and it is significant that this was the same year the famous Mrs. Anne Hutchinson crossed the Atlantic and established her home in Boston. She soon drew around her in religious controversy a large portion of the inhabitants, and it is probable that William Wardwell soon found himself in sympathy with her teachings, for when the Rev. John Wheelwright (husband of Mr. Hutchinson's sister) in 1636 came to America, William Wardwell was almost immediately identified with his followers. On January 8, 1637, William Wardwell was allotted land in Boston. In February, 1637, a climax was reached in the Wheelwright-Hutchinson dispute, and Wheelwright being "disfranchised & banished, haveing 14 dayes to settle his affiares," his followers were disarmed and turned out of church. William Wardwell was among these; he was disarmed at Boston, November 20, 1637, and received his letter of dismission from the church. Wheelwright had purchased from the Indians a tract of land on the Squamocot River, and thither, with a party of his friends, including William Wardwell, he removed, and became founder of Exeter, New Hampshire.

William Wardwell did not long remain at Exeter; he settled soon at Ipswich, where others of those dispossessed had also gone, and there resided with his family for some years. Thereafter, he became resident at Wells, where it was recorded that a pew in the church should be assigned to him:

> To sitt in ye sixth ye men's long seats in consideration that his son Elihu sitt in ye same seat.

Later, he was again in Boston, where he conducted the old Hollis Inn with his second wife Elizabeth.

He died at either Wells or Boston in 1670. His will was probated April 18, 1670, and by it he gave to his wife Elizabeth one-half of his dwelling house in Boston during life and movables; to his daughter Rachel £25 in furniture; to wife's daughter Hannah Gillette £21 payable in household stuff on day of marriage or at eighteen years; to wife's daughter Deborah £20; to eldest son Uzziel other half of dwelling; to son Elihu and daughter Leah, 10 shillings; to daughter Meribah of Wells, 10 shillings; to daughter Mary, wife of Nathaniel Rust, 10 shillings; and his son Uzziel was named as executor.

The love and veneration in which he held his Huguenot ancestors is illustrated in the names which William Wardwell bestowed upon his children. The eldest daughter was named Meribe, which became transformed into Meribah in the Colonial records; and his eldest son was named Lascelle, a name which was given such renderings as Uzziel, Usual, Usewell, Uzell, Uzal, etc., in the Colonial records.

He married (first), in England, Alice,

surname unknown. He married (second), December 5, 1657, Elizabeth, widow of John Gillette (or Gillet). She had two daughters by her former husband, Hannah and Deborah Gillette. With his wife Elizabeth, William Wardwell entered into a contract, wherein his surname appears Wardell as follows:

A contract made between William Wardell on the one prte, and Elizabeth Gillit, Widdow, on the other prte, before their joyning in mariage, being the fourth day of December, 1657, is as follows:

First, that what estate the said Elizabeth was possessed of before her mariage was to bee at her disposeing at the time of her death or at the mariage of any of her children, and for the howse and land that now the said William Wardell and Elizabeth, his wife, doth posses, it follow by course of law to Hannah Gillit, daughter of John Gillit, who was the former husband of the above-said Elizabeth, now the wife of the said William Wardell. The said William Wardell did then ingage for and in Considcracon of the said howse and ground to traine up the said Hannah Gillit, being then about two yeares old, that at the date of her mariage, or at the date of the said William Wardell's death, to give unto the said Hannah the value of sixteen pounds, which was then to the full vallue of the said howse and ground, the howse beeing much decayed and ready to fall; this is truth, as witness our hands.

Elizabeth (Gillette) Wardwell, second wife of the founder, died after 1673. Issue of William Wardwell by his first wife Alice: 1. Meribah (Meribe), born May 14, 1637; baptized June 25, 1637; married Francis Littlefield, of Wells. 2. Uzal (Lascelle), of whom below. 3. Elihu, baptized December 5, 1641 (by error stated in town records as born November, 1642); he removed to Ipswich, and had the seventh lot "of 28 ft. front, lying be ye Riverside, between Samuel Ordway's shop and ye town Bridge," granted to him March 23, 1693; served during King Philip's War, 1675-1676; married Elizabeth Wade, daughter of Jonathan Wade. 4. Mary, baptized April 14, 1644; married Nathaniel Rust. 5. Leah, born December 7, 1646; married William Town. 6. Rachel, mentioned in father's will. 7. Richard. Issue by second wife: 8. Abigail, born April 24, 1660.

(II) Uzal (Lascelle) Wardwell, eldest son of William and Alice Wardwell, was born April 7, 1639, at either Boston or Exeter. He was not, however, baptized at Boston, owing to his father's difficulties due to the Wheelwright dispute. He was taken by his parents from Exeter to Ipswich, whither they had removed, and he grew to manhood in the latter historic locality; when the King Philip War burst upon the colonies, he volunteered, and served during 1675 and 1676 under Captain Nicholas Paige. The archives of Massachusetts disclose that he was never paid for his services and that he is to this day owed the sum of £5 10s.

In 1664 he had a share in Plum Island, off the harbor of Ipswich; in 1668 he was granted permission to fell trees for furnishing house; and in 1670 he was owner of the "Emerson house" so-called. Not long after 1681 he removed from Ipswich and settled in Bristol, Rhode Island, being the first of his name to become resident in that vicinity. There he was long an honored and influential citizen, his life-span covering ninety-three years of usefulness. He died at Bristol, Rhode Island, October 25, 1732. His will was made January 10, 1728, wherein he remembers his second wife Grace and his children. He married (first), at Ipswich, Massachusetts, May 3, 1664, Mary (Kinsman) Ring, daughter of Robert Kinsman, of Ipswich, the first American settler, who came to America in the "Mary and John" in 1634, was in Ipswich in 1635, and died

January 28, 1664, leaving (among other children) his son Robert Kinsman, who married Mary Bordman, and his daughter Mary, who married (first) Daniel Ring, of Ipswich, 1648, and who died in 1661, and who married (second) Uzal Wardwell. He married (second) Grace Giddings. She made her will October 19, 1733, and died May 9, 1741, at Bristol. Issue by first wife: 1. Abigail, born October 27, 1665; married, in 1684, Lieutenant John Greene, of Quidnessett, Rhode Island, son of the first settler, John Greene, of Quidnessett. Issue, eleven children. 2. Alice, born December 27, 1670; married, October 31, 1693, John Gladding, Jr. 3. Mary, born in June, 1673, died young. 4. Hannah, born September 1, 1677 (twin); married ——— Crompton. 5. Mary, born September 1, 1677 (twin). Issue by second marriage: 6. Uzal. 7. Grace, married Joseph Giddings; died May 1, 1768. 8. Sarah, born at Bristol, Rhode Island, in 1682; married Nathaniel Bosworth, Jr. 9. James, born at Bristol, Rhode Island, June 30, 1684. 10. Joseph, born at Bristol, Rhode Island, July 30, 1686; married, December 22, 1709, Martha Giddings; she died August 11, 1775, and he died March 18, 1755. 11. Benjamin, of whom further. 12. William, born at Bristol, May 13, 1693 (twin). 13. Rebecca, born at Bristol, May 13, 1693 (twin).

(III) Benjamin Wardwell, son of Uzal and Grace (Giddings) Wardwell, was born at Bristol, Rhode Island, April 19, 1688, died in June, 1739. He married (first) Mary, surname unknown, who died May 2, 1733. He married (second), January 17, 1734, Mrs. Elizabeth Holmes, widow, of Norton, Massachusetts, who died June 6, 1737. Issue by first wife: 1. Mary, married, in 1731, Nathaniel Turner. 2. Uzal, died at Cape Breton, September 17, 1745; married, in November, 1739, Sarah Lindsay; she died at Cape Breton in 1745. 3. Jonathan, died at Cape Breton in May, 1745. 4. Benjamin, died at sea in June, 1739. 5. William, of whom further. 6. Isaac, born in 1730; married, in September, 1756, Sarah Waldron; died at Bristol, May 7, 1810. 7. Olive, married, June 19, 1753, John Goddard, of Newport, Rhode Island.

(IV) William Wardwell, son of Benjamin and Mary Wardwell, was born at Bristol, Rhode Island, in 1722. He was one of the most influential citizens of Bristol and a large landowner. He died, in 1760, being drowned at sea. He married, at Bristol, Rhode Island, September 26, 1742 (intentions published September 7, 1742), Mary Howland, born at Bristol, Rhode Island, March 18, 1722-23, daughter of Deacon Samuel Howland, granddaughter of Jabez Howland, great-granddaughter of John Howland, of the "Mayflower." She was also great-great-granddaughter of Rev. Peter Thacher, of Queen Camel, England, great-granddaughter of Anthony Thacher, American settler, granddaughter of Bethiah Thacher, who married Jabez Howland, and daughter of Deacon Samuel Howland, descended as aforesaid. (See Howland IV.) Issue, all born at Bristol: 1. William, born December 3, 1743, baptized January 8, 1743-44, died February 15, 1744-45. 2. Abigail, born June 3, 1745, baptized June 9, 1745; married Restcome Sandford. 3. Mary, baptized October 25, 1747. 4. William, baptized January 29, 1749-50. 5. Benjamin, of whom further. 6. Sarah, baptized March 3, 1754, died April 18, 1754. 7. Martha, baptized June 29, 1755, died June 19, 1757. 8. Samuel, baptized August 27, 1758, died May 14, 1759. 9. Samuel, baptized May 25, 1760; married Elizabeth Church.

(V) Benjamin Wardwell, son of William and Mary (Howland) Wardwell, was born at Bristol, Rhode Island, and there baptized February 9, 1753. He died February 28, 1830, aged seventy-eight years. He married (first), June 8, 1773, Sarah Smith; she died November 20, 1779. He married (second), November 19, 1780, Katherine Glover, daughter of Captain Joseph and Elizabeth (Bass) Glover, of Braintree, Massachusetts; she died January 14, 1803. (See Glover VII.) He married (third), January 15, 1804, Mrs. Huldah (Goff) Wheeler, daughter of Joseph and Patience Goff. Issue of Benjamin Wardwell by his first wife, Sarah (Smith) Wardwell: 1. William, born April 19, 1776, died April 21, 1776. 2. Lucretia, born May 30, 1777, died September 11, 1811; married June 17, 1798, John Sabin. 3. Sarah, born November 11, 1779, died February 21, 1861; married Nathaniel Church. Issue of Benjamin Wardwell by his second wife, Katherine (Glover) Wardwell: 4. Polly, born October 4, 1781, died December 12, 1781. 5. Polly, born August 30, 1783, died September 23, 1783. 6. Benjamin, of whom further. 7. Polly, born August 13, 1785, died September 22, 1787. 8. William, born October 4, 1786, died September 22, 1787. 9. Henry, born April 7, 1789, died October 12, 1789. 10. Polly, born October 24, 1791, died in New York. 11. Katherine Glover, born July 8, 1793, died April 1, 1863. 12. Francis, born in September, 1794, died July 25, 1796.

(VI) Benjamin Wardwell, son of Benjamin and Katherine (Glover) Wardwell, was born at Bristol, Rhode Island, August 24, 1784. After concluding his education, Mr. Wardwell entered the mercantile world, his first association being in connection with the leather business, and thereafter he became identified with the grocery business, with the latter of which he was engaged for more than fifty years. His place of business was on the east side of Thames Street, south of State Street, in Bristol, and he not only was highly successful in his own particular avenue of activity, but was likewise prominent in a number of other important business undertakings in Bristol and identified in high standing with its important affairs. During a long life filled with usefulness, he earned a reputation for the most unflinching integrity in every relation; he was a prominent church member, long having membership in the Congregational Church of Bristol, and a Christian whose public and whose private life set a worthy and high example to his fellowmen. He died at Bristol, Rhode Island, September 12, 1871. He married, January 14, 1807, Elizabeth Manchester, daughter of Zebedee and Deborah (Briggs) Manchester, of Little Compton, Rhode Island. (See Manchester III.) Issue: 1. Henry, of whom further. 2. Benjamin, born August 9, 1809, died May 31, 1885; married, February 2, 1836, Eliza Cook, born February 18, 1810, died April 27, 1860. Issue: i. Eleanor Wardwell, born December, 1840; married, in 1869, Joseph Burr Bartram. 3. George, born September 2, 1810, died October 11, 1810. 4. A son (twin), born September 12, 1812, died same day. 5. A daughter (twin), born September 12, 1812, died same day. 6. Jeremiah, born December 7, 1813, died December, 1881; married (first), June 19, 1844, Mary Jane Sturgis, daughter of Lathrop L. Sturgis, of New York; she died October 3, 1860; married (second), November 18, 1865, (Mrs.) Eliza B. Ingraham, daughter of William Fellows, of Staten Island, New York. Issue by first wife: i. William Henry,

J.H. Bufford & Co.

Benj. F. Wardwell

born March 29, 1846; married, in December, 1881, Virginia Sniffin. ii. Theodore Sturgis, born December 13, 1848. iii. Richard Patrick, born April 17, 1852; married Anna Oaks Woodworth. iv. Mary, born April 16, 1855, died July 22, 1855. v. Helen, born September 6, 1857; married William Brown Glover. vi. Jane Elizabeth, born August 17, 1859; married Charles Potter; he died in November, 1904. 7. Elizabeth Manchester, born March 7, 1816, died January 18, 1826. 8. A daughter (twin), born September 2, 1817, died September 4, 1817. 9. A daughter (twin), born September 2, 1817, died September 12, 1817. 10. Adam Manchester, born November 6, 1818; baptized March 29, 1819; died January 23, 1827. 11. George William, born March 14, 1821, died August 16, 1821. 12. Catherine Glover, born May 28, 1822, died October 31, 1894. 13. Marianne, born October 6, 1825, died in January, 1915. 14. Elizabeth Manchester, born November 6, 1827; married, September 27, 1853, Ramón Guiteras, of Matanzas, Cuba. She died December 12 or 14, 1905. (See Guiteras IV.)

(VII) Henry Wardwell, eldest son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Manchester) Wardwell, was born at Bristol, Rhode Island, March 17, 1808. He enjoyed the advantages of an excellent education secured under the tuition of the well-known Mr. Alden, of Bristol, whose school had the reputation of being the best in the locality, and thereafter he entered upon his career in business circles. For the purpose of learning the business, he engaged with Mr. Benjamin Hall, of Bristol, as a clerk, the latter having his warehouse and store at that time on the corner of Thames and State streets, Bristol, and there Mr. Wardwell gave his whole attention and time to a thorough understanding and mastery of the business in its every detail. When twenty-five years of age, feeling himself thoroughly grounded, he purchased the business from Mr. Hall, who then retired, and thereafter, for twenty-eight years, Mr. Wardwell conducted the business with the highest success and good credit. He not only did a large local trade in groceries and farmer's products, but also an export and import business of considerable proportions, sending many cargoes to the West Indian and Cuban ports and bringing back to the Rhode Island markets the staples of those semi-tropical places. In the conduct of this business, he displayed not only remarkable sagacity in the selection of his merchandise but also a shrewd insight into the market conditions and the law of supply and demand which enabled him to meet successfully the hazards of the shipping merchant. He had an interest in some ten to fourteen vessels, engaged extensively in the whaling industry, and his ramified interests received at his hands most capable supervision. He was also interested to some extent in the old Pocanock Cotton Mill, for which he served for some time as a director; he was influential likewise in the banking field, and a director in the Eagle, Freeman's and First National banks for more than thirty years. In addition, he was a trustee of the Bristol Institution for Savings until his death, having assumed office at the foundation of the institution.

Mr. Wardwell's active business connection terminated soon after the close of the Civil War, his failing health making obligatory a more extended leisure than his ramified affairs permitted. He never, however, ceased his philanthropic and charitable labors, and maintained until the close of his life his earnest and

unselfish interest in projects for the betterment and improvement of his native town. Politically, he neither sought nor desired public office, but on all occasions cast the weight of his influence toward those principles which he deemed of most benefit to the public-at-large, and he consistently adhered to the Republican Party. He was an unflagging worker in the Christian field; a member of the Congregational Church at Bristol; its treasurer for many years; and, gifted with a fine voice, gave thirty years of service as director of its choir. He died October 2, 1875.

He married, November 11, 1835, Sarah Luther Lindsay, who died November 8, 1890. She was a daughter of Thomas and Rhoda Lindsay. Issue: 1. Benjamin, born and died May 6, 1837. 2. Sophia Lindsay, born May 3, 1838, died in April, 1915; unmarried; resided in Bristol 3. Annie Elizabeth, born August 9, 1840, died November 18, 1866. 4. Sarah Frances, born January 25, 1843, died in August, 1917; married William H. Bourne, now deceased; she resided in Bristol. 5. Harriet Parker, born July 4, 1845; unmarried; resides in Bristol. 6. Isabella Mein, born January 12, 1848; unmarried; resides in Bristol. 7. Henry Adam, born August 26, 1850, died February 18, 1853. 8. Henry Irenius, born July 15, 1853, died June 29, 1854.

(The Glover Line).

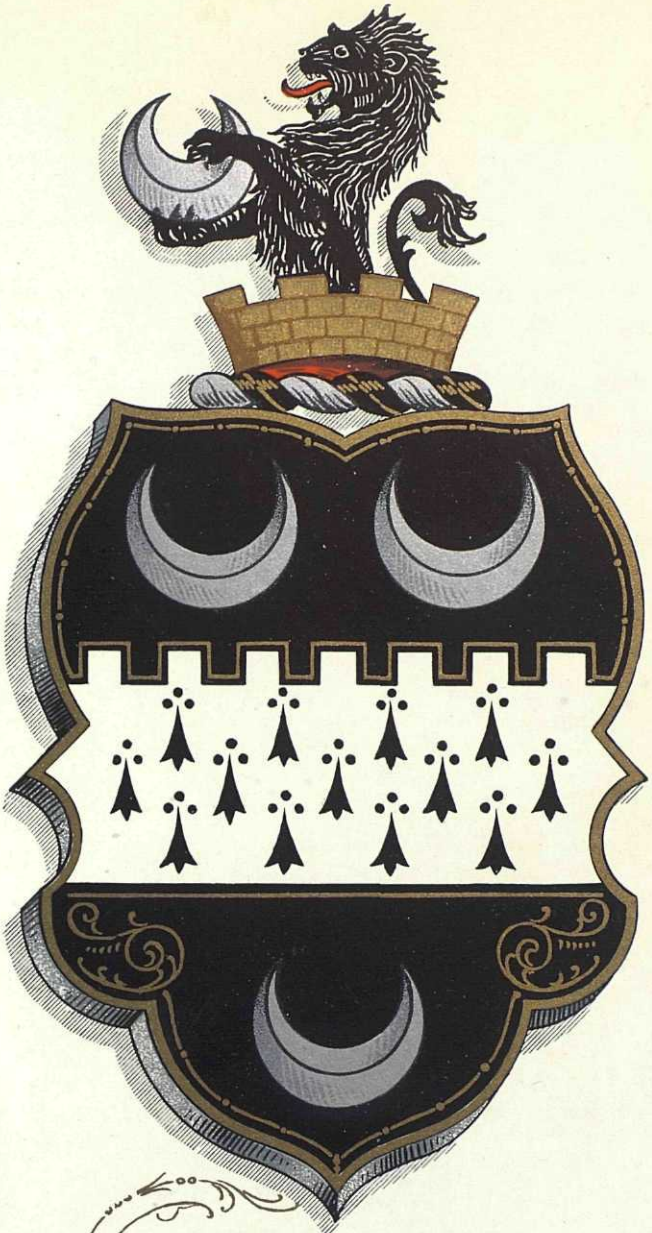
Anciently spelled Glofre and Golofre, the surname Glover has been a notable one in America since the founding of the New England Colonies. Glove as a surname appeared in the middle of the fourteenth century, and was shortly followed by Glover, under which form the name is found in all English speaking countries today. It is of the occupative class. Through successive generations, among the men who have brought honor to the name and made it historical, we find gentlemen, heralds, and heraldic writers, vicars, church wardens, authors, knights, attorneys-at-law, poets, merchants, members of Parliament, philanthropists and public benefactors. One Robert Glover was Somerset Herald, a noted authority and a court favorite. Still another, Robert Glover, martyred for religious opinions in 1555, died at the stake.

Arms—Sable, a fesse embattled ermine between three crescents argent.

Crest—Out of a mural crown a demi-lion rampant, holding between the paws a crescent.

The American branches of the ancient English family have contributed many notable figures to our Colonial and National history. The Glover family has been especially prominent in Massachusetts, where many of the Glover progenitors settled. The two principal immigrants here were the two John Glovers. The first of these, John Glover, of Lancashire, England, is the progenitor of the family with which this article is to deal. The other is believed to have been a son of Charles Glover, who came from England in 1630, and united with the First Church in Salem, in full communion, June 10, 1649. No proof of kinship between these two founders has ever been established.

(I) Thomas Glover, the earliest ancestor of this line to whom it is possible to trace authentically, lived in Rainhill Parish, Prescot, Lancashire, England, from the time of his marriage until his death, December 13, 1619. He married, February 10, 1594, Margery Deane, daughter of Thomas Deane, of Rainhill. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom John, mentioned below, was the fourth.



Glover

Deane Arms—Azure, a sword in bend argent hilt and pomel or, in bend sinister a tilting spear (surmounting the sword) of the last, headed of the second, between three fleurs-de-lis gold, one in chief and two in fesse, and as many gem rings in base of the last, gems gules, one and two.

Crest—A hand couped proper lying fessways, holding a fleur-de-lis or.

(II) John Glover, immigrant ancestor and American progenitor, was born in Rainhill Parish, Prescot, Lancashire, England, August 12, 1600, the son of Thomas and Margery (Deane) Glover. By his father's will he came into possession of large estates in England, situated in Rainhill, Eccleston, Knowlesby, and other places. As the eldest son he inherited a double portion, and was named as an executor with his mother, although at that time (1619) he was not yet of age. He appears to have attained manhood in Rainhill, living on his estates there. About 1625 he was married to Anna, surname unknown, and they were the parents of three children, born and baptized in Rainhill, the last in 1629. In 1628 the name of John Glover appears on the records of the "London Company" organized in London, in 1628, for the colonization and exploitation of New England. He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of London, established there at a very early date, and held the rank of captain. He was also a member of a Lodge of Free Masons, and in fellowship with them prior to his coming to America.

John Glover came to New England in the ship "Mary and John," which set sail from England, March 20, 1629-30, commanded by Captain Squeb, whose ill-kept faith with his passengers is known to every student of those times. The presence of Glover among the passengers of the "Mary and John" has been questioned by the historian, Frothingham, but the best evidence points toward his coming in that vessel. He brought with him a number of cattle and all the provisions and implements, with men servants, to establish and conduct a tanning business, the laws and regulations of the London Company requiring each member to establish some trade on his estate. He was the first of the company to carry on the trade of tanner in the colony. He established himself first at Dorchester, probably as early as the incorporation of the town, the pits of his tanning shop still visible on the land of one of his descendants. He afterwards established the business in Boston and left it in his will to his second son. He was made a freeman in England before his emigration and took the oath of allegiance which exempted him from that ceremony after his arrival.

"Mr." Glover, as he was universally called in recognition of the position of prominence which he held in the community, was one of the foremost men of his time in and around early Boston. His religious faith was that of a strict Non-Conformist or Puritan, and his belief seems to have been the ruling motive of his life. Contemporary records call him a godly and upright man. His life after his settlement in Dorchester was evidently one of unceasing devotion and service to the interests of the Colony. During a period of eighteen years his name appears, not only as a public officer in Dorchester, but in towns, among those who sat in judgment. In Salem, Charlestown, Cambridge, Barnstable and other places in Plymouth Colony, he was frequently called in council in cases which required judicial decisions. From 1636 to 1650 he was one of the selectmen of Dorchester. In 1650 he removed to

Boston, and was a representative to the General Court at Boston up to the year 1652, when he was chosen an assistant. John Glover was well fitted by birth and breeding and by his natural gifts to assume a place of leadership in Colonial affairs, and is a worthy representative of the most intellectual type of Puritan emigrant. He was one of the founders of Harvard College. He died in Boston, Massachusetts, November 12, 1653.

(III) Nathaniel Glover, son of John and Anna Glover, was born in 1630-31, and died in Dorchester, Massachusetts, May 21, 1657. There are but few acts of his short life to be found on record. He attained manhood in Dorchester, and succeeded to the homestead at the time of his father's removal to Boston in 1650. In that year he married Mary Smith, of Dorchester. On the 22nd of 3rd month he was admitted a member of the church there, in full communion. On May 3, 1654, he took the freeman's oath. In 1655 he was chosen one of the selectmen of Dorchester, and filled the office again in 1656 and 1657. In 1655 he was appointed, with others, to settle the bounds between Dorchester and Dedham. He was also active in other town offices. At the time of his death he was twenty-seven years old. His will, which is filed, was proved June 5, 1657. His estate inventoried four hundred and ninety-three pounds and six shillings. He was buried in the ancient burial ground at Dorchester.

Mary (Smith) Glover, wife of Nathaniel Glover, was the daughter of Quartermaster John Smith and his first wife, Mary (Ryder) Smith, of Toxteth Park, and was born in Toxteth Park, near Liverpool, Lancashire, England, July 20, 1630, and died in Barnstable, July 29, 1703. She married (second) the Hon. Thomas Hinckley, of Barnstable, who was afterward Governor of Plymouth Colony.

Smith Arms (Lancaster)—Argent, a chevron sable between three roses, gules, seeded or, barbed vert.

Ryder Arms—Per chevron argent and sable three crescents counterchanged.

(IV) Nathaniel Glover, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Smith) Glover, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, January 30, 1653, and was baptized there by the Rev. Richard Mather, February 3, 1653. He died at Newbury farm in that town, January 6, 1723-24, and was buried in the westerly part of the ancient burial ground, where his gravestone still remains, but the inscription is so much worn by time as scarcely to be decipherable. At the age of seven years he was placed under the guardianship of his uncle, Habackuk Glover, of Boston (1660), who succeeded his mother in that appointment at the time of her marriage to Governor Hinckley, and removal to Barnstable. He was placed at school in Boston and resided in the family of his grandmother, Mrs. Anna Glover, and after her decease in 1670 lived with his uncle and guardian until about the time of his own marriage. In 1672-73, at the age of twenty years, he married Hannah Hinckley, of Barnstable, and occupied the homestead at Dorchester, a part of which was his inheritance, although, on account of his minority, the estate remained as yet undivided. In 1674, when he had attained the age of twenty-one years, the homestead estate at Dorchester was ordered to be divided among the children of Nathaniel Glover, deceased. Whether by the will of his father or as the eldest son is not stated, but the court ordered one-half the estate with the house and buildings to be set-

tled on him as his portion and the other half to be shared equally between his only brother and sister when they were of age. He succeeded to the inheritance and continued the business of tanning, which had been followed on the estate since the first occupation by his grandfather in 1631, and was conducted by his father until his decease in 1657, and by the lessees until the year of his succession, 1674, forty-three years after its founding. In 1700 he resigned the business to his eldest son, Nathaniel, Jr., and the next year moved with his family to the Newbury farm estate, a portion of which was his by inheritance. By a deed of gift from his uncle, John Glover, and by purchase from the other heirs, he soon came into possession of a considerable portion of that estate, with the houses and buildings, which he retained until his death in 1723-1724. In 1677 the 2nd day of 8th month, he was admitted to the church at Dorchester, as was also "Mrs. Hannah, the wife of Mr. Nathaniel Glover." In 1683 he was elected constable, and was afterward chosen to serve as selectman, which office he filled for the last time in 1715.

Hannah (Hinckley) Glover, his wife, was born in Barnstable, April 15, 1650, and died in Dorchetser, April 30, 1730. She was buried in the ancient burial ground on the west side, and her grave marked with a stone which is still standing. She was the fourth daughter of Governor Thomas Hinckley by his first wife, Mary (Richards) Hinckley, granddaughter of Thomas and Wealthean (Loring) Richards, who were among the early settlers of Weymouth. By the will of her maternal grandmother, made in 1679, she received five pounds as her equal and just portion as a grandchild; and by the will of her maternal uncle, the Hon. John Richards, of Boston, she received the sum of two hundred pounds in money and silver plate to the value of ten pounds. From her father she received a competent portion upon her marriage with Nathaniel Glover.

Richards Arms—Sable, a chevron between three fleur-de-lis argent, a crescent for difference.

Crest—A griffin's head erased argent.

Loring Arms—Quarterly, argent and gules, a bend engrailed of the second.

(V) John Glover, son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Hinckley) Glover, was born at the homestead in Dorchester, September 18, 1687, and was baptized at Dorchester Church, October 2, 1687, by the Rev. John Danforth. John Glover was a large landholder by inheritance, and by purchase he made extensive additions to his estate. In 1734 he was elected constable, but declined to serve and paid his fine. For several years he was a grand juror for the County of Suffolk.

He married (first) Susanna Ellison, of Boston, the Rev. Peter Thacher, of Milton, officiating. She was born in Boston in 1690, and at the time of her marriage resided in the family of the Rev. Peter Thacher, of Milton, and was a cousin of his wife and a near relative of the Oxenbridge family of Boston. Susanna (Ellison) Glover died in Dorchester, in January, 1724. On December 22, 1724, John Glover married (second) Mary Horton, of Milton, who survived him and died in Braintree, December 19, 1775, aged seventy-one years. In 1729 he was admitted to the church in full communion with his wife Mary. John Glover died in Braintree, now Quincy, July 6, 1768.

Ellison Arms—Argent, a chevron gules between three griffins' heads erased sable.

Crest—A greyhound sable.

(VI) Captain Joseph Glover, son of

John and Susanna (Ellison) Glover, born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, June 5, 1720, was baptized in Milton by the Rev. Rev. Peter Thacher, June 6, 1720. He followed the sea during the greater part of his life, and was a prosperous ship owner and master of many well known vessels. Captain Joseph Glover died in Charleston, South Carolina, August 25, 1769, of yellow fever, leaving a goodly estate which was administered by Elizabeth Glover, his widow. James Brackett, Oliver Billings and William Glover, of Dorchester, were appointed guardians to his minor children. Captain Joseph Glover married, December 8, 1748, Elizabeth Bass, daughter of Deacon Joseph Bass, formerly of Braintree, then of Boston, and a descendant of Deacon Samuel Bass. She died in Boston, May 18, 1804, aged eighty-four years. Their children were: 1. Elizabeth, born April 2, 1750; married (first) Benjamin Greenwood, of Boston; (second) Thomas Caldwell, of Ipswich. 2. Susanna, married Gershom Thomas, of Boston. 3. Katherine, of whom further. 4. Hannah, married James Brown, of Killingly, Connecticut. 5. Mary, married Ebenezer Hemenway, of Boston. 6. Margaret, born January 20, 1760; married William May, of Roxbury. 7. Jane, born October 16, 1762; married Bryant Newcomb, of Braintree.

(VII) Katherine Glover, daughter of Captain Joseph and Elizabeth (Bass) Glover, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, October 14, 1752-53; she married, November 19, 1780, as his second wife, Benjamin Wardwell, of Bristol, Rhode Island. (See Wardwell V.)

(The Bass Line).

Arms—Sable, a bordure argent.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet two wings proper.

(I) The immigrant ancestor and progenitor, Deacon Samuel Bass, was born in England, in 1600. He came to America with his wife Anne about 1630, and settled first in Boston. He subsequently became one of the earliest members of the Roxbury Church, organized in 1632, and took up his residence in that town, near Hog Bridge. In 1640 he removed to Braintree, Massachusetts, and thenceforward until his death was one of the foremost dwellers there. On May 14, 1634, he was admitted a freeman; in 1641 he was elected deputy to the Massachusetts General Court, and for twelve years represented Braintree in the Legislature. He was elected the first deacon of the church in Braintree, and filled the office for half a century. Deacon Samuel Bass was a man of strong personality and vigorous mind, eminently fitted for the position of leadership which he occupied in Braintree for so many decades. He died December 30, 1694, aged ninety-four years, at which time the statement appears in the town records that he was the father, grandfather and great-grandfather of one hundred and sixty-two persons. His wife Anne died September 5, 1693, aged ninety-three years. This remarkable couple were the progenitors of a family which has never relinquished the position of influence it held in the early days of the Colony.

(II) John Bass, son of Samuel and Anne Bass, was born at Roxbury in 1632, died at Braintree, September 12, 1716. He married (first), February 3, 1657-58, Ruth Alden, daughter of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, the noted Pilgrims of the "Mayflower." She died October 12, 1674. He married (second), September 21, 1675, Anne Sturtevant, of Plymouth. Issue by first wife (among others):

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF UTAH
14774

Bass

Manchester

(III) John Bass, son of John and Ruth (Alden) Bass, was born in Braintree, November 26, 1658, died there September 30, 1724. He married (first) Abigail Adams, daughter of Joseph and Abigail Adams; married (second), May 17, 1698, Rebecca Saville. Issue by first wife (among others):

(IV) Samuel Bass, son of John and Abigail (Adams) Bass, was born in Braintree, June 17, 1691. He married (first), August 15, 1723, Sarah Saville, who died January 28, 1725; married (second) Hannah Gould. Issue by first wife (among others):

(V) Samuel Bass, son of Samuel and Sarah (Saville) Bass, was born in Braintree, December 29, 1724, died in April, 1807. He married (first), November 10, 1746, ———; married (second) Abigail (Crosby) Turner. Issue by second wife (among others):

(VI) Elizabeth Bass, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Crosby-Turner) Bass, was born in 1762. She married Captain Joseph Glover, of Braintree. Their daughter, Katherine Glover, married Benjamin Wardwell. (See Wardwell V.)

(The Manchester Line).

Rightly termed by historians *clarum et venerable* (illustrious and venerable), the ancestors of this ancient family were established in England long prior to the Norman supremacy, and though the history of its Saxon ancestral origin is buried beyond recall, yet the authentic chronicles of its course dating from the Norman era stretch backward ten centuries in time. Of Saxon origin, its representatives were among the few who survived in any measure the wreck of the Conquest, and in the reign of King Stephen (A. D. 1135-54), Walkeline the Saxon, becoming allied with the powerful Norman baronage of England, himself assumed feudal power and baronial rank over a large territory.

Arms—Quarterly, first and fourth argent, three lozenges conjoined in fess gules, within a bordure sable. Second and third or, an eagle displayed vert, beaked and membered gules.

Crest—A griffin's head couped, wings expanded or, gorged with a collar argent, charged with three lozenges gules.

Supporters—Dexter, an heraldic antelope or, armed, tufted and hoofed argent. Sinister, a griffin or, gorged with a collar, as the crest.

Motto—Disponendo me, non mutando me. (By disposing of me, not changing me.)

The family itself, though more than a thousand years old in Norman England and established theretofore under the Saxons, yet is young in comparison with its surname "Mancestre," assumed from the chief of its manorial possessions, *temp.* Stephen. Its titular designation thus adopted in that reign (and which eventuated in the family surname), was thereby assumed at a period almost the earliest in English history at which surnames are discovered, for prior to A. D. 1100 they were almost unknown and did not appear in common usage until nearly some three hundred years later. Mancestre is the Saxon form of the modern English Manchester, and the Saxon Mancestre is in turn a corrupted version of the Roman Manduessedum, the name bestowed by Rome upon the situs of their ancient station in Britain, and which name, dating from the occupation of those world conquerors, became attached to the district so denominated, and remained, long after Rome had passed away, the designation of the locality, to be corrupted into Mancestre by England's Saxon masters.

The noble chieftains of this family, Lords of Mancestre, became allied with

A.B.26—4

0203230

several of the renowned Norman lineages of early history, among which, as hereinafter stated, was that of Hastings (ancestors of the Earls of Huntington), an heiress of which house married the Lord of Mancestre. This high and noble lineage should not be confounded with that of Montagu, from whom, in comparatively modern times, the Earls of Manchester (created, 1626) and the Dukes of Manchester (created, 1719) are descended, whose title, only, is Manchester, and whose family name of Montagu is entirely distinct from that of Mancestre, being derived from Montacute (Latin, *Monte-Acuto*), the first ancestor of the family being Drogo de Montacute (or Monteacuto) who came to England with Robert, Earl of Morton, half-brother of the Conqueror. It is observable, also, that the site of the present city of Manchester, in Lancashire, England, was in Saxon times called Mancestre, under the Romans Mancunium or Manutium, whence the modern and flourishing Manchester of today.

The lineage of the ancient Mancestres (whose name has been changed into many different forms), has long been extinct in its eldest male line, nor were the progeny of its younger sons very numerous; and of the ancient vast estates no portion now remains in the ownership of its original noble proprietors.

(The Ancient Lineage).

(I) Walkelinus de Mancestre, between A. D. 1146 and 1153 in the reign of King Stephen, was Lord of Mancestre, in County Warwick, wherefrom he assumed his surname "Mancestre." Having married an heiress of Hastings, the Lord of Mancestre became enfeoffed of that Manor aforesaid, previously held by the Lord Walter de Hastings of the renowned lineage of that name, and prior thereto enjoyed by the Lord Ranulph, Earl of Chester, son of that Earl of Chester, Hugh Lupus, who was companion to the Conqueror at Hastings. This situs of Mancestre (long preceding in establishment the Anglo-Saxons and the Normans), was in the days of Rome a fortification upon the River Anker called Manduessedum, and later under the Saxon, Mancestre, the latter syllable of which, "Cestre" (anciently Ceastre), indicated a fortified place, and the first syllable of which, "Man" (probably of British extraction), denoted the form of the entrenchment, exiguum or parvum; hence giving the description, small or little fort. Relics of the Roman encampment have occasionally in modern times been brought to light in the shape of many antique coins of silver and brass and here also still exists the ancient Roman Road (now called Watling Street). Today sunken from its high estate, the locality is represented by the parish constituting Hartshill, Oldbury and Atherstone, but prior to the Conquest, Mancestre was a portion of the famous Countess Godiva's possessions which the Conqueror divided and gave (this particular portion) to Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and in the "Great Survey" it is tabulated with the rest of the Normans' fruits of victory. Lord Walkeline (Latin, Walkelinus), held among his lesser possessions, the estate of Corley, in Warwickshire, besides the advowsons of several churches, and various other smaller manors; and *temp.* the beginning of the reign of Henry II, he appears recorded as witness to a charter by which Robert Marmion gave to the nuns of Polesworth, Warwickshire, the church of Quinton in County Gloucester. Ancient Polesworth was about

four miles distant from Hartshill, and the occasion of the granting of the above charter by Marmion was one fraught with much historical interest. The nunnery at Polesworth has been claimed to be the oldest founded in England (though that honor is disputed), and was established by King Egbert, of the Saxon dynasty, in memory of St. Modwena, an Irish virgin; but when William the Conqueror bestowed Polesworth with other possession upon his follower, Robert, Lord Marmion, the latter immediately expelled the Saxon nuns. His successor Marmion, however, repenting of this harshness, reinstated the nuns with additional endowments, as evidenced by the above charter witnessed by the Lord of Mancestre. To these same nuns of Polesworth, the Lord of Mancestre was himself a benefactor, making a confirmation of the lands of Oldbury, which his predecessor, Lord Walter de Hastings, had previously presented to them. Walkeline continued Lord of Mancestre until his death, and was succeeded in his lordship and estate by his son, Walter, of whom further.

(II) Walter de Mancestre, Lord of Mancestre, *temp.* seventh year of Richard I; to whom, as continuator of the male line, succeeded his son, Hugo, of whom further.

(III) Hugo de Mancestre, Lord of Mancestre, *temp.* seventh of Henry III, who married Emma, *fecundo nupta* Gilbert de Croc. In twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-first and thirty-second years of the reign of Henry III, he was one of the Justices for the "Gaol-deliverie at Warwick"; and in thirty-sixth year of Henry III, obtained a special charter of "Free Warren" in all his demesne lands in Warwick, for which he gave "xi marks"; in this thirty-sixth year, also, he was one of the Coroners for the County; and in the thirty-seventh year became Eschaetor thereof. Hugo, Lord of Mancestre, was a benefactor, like his predecessors, of the nuns of Polesworth, granting unto them certain special favors respecting their mill at Oldbury. He was succeeded by his son, Hugo, of whom further.

(IV) Hugo de Mancestre, Lord of Mancestre, who *obit* thirty-seventh of Henry III, leaving two sons: 1. Walter de Mancestre, elder son, of whom further. 2. Simon de Mancestre, younger son, of whom further.

(V) Walter de Mancestre, elder son, Lord of Mancestre, succeeded his father, and, living *temp.* fortieth of Henry III, married Erneburga, *postea uxor* Johann de Grendon, and had issue, John, of whom further.

(VI) Sir John de Mancestre, Knight, *temp.* thirteenth Edward I, Lord of Mancestre. His Lordship performed notable service in the Welsh expedition, undertaken by Edward I, in the sixty-first year of his reign, serving under Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, and bearing upon his banner: Vairé, argent and sable, a bend gules. In 1287 Sir John covenanted to discharge the nuns of Polesworth from "any Scutage in respect of their lands site here in Mancestre and Oldburie"; and about that time claimed a "Court Leet by Prescription within this Mannour, as also Free Warren," by virtue of Henry III's grant to Hugo, third in the lordship; both of which claims were allowed by King Edward I. In the nineteenth of Edward I, the church at Mancestre was held in the presentation or patronage of the Lord of Mancestre, as it has also been by his predecessors; it was then valued at "XXII marks," and until the alienation of the estates by the heirs of Sir Edmund (VIII), this advowson was retained by

the Mancestres. Sir John left issue, Guido, of whom further.

(VII) Sir Guido (Guy) de Mancestre, Knight, Lord of Mancestre, who married Cecilia, *filia* ———, in the fourteenth year of Edward II, and had issue: 1. Edmund de Mancestre, of whom below. 2. Margareta (or Rose) de Mancestre, of whom below. 3. Johanna de Mancestre, of whom below. 4. Lucia de Mancestre, of whom below.

(VIII) Sir Edmund de Mancestre, Lord of Mancestre, who altered his arms, engrailing the bend; but, dying without issue, *fil. prole*, left the inheritance of his lordship to the children of his three sisters, and thereby it passed from the Mancestre name, became divided, and was scattered.

(VIII) Margareta (or Rose) de Mancestre, eldest daughter of Sir Guido, married Leonard Worthyn, and had issue Roifiaux Leonard Worthyn, living twentieth of Richard II; from whom descended,

Sir Thomas Holt, of Trisseburge, County Lancaster, Knight, who inherited the one-third portion of the estate of Mancestre bequeathed to Margareta by Sir Edmund (VIII). Sir Thomas Holt sold his third share to Robert Greene, of Atherston, the latter of whom parted with his interest to Thomas Ludford, of Ansley, gentleman, whose posterity retained and enjoyed the property until the eighteenth century.

(VIII) Johanna de Mancestre, second daughter of Sir Guido, married Geffrey (Galfrid) Brokushole (son of Geffrey), *temp.* Richard II, and had issue: 1. Joane (Johanna) Brokushole married Thomas Aspall, *temp.* eighth of Henry V. 2. Margerie Brokushole married John Sumpter, *temp.* Henry V. (These two daughters, as heirs of their mother, inherited her third part of the Mancestre estate. By them, the estate was alienated to William Harper, Nicholas Rouley, of Warwickshire, and Thomas Arblaster, of Longden, County Stafford, Esq., and these were jointly possessed thereof in the tenth year of Henry VI, and thereafter made a partition to other proprietors.)

(VIII) Lucia de Mancestre, youngest daughter of Sir Guido, married Petri Prilley; and had issue: 1. Hugo Prilley, *obit. fil. prole.* 2. William Prilley, *frater* and *haeres*, forty-eighth Edward III.

In the twenty-eighth year of Henry VI, the advowson of the Church of Mancestre was purchased by the monks of Merevale from the then holders of the Manor, Thomas Arblaster (part vendee of the inheritance of Joane de Mancestre Brokushole), and others. About ten years after the above purchase by the monks of Merevale, in the thirty-seventh year of Henry VI, there was founded, at the instance of John Riggeley, then Abbot of Merevale, a Guild, which "did consist of divers men and women, inhabitants of Atherston and this parish of Manceter, who were every year upon Trinit Sunday to choose amongst themselves for the better rule and government of that Fraternitie two Masters; unto which Guild did belong one Priest to celebrate divine service at the Altar of the Blessed Virgin in this Church at Manceter for the good estate of the said King Henry VI, and his Queen during this life and their souls afterwards; as also for the good estate of all the Brethren and Sisters of the said Fraternitie which Priest so serving there had in 26 Henry 8 a Stipend of vi. I. per an. allowed unto him but in 37 Henry 8 all the lands belonging thereunto were valued at xl.xs. out of which xx.s. was yearly given to poor people."

Now adverting again to Hugo de Mancestre (IV), *supra*, there appears as his younger son,

(V) Simon de Mancestre, living in the 34th of Henry III; who inherited, as his portion of the family domains, the Lordship of Tanworth, in Warwickshire, whither he removed, and where "a certain large moated place (without the buildings be gone)," states an ancient history, "beareth yet the name of his habitation." He had issue: 1. Simon de Mancestre, his elder son, of whom below. 2. Henry de Mancestre, his younger son, of whom below.

(VI) Sir Simon de Mancestre, Knight, elder son; *temp.* sixth year of the reign of Edward II; he was one of the Knights for the County of Warwick; he appeared in the Parliament then held at Westminster, on which occasion he gave, for distinction of his arms from those of the elder line: Vairé, argent and sable, three lizards upon the bend.

(VI) Henry de Mancestre, younger son of Simon (V), of whom, states the chronicle, "little memorable" is preserved; he was living, as appears, in the seventeenth year of Edward I, and probably much later.

(Here ends exact particulars of the lineage of this famous family. Descendants were left by each of the foregoing brothers; but as to the continuance in ownership of the younger branch at Tanworth and the subsequent devolution of the line, we have no record, for, states the authoritative ancient history of the Mancestres, "we have little light to discover the passages of these older times, the grants of lands being then not frequently by charter." Glimpses of its scions are caught for several centuries, but, as landed lords and knights of high degree, they have long since passed from England's annals.)

Sir Simon de Mancestre (VI above) took part in the historical Tourney at Stepney, in the second year of the reign of Edward II, and in the Roll of Arms his emblazonment appears. Reading the ancient account of this Tournament, some little light is shed upon the political bias of the noble knight, Mancestre. An old document preserves a recitation of the arms of those present; the nobility and knights in the reign of Edward I, the arms of the nobility, *temp.* Edward II, the arms of the Tilters in the Tournament at Stevenhethe (Stepney), the arms of the knights of the siege of Carlevorock, etc., etc., and referring to the ancient account of the Tournament:

> It was held in London (Stevenhethe, otherwise Stepney, 1308) shortly after the coronation (of Edward II) and that the King fearing for his favorite, the Earl of Lancaster and others being of the opposite party, ordered the gates of the city to be shut all day.

By another account we read:

> The English nobility meeting on February 28, 1308, in the Refectory at Westminster Abbey, made another attempt for removing the favorite and amending the state of the realm; but they being the only estate then assembled and the King deferring to give his answer till after Easter when the Commons as well as they were to meet in Parliament, they proclaimed a Tournament at Stevenhethe in honor of his Majesty's coronation. Gaveston was afraid of appearing at it and engaged the King to forbid it on a suggestion that it was designed to his destruction.

These fears of the favorite may indeed have been well founded, when the record of those present is examined; his enemies, Thomas, Earl of Lancaster; Guy, Earl of Warwick; Clare, Earl of Gloucester; Bohun, Earl of Hereford; and the hero of the Tournament, Sir Giles de Argentein,

whose death at Bannockburn "was so displeasant to King Robert (the Bruce) for all the familiaritie which he had some time with him in England that he rejoiced little of all the fame he got by so famous a victorie." This Tournament, at which appeared Sir Simon de Mancestre, was described:

Gaveston (Piers), the Gascon; chosen companion to the Prince of Wales by Edward I, his influence was so injurious that he was banished, but when Edward II became King, Gaveston was recalled, created Earl of Cornwall, and married the King's niece, Margaret de Clare. The Barons forced his banishment, but he was again recalled, and the Barons rising, Gaveston was excommunicated by Archbishop Winchelsey, besieged by the Barons at Scarborough, and surrendering in May, 1312, was beheaded June 19th on Blacklow Hill.

De la Tournay a la ville de Dunstaple l'an sede du Roy Edward Fitz-Edward, ae 1309, Quinto Kalend. Junii fuit magnum Hastiludium apud Stevenhethe, ubi Egidius de Argentein, cum complicibus, fuit contra omnes venientes.

Represented at the Tournament were the important nobles of the realm with their retinues of knights, lists of whom appear under their leader's names; but it is significant that Sir Simon de Mancestre is listed with the independent lords of great estates, and recited as

Sir Simon de Mancestre:
Vaire Ar. and Sa.
on a bend Gu.
3 eaglets disp.
Or.

The presence of the noble, Mancestre, at the Tournament appears to indicate that he was of the party of the Barons as opposed to that of the favorite.

Passing on in time to the reign of Henry VI, we find a descendant of the lineage, John Manchestre of Derbyshire, who in 1431 was, with William Nevill (representative of that noted family), appointed custodian of the manors of Staveley, Alwaston and Parkehall.

13 acr. terr. arab. 6 acr. pr. 60 acr. past. 6 acr. bosc. in Denby, 4 toft. 100 acr. frisce, 5 acr. pr. et 6 acr. bosc. in Steteley, in com. Derb. quos Gervasius Frecheville tenuit de Nob. in cap. et que per mort. pref. G. ac ratione minoris etat. Petri fil et her. ejusd. G. ad manus nostr. devenerunt, etc.

Other representation of the name in the English archives is found in the reign of King Edward II, when John de Manchestre was living in County York; in the reign of King Henry VI, when John Manchester appears recited in the Close Rolls; in 1671, when Richard Manchester, of Ratcliffe, appears in the Public Records; while Sarah Manchester was of the city of that name in 1676. In 1514 is discovered Robert Manchestre, then a member of the Monastery of St. Venedicti at Hulme, County Norwich, who was present in July of that year on the visitation of Bishop Richard Nicke at the monastery. Another of the lineage was Sir Walter de Monastre, whose arms are very crudely described in an old manuscript as:

Argent e de goul a vne bende de sable
e iij escalops de or.

Later, under date of December 8, 1610-11, is found still another rendering of the surname in the record of the wedding of Rebecka Mancaster to Thomas Cooke at St. Saviour's, Southwark.

A recitation of the arms borne by this notable lineage indicates not only the rank of its members, but also the divergence of its settlement in England:

Mancester or Manchester (Warwickshire): Vaire, argent and sable; on a bend gules an eagle or. (Another Warwickshire house displayed three eagles.)

Mancester:
Vaire, argent and gules, a bend of the second.
Mancester or Manchestre:
Vaire, a bend gules.
Mancester:
Vaire, argent and sable, a bend gules.
Manchester (Staffordshire):
Potent, counter-potent, argent and sable; over all a bend gules.

All these arms (which by their simplicity, indicate their antiquity), were, from time to time added to by various distinguished individuals of the lineage for purposes of heraldic difference on special occasions.

Representatives of this ancient lineage are traditionally declared to have become settled in Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and Yorkshire, as well as in other counties of England, and undoubtedly Thomas Manchester, the pioneer of American settlement, was of this ancient house.

(The Family in America).

Thomas Manchester, the American pioneer, was born in England at the period when the doctrines of Puritanism were receiving their most broadcast dissemination among the English people. He was an early pioneer of Quinnipiac (New Haven, after 1640), in the plantation of Connecticut, and since he is found of record there in 1639, it would seem probable that he was of the company of Yorkshire settlers who, in October, 1638, came to America with Ezekiel Rogers, a famous Non-Conformist minister, with the view of joining the Quinnipiac plantation, although many of them eventually settled elsewhere than in the Connecticut Colony. The history of the colonization of New Haven thus refers to its early settlers:

In several important particulars the New Haven colony differed very much from other colonies in this country. . . . Many of the colonists put up large houses . . . . and it is supposed that some of these buildings were not completed for several years. . . . As an explanation why this style of building was so general, it may be said that the founders of New Haven were mainly gentlemen and merchants, used to living in superior houses in London and other parts of England.

Thomas Manchester's presence at Quinnipiac in 1639 would have enabled him to be present when the historic "Plantation Covenant" was in June of that year changed to the famous six articles of "Fundamental Agreement" by which the settlement was to be governed, which latter was followed by the formation of the civil government in October of the same year. For a period he continued at Quinnipiac (New Haven), and thence removed to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he became a considerable landed proprietor, and where are recorded the transactions of several sales and purchases by him. Prior to 1655, he acquired land on the island of Aquidneck, and on January 25, 1655, he, with his wife, made a deed of a tract of twelve acres there to Thomas Wood. On December 10, 1657, he shared in the land division and received eight acres at Portsmouth. He also had a share in Dutch and Canonicut islands, and conveyed his interest in a one-three-hundredth right therein to Richard Sisson on July 6, 1658. Upon his lands at Portsmouth was his homestead, which later he conveyed, July 9, 1691, to his son John, and his general prosperity may be measured by the deed made by him, to the same son, of his personal chattels.

The founder, Thomas Manchester, married, prior to 1650, Margaret Wood, daughter of John Wood, the latter of whom bequeathed to her eight pounds under his will, which sum, March 17,

1655, the court ordered John Wood, Jr., brother of Margaret, to pay to his sister, Margaret Manchester. Margaret (Wood) Manchester died in 1693.

Thomas Manchester is believed to have died in 1691. It was probably in contemplation of death that he, on July 9, 1691, made a deed to his son John of his mansion house and all lands at Portsmouth, except the piece at the lower end, which had been therefore deeded to his eldest son Thomas; according to the terms of the instrument, one-half was to be John's upon his brother Thomas' death, and the remaining half upon the death of his mother, conditioned always, however, that he pay to his brothers Thomas, William, and Stephen, ten shillings each, to Job twenty shillings, and to his sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, ten shillings each. John also received from his father his personal property, including cattle, chattels, implements, bonds, sums of money and whatever belonged to him at the time of his decease. Issue: 1. Thomas, born about 1650, died after 1718; resident of Portsmouth. 2. William, born in 1654, died in 1718; married Mary Cook, daughter of John and Mary (Borden) Cook. William Manchester removed to Puncatest, where he joined in the purchase from Governor Josiah Winslow of the Pocasset lands. Of the total of thirty shares into which it was divided he took five, which at the rate of £100 for the whole, made his disbursement over £16. On the foundation of Tiverton, Rhode Island, March 2, 1692, he removed to that place. 3. John, admitted a freeman in 1677; the recipient of much of his father's lands and personal property in 1691; died in 1708. 4. George, took the oath of freeman in 1684. 5. Stephen, a freeman in 1684; in 1692 removed to Tiverton, Rhode Island; died in 1719. 6. Job, died in 1713; married Hannah, surname unknown. 7. Mary. 8. Elizabeth.

(I) Archer Manchester was a resident of Dartmouth, and later of Little Compton. He died in or before 1777. He married, at Little Compton, November 10, 1751, Elizabeth Gifford, daughter of John and Comfort (Hart) Gifford. (See Gifford.) Issue (probably others): 1. Job, married, May 24, 1778, Zilpah Woodman, daughter of William and Mary Woodman. 2. Edward, married, April 21, 1782, Esthel Church, daughter of Edward and Mary Church. 3. Jabez, married, December 18, 1788, Fitzweed Snell, daughter of Isaac Snell. 4. Zebedee, of whom below.

(II) Zebedee Manchester, son of Archer and Elizabeth (Gifford) Manchester, was born at Little Compton. He was married by Rev. Jonathan Ellis, July 28, 1777, at Little Compton, to Deborah Briggs, daughter of Job and Ruth Briggs. Issue (among others): 1. Elizabeth, of whom below.

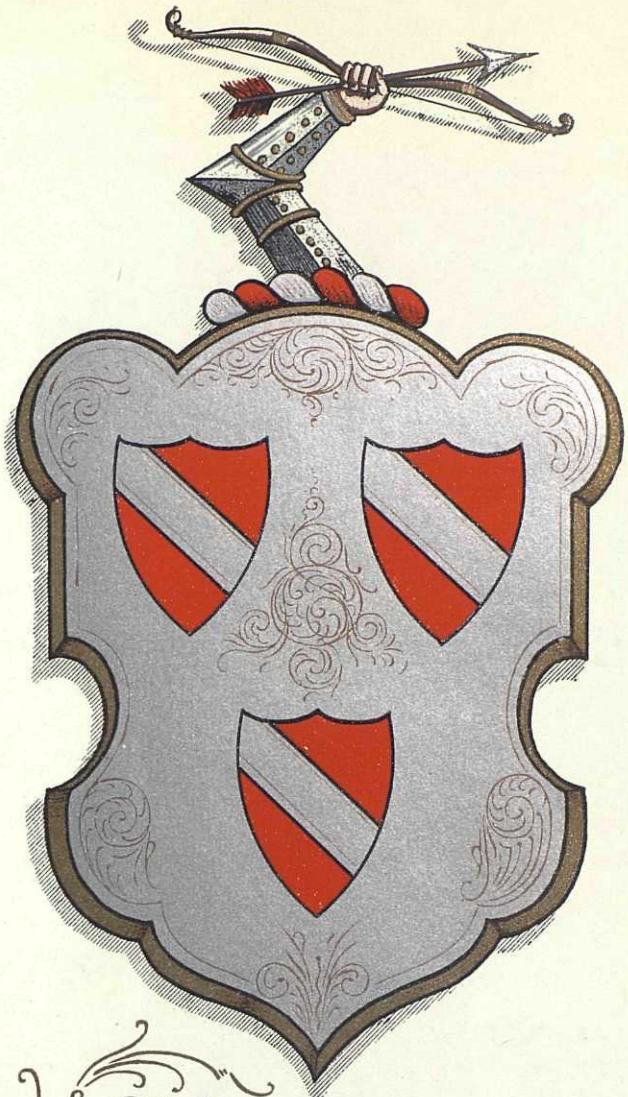
(III) Elizabeth Manchester, daughter of Zebedee and Deborah (Briggs) Manchester, was born at Little Compton, November 9, 1784. She married, January 14, 1807, Benjamin Wardwell. (See Wardwell VI.)

(The Briggs Line).

Arms—Argent, three escutcheons gules, each charged with a bend of the field.

Crest—An arm vambraced and hand holding a bow and arrow proper.

The Briggs family is found established in England in Westmoreland, Yorkshire, Middlesex, Norfolkshire, Salop and Shropshire. The most ancient of all the different branches of the family is found in County Norfolk, in connection with which a very interesting and unusual fact is discovered. The first recorded ancestor of the family, and himself the



Briggs

most ancient of any of the surname known, was in reality the creator or adopter of the surname; all of the family designations in the present era denominated "surnames" had their rise in and after A. D. 1100, but it is but rarely that any family can fix with certainty the exact moment when their progenitors first assumed such designations. The origin of Briggs as a surname, however, is preserved not only as to time, but as to place and person. The Briggs of Salle, County Norfolk, long before assuming their surname, were an ancient family of landed proprietorship at Salle, whose records, save that they long held that estate, are lost in antiquity. The first recorded ancestor of the family was:

(I) William, of Salle, County Norfolk; he was Lord of the lands of Salle, Norfolk, and in the thirteenth century became known as "William atte Brigge." States an ancient history of Norfolk, the family was "descended from an ancient family at Salle, in Norfolk, who before the time of Edward I assumed the surname of De Ponte or Pontibus, *i. e.*, 'at Brigge' or 'at Brigges,'" a name assumed from their "dwelling . . . by the bridge or bridges over the currents" of the river. In various deeds, he is called "William de Ponte de Salle" and in others "De Pontibus de Salle"; he was living at Salle as late as 1334.

William atte Brigge had issue: 1. Walter Brigge, "clerk," living in 1389. 2. John atte Brigge, of whom further. 3. Robert atte Brigge, living in 1393. 4. Tho: Brygge, of Holt, living in 1400; he was a notable figure of his times; in 1392, he journeyed to the Holy Sepulchre of our Lord with Sir Thomas Swinburne, Knight, and an account in MSS. is preserved at Caius College Library, Cambridge, written by himself, which begins thus: "Ae MCCCLXXXXIJ vj Aug., die Martis, ego Thomas Bryggs recessi de Castro de Gynes versus Sanctum Sepulchrum cum Comitava Domini mei Dui Tho: Swynbourne, Militus de Anglia, et veni Venacias, die Dominica," etc. 5. Will: atte Brigge, of Holt, living in 1401; married, and had issue: i. William, his eldest son and heir, living in 1466. ii. Sir John Brigge, "chaplain," was buried in 1481; in 1438 he was rector of St. Lawrence, Norwich; in 1466 he was rector of Dickleburg, and the same year was also rector of Berford; in the latter place he died and was there buried.

(II) John atte Brigge, Esq., of Salle, son of William atte Brigge, living in 1383, married and had issue: 1. John Brygge, of whom further. 2. Edmund Brigges, had an estate settled on him in Westmoreland, and established the Briggs family of that county.

(III) John Brygge, Esq., eldest son and heir of John atte Brigge, Esq., of Salle, living in 1454, in headship of Salle, married (first) Eleanor, surname unknown; and (second) Margaret Rockwood, daughter and co-heir of ——— Rockwood. John Brygge, Esq., left a will wherein he ordered his executors "to sell to the Prior of St. Mary of Thetford" certain lands, and assigning "forty marks to celebrate his anniversary in that monastery; every monk in priest's orders attending there to have 12d., and each other 6d., as long as the money lasted." He was buried in the south aisle of Salle Church, with his effigy in a winding sheet on a brass plate and thereunder this inscription:

Here lyeth John Brygge under this Marbil ston
Whose sowle our Lord Jesu have mercy upon
For in this World worthily he lived many a Day
And here has Bodi as beried and cowched under Clay

Lo! Frindes see, whatever ye be, pray for me,
I you pray
As ye me se, in such Degree, so schal ye be,
another day.

Margaret, his second wife, survived her husband. Issue by first wife: 1. Thomas Briggs, of whom further. 2. Henry atte Brygge, living in 1476. 3. George Brigge. 4. Agnes Brigge, who died about 1540. Issue by second wife: 5. Will: Brygge, of Thetford; married Margaret, but had no issue. He was mayor of Thetford, 1480-81, and at other times; and was a man of figure and fortune. 6. Margaret Briggs. 7. Thomas Briggs.

(IV) Thomas Briggs, Esq., of Salle, son of John Brygge, Esq., left a will dated 1494, wherein he "founded a chantry priest to sing for his soul for ten years after his decease." He married (first) Margaret Beaupré, daughter and co-heir of ——— Beaupré, and (second) Margaret, surname unknown. Both of Thomas' wives are buried before the altar in St. James' Church, at Salle, beneath this inscription:

Orate pro animabus Thome Bregge, et Margarete, ar Margagarete Trorium eius quorum animabus propicietur deus. Amen.

He was interred in the Church of the Friars Minor, at Norwich, and to same he gave one hundred marks to sing daily for his own and his ancestors' souls. Issue: 1. Edward Brigge, of whom further. 2. Tho: Briggs, rector of Bishop's Eccles., where he died in 1550. 3. Will: Brygge, Canon of the Holy Sepulchre, at Thetford, subscribed the Supremacy, in 1534.

(V) Edward Brigge, Esq., of Salle, son of Thomas Briggs, Esq., died preceding his father; married Cecily Moore, daughter of Edward Moore, of County Norfolk. Issue: 1. John Briggs, Esq., of Salle, eldest son and heir, married a daughter of Thomas Quaplode, and had issue: i. James Briggs, Esq., of Salle; married Mary, daughter of Tho: Estotenlle or Stutevile, of Suffolk, and had issue a sole heiress, Mary, who married John Fountain, of Salle, Esq., the latter of whom was the eventual heir of the ancient family of Fountain at Salle, whose estates adjoin those of the Briggs family, of which family of Fountain the ancient chronicle states: . . . . they "assumed the surname (referring to the family of Briggs) of De Ponte or Pontibus . . . . as the ancient family of the Fountains, of the same place (Salle) assumed theirs of De Fonte or Fontibus, *i. e.*, 'at the fountain or fountains,' much about the same time, the one dwelling I presume, by the springs or fountain head . . . ." The eldest son of the union of Fountain and Briggs was baptized Briggs Fountain. 2. Tho: Brygge, of whom further. 3. Hen: Bryggs, living in 1501. 4. Will: Bryggs, Prior of the Black Friars in 1507. 5. Sir Thomas Bryggs, clerk, rector of Brisingham in 1539; in 1549 received degree of D. D.; chaplain to the Lady Mary, sister of King Edward VI. and later Queen of England; vicar of Kenninghall; in 1556 vicar of Windham.

(VI) Tho: Brygge, Esq., son of Edward Brigge, Esq., was of North Wotten, 1546; married Elizabeth Mounteyn, and had issue: 1. Augustine Briggs, Esq., who settled in Norwich, 1626; married and had issue: i. Augustine Briggs, Esq., born 1617, died and buried at Norwich, 1684; married Elizabeth Aldred, who predeceased him. He being "strenuous for his Royal Master, Charles I, in the later rebellion" was deprived of his seat in the Court of Aldermen, but was restored again at the Restoration of Charles

II and elected sheriff in 1660. He had been among the party of gentlemen who had joined the Earl of Newcastle's forces in the siege of Lynn, 1643. His sword, long preserved, had attached to it a label in his own handwriting, reading: "This I wore at the Siege of Linn in the servis of the Royal Martyr K. Charles the first. A. Brigge." In the Chapel of St. Anne, at the upper end of the south aisle, stands a mural monument of white marble, erected to the memory of Augustine Briggs, Esq. Issue: a. Augustine Briggs, who died in 1704. b. William Briggs, born 1650, died at Town Malling, Kent, September 4, 1704; he was a physician of great repute; in 1676 he published "Ophthalmology" and was soon thereafter created M. D. at Cambridge; in 1682, he published his "Theory of Vision," and in 1685, at the request of his intimate friend, Sir Isaac Newton, published a Latin version thereof, for which Sir Isaac Newton wrote the preface. c. Alexander Briggs. d. Richard Briggs. e. Robert Briggs. f. James Briggs. g. Mary Briggs. 2. Oliver Briggs, settled in Salop; died in 1596; married a daughter of Humphrey Coningsby, Esq., of Newsolers, and had issue: Humphrey Briggs, Esq., High Sheriff of Salop in 1605. 3. Samuel Briggs, of Wakefield, Yorkshire, and of King's College, Cambridge; married, and had issue: Joseph Briggs, A. M., Vicar of Kirkburton, Yorkshire. 4. Henry Briggs, noted mathematician, professor of Geometry in Oxford; he was born at Warley Wood, Halifax, Yorkshire, in 1556, and died January 26, 1630. Of him we read: "In 1617 he visited Napier at Edinburgh, and induced him to make that change in his recently invented system of logarithms, which has made logarithms one of the most practical useful inventions of that age."

The above large family left numerous descendants of its younger sons, but of them the record (being probably without landed proprietorship) does not appear; it is probable that John, the American settler, was a younger son of a younger son, and tradition tells us that:

> . . . . three of the Briggs brothers came to the colonies. . . . As they sailed away, their friends were kneeling upon the shore, praying for their safety. Their small craft was disabled, and from June to September they were afloat upon the then scarcely traveled ocean, the captain (who was one of the brothers) and his eighteen men having to depend upon their oars most of the journey.

John Briggs was destined to survive the voyage and to become one of the foremost pioneers in the foundation of the Colony of Rhode Island, bequeathing to his posterity not only increase of worldly goods but a name and record of which his descendants might justly be proud.

(The Family in America).

(I) John Briggs, the founder of the family in America, is first found mentioned at Newport, Rhode Island, where he was admitted a freeman on October 1, 1638. In many of the records concerning him, he is called "John Briggs, Sr." to distinguish him from his son, called "John Briggs, Jr." On April 30, 1639, he was made a citizen of Portsmouth "on the island of Rhode Island," and thereafter he is very frequently alluded to in the records, his position being at all times one of influence and prominence.

In 1642 he was residing at Portsmouth, and 1st, 8th month, 1640, was admitted a freeman of "Aqueedneck" (Aquidneck); he is found at Portsmouth in 1635; and he, with two others of that place, were appointed a commission to

undertake the building of a prison. He was also deputed "to take care of Thomas Gening's case, and to treat with his wife, and to declare ye Court's mind concerning her, and to bring a true report to ye next Court of Trialls"; another of his duties consisted in examining and reporting as to the private arms of the Portsmouth settlers. He was an intimate friend of the most famous men of the colony of his day; was secretary of the Colony in 1671 and thereafter; and a shareholder in the various land companies formed at that period.

In March, 1642, John Briggs was suspended in his vote until he had "given satisfaction" for his "offenses," probably against some of the "blue law" regulations of the colony; the "censure of suspicion" was, however, remitted on September 19, 1642. On May 16, 1648, he was chosen an assistant at the General Court for Portsmouth; he was also appointed a commissioner, August 31, 1654, for uniting the four towns of the Providence Plantations, and in this capacity sat in the meetings of the Commission, September 12, 1654, May 22, 1655, June 28, 1655, March 11, 1655-56, and March 17, 1655-56.

John Briggs was possessed of considerable substance and made frequent purchases of land. On October 6, 1662, he acquired a tract of land at New Plymouth (Dartmouth), purchasing same from John Dunham, Sr., of Plymouth, the deed for which read:

John Dunham, Sen., of Plymouth, yeoman, for £42, to John Briggs, Sen., of Portsmouth, yeoman, all my lot or portion of land at Ascushnet, Cookset, and places adjacent in New Plymouth.

Consented to, by Abigail, wife of said John Dunham, Oct. 6, 1662.

This is probably the same tract of land, a portion of which John Briggs conveyed to Phillip Cumming, of Dartmouth, June 20, 1687.

Another deed of a portion of the Dartmouth lands was made by him, March 11, 1678-79, to members of his family, by deed which read:

John Briggs, Senr., of Portsmouth, yeoman, for love and affection, to his second son, Thomas Briggs, and Mary, his wife, ¼ of a purchaser's share in Dartmouth (New Plymouth), at Ponagansett, containing 35 acres, bounded N. by land given by me to my son, John Briggs, E. by the cove or creek, S. by land of me, said John Briggs, Senr., W. by land lying in common, with meadows, uplands, &c., belonging to said ¼ part.

If said Thomas decease, his said wife Mary to enjoy the same, if she continue a widow, during her life.

If said Thomas or his wife Mary rent the same, I, or my successors in my land adjoining, to have the refusal.

Still another instrument executed by him on October 14, 1679, was as follows:

John Briggs, Senr., of Portsmouth, for love, etc., to my eldest son John Briggs, of Portsmouth, ½ of purchaser's share of land in Dartmouth, said land adjoining to land of the Widow Fancy, at Ponagansett. Condition that his wife Hannah, if she survive him, shall enjoy the same during her life, or while she remains a widow. If she marry again, then to my grandson John, second son of my son John, and his heirs male; and if he die without issue, then to my son John's next younger son, and so on. In case of failure of all, then to my son John's eldest son Edward (all to male heirs), and if he fails, to the nearest heir male of my body, he paying to the daughters of my son John, or their heirs then living, £20, and to the others equivalent (in or as money).

The foregoing deed, in which a continuity of ownership in the same family line was attempted to be established in similarity to John Briggs' family ancestral holdings in England, was further affected by the following deed, dated October 14, 1679:

And it is further agreed, and I, the within named John Briggs, Senr., do give and grant to my said son John Briggs, and his heirs as then expressed, that the part or half of my said share of land within given, the bounds thereof shall comprehend and take in all the land in the said share which my son John hath broken up and cleared, although the said bounds should extend the ½ or moiety of the said share.

The will of John Briggs is explicit in dividing such of his real property as he had not theretofore sold or deeded to his family, among certain of his children. It was dated April 19, 1690, and was probated 9th month, 17th, 1690, and recorded in the second volume of the Council Book of Portsmouth. It read in part:

Item I give and bequeath to my well beloved son Enoch Briggs, all and every part of my lands, hereditaments and real estate whatsoever, and wheresoever the same being, to me belonging, and the same to my son Enoch Briggs, his heirs and assigns forever; and I also give and bequeath unto my said son Enoch Briggs, all and every part of my personal estate in goods, chattels, debts and monies whatsoever to me belonging, excepting only payment of my just debts, and the several legacies by me herein given and bequeathed.

Item I give and bequeath to my oldest son John Briggs, also to my son Thomas Briggs, to each of them one shilling in New England money. I also give and bequeath to my daughter Susanna Northway, one shilling in money.

The principal reason of my bequeathing to my said sons and daughter one shilling, is to prevent their future claims to any part of my estate, they having long since received their portions and are gone from me.

Item I give and bequeath unto my son Job Briggs, three ewes and two weather lambs, and also two heifers, to be delivered unto him, or his lawful order, within twelve months after my decease.

John Briggs died between April 19, 1690 (date of his will), and September 17, 1690 (date of its probate). The name of his wife does not appear of record. Issue: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Thomas, married Mary, surname unknown; received from his father lands in Dartmouth, May 1, 1688. 3. Susanna, married ——— Northway. 4. Enoch, married, March 2, 1699, Hannah Willcox, a widow. He left a will dated June 2, 1726, probated April 26, 1734. She left a will dated June 14, 1734, and probated November 18, 1736. Issue: i. Abigail, married John Butts. ii. Sarah, probably married, April 28, 1740, Stephen Sherman. iii. Susanna, married William Cook, April 9, 1724. 5. Job, married Mary, surname unknown, who died June 23, 1769. He left a will dated February 25, 1725, and probated April 8, 1728. The records of the dates of birth of the children are in evident error as to the last child, and possibly the one preceding him. Issue: i. Oliver, born December 27, 1716. ii. William, born April 24, 1718, died in August, 1802. iii. Joseph, born January 4, 1720, died in January, 1758. iv. Jeremiah, born in 1721, died in September, 1764. v. Deborah, born 1723. vi. Bathsheba, born in 1724; married Job Hunt. vii. Abigail, born in 1726. viii. Walter, born in 1728. ix. Lovet (recorded as born in 1730, an evident error).

(II) John Briggs, eldest son of John Briggs, was a prominent resident of Portsmouth, Tiverton and Little Compton, in all of which townships he was a considerable landed proprietor. Under the deed of gift from his father "John Briggs, Senr.," of October 14, 1679, he received a tract of land at Dartmouth, which comprised a half portion of all the area of land held by the senior John Briggs in that place; here he long resided; but on February 14, 1687, purchased from John Bailey, of Newport, a farm comprising a hundred acres of land near Tiverton, the deed of which describes the property as follows:

John Bailey, of Newport, Dominion of New England, for £146, silver money of New England, to John Briggs, Jr., of Portsmouth, a farm at and near Packit brook, in Pinkatest, Bristol county, New England, bounded S. by Little Compton North line, W. by Packet brook and the highway, N. by Major Poulding's land, 50 poles wide and a mile in length, 100 acres; and also ⅛th part of a share of all the undivided lands in Little Compton, with a dwelling house on it, where David Lake lately dwelleth.

He then made his home on this land and continued to reside there for many years. On November 2, 1689, he sold his land at Dartmouth which he had received in 1679 from his father, to James Akin, of Portsmouth, and on February 17, 1699-1700, acquired further land at Tiverton from Edward Bayley. In right of his wife, he also held lands in Portsmouth, she having received from her father on her marriage, by deed dated May 24, 1677, and sworn to November 11, 1681, before George Lawton, assistant, a tract of land in the latter place.

John Briggs married Hannah Fisher, daughter of Edward Fisher, of Portsmouth. Issue: 1. Edward, married Sarah, surname unknown; purchased land at Tiverton, February 20, 1694-95, from Thomas Bills, Sr.; from Thomas Cook, of Portsmouth, June 18, 1695; from Samuel Bradford, of Duxbury, September 29, 1695; from Thomas Shearman, of Kingstown, June 1, 1716; and sold lands at Tiverton to Daniel Howland, of that place, January 22, 1699; to Philip Taber, of Dartmouth, in 1717; and to James Tucker, of Tiverton, September 1, 1716. Issue: i. Deborah, born March 11, 1693. ii. Hannah, born December 19, 1698. iii. Walter, born February 19, 1701. iv. Josiah, born March 4, 1703. v. Charles, born February 20, 1711. 2. John. 3. Job. 4. William, of whom further. (Possibly others.)

(III) William Briggs, son of John and Hannah (Fisher) Briggs, was born at Little Compton, Rhode Island, in 1650. He was a considerable landowner at Taunton, and under dates of July 18, 1699, and January 27, 1703, respectively, received deeds of land at Taunton from his father "John Briggs of Tiverton." He died in May, 1716. He married, in 1680, Elizabeth, surname unknown, who was born in 1653, and died in August, 1716. Issue: 1. Susanna, born April 9, 1681; married Robert Dennis. 2. John, born November 13, 1685, died January 21, 1712. 3. William, of whom further. 4. Elizabeth, born December 27, 1689, died in March, 1763; married (first) Richard Sisson; married (second) John Woodman. 5. Thomas (twin), born September 5, 1693, died March 23, 1716. 6. Deborah (twin), born September 5, 1693, died in November, 1773; married Benjamin Head. 7. Job, born August 3, 1696, died March 4, 1727.

(IV) William Briggs, son of William and Elizabeth Briggs, was born January 11, 1688, and died in November, 1763. He married, September 25, 1713, Deborah Church, who was born in January, 1697. Issue: 1. Elizabeth, born October 10, 1714; married Joseph Pabodie. 2. John, born May 27, 1716, died in May, 1763; married Margaret Peckham. 3. Thomas, born September 12, 1717. 4. Mary, born in August, 1719; married Jonathan Records. 5. Sarah, born June 5, 1721; married (probably) Lemuel Shaw. 6. Job, born February 4, 1725, died young. 7. Job, of whom further. 8. Susannah, born August 23, 1729. 9. Enoch, born March 10, 1732; married, March 11, 1756, Judith Wilbor, born June 25, 1733. 10. Judith, born in 1735; married Thomas Wentworth. 11. Nathaniel, born March 30, 1737, died at Tiverton, July 24, 1801. He

Howland

was deputy to the General Assembly from Tiverton, 1782-1785. His will was dated August 22, 1785, and probated August 6, 1801, mentioning his wife Mary, and his children. 12. Priscilla, born in 1739.

(V) Job Briggs, son of William and Deborah (Church) Briggs, was born July 24, 1727. He died in the vigor of manhood, but though his life was short he attained a place of influence and usefulness in the community. He was a resident of Little Compton. He died in January, 1757. He married (by Joseph Wood, Justice), May 31, 1747, Ruth Shaw. Issue (possibly others): 1. Deborah, of whom further.

(VI) Deborah Briggs, daughter of Job and Ruth (Shaw) Briggs, was born at Little Compton, Rhode Island, September 23, 1748. She married (by Rev. Jonathan Ellis), July 28, 1777, at Little Compton, Zebedee Manchester, son of Archer and Elizabeth (Gifford) Manchester. Issue (among others): 1. Elizabeth, of whom further.

(VII) Elizabeth Manchester, daughter of Zebedee and Deborah (Briggs) Manchester, was born at Little Compton, Rhode Island, November 9, 1784. She married, January 14, 1807, Benjamin Wardwell. (See Wardwell VI.)

(The Howland Line).

Arms—Sable, two bars argent; on a chief of the second three lions rampant of the first.

Crest—On a wreath of the colors a lion passant sable, ducally gorged or.

This ancient county family of England is found seated in Essex, in that country, from and prior to the reign of King Henry VII. A somewhat remarkable fact connected with the lineage is that its surname of Howland is disclosed, in early centuries (of land-holding station), in only that one county of England—Essex; and though various Howland families have become established elsewhere in England, they all, either nearly or remotely, derive from the Essex root. Several of the representatives of the lineage during its long course acquired great fortunes and were honored with knighthood; and of these, one line, eventuating in an heiress, united the Howland blood with the ducal house of Bedford, the then head of which obtained the title of Baron Howland, which is still borne among the honors of that exalted line of peers.

(The Ancient Lineage).

(I) John Howland, of London, gentleman; married Anne, daughter of ——— Greenway (Greenaway), of Clay, in County Norfolk. Issue: 1. Rt. Rev. Richard Howland, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Peterborough. 2. John, of London, baptized August 10, 1541; buried at St. Mary's, Middlesex; married Emme, daughter and heiress of Nicholas Ryvell (Revell), of London. Issue: i. Nicholas. ii. John, of Newport, County Essex, died unmarried. iii. Margaret, married Euseby Catesby, of Castor, County Northampton. 3. William, baptized November 30, 1542, died before 1548. 4. Christan (Christian), baptized April 16, 1544. 5. Robert, of Gray's Inn, baptized September 7, 1545. 6. Raffe (Ralph), baptized December 16, 1546; alderman of London; master of the Grocers' Company. 7. William, baptized August 24, 1548. 8. Sir Giles Howland, of Stretham, in County Surrey; Knight; baptized September 20, 1549; married (first) Anne Harte, daughter of Sir John Harte, of London, Knight; married (second) Elizabeth Rivers, daughter of Sir John Rivers, Knight, Mayor of London. In 1599, Sir Giles Howland acquired large estates at Stret-

ham, in County Surrey. These ultimately passed to Jeffrey (Geffrey) Howland, posthumous son of John Howland, of Newport, Essex, and his wife Blanche, daughter of William Nightingale, gentleman, of the same county. This latter John Howland was a son of John Howland, of Stone of Wicken, Essex, who was a son of John Howland of the same place, living 12th year of the reign of Henry VII, and who died in the reign of Henry VIII. Jeffrey Howland, the youngest son of John Howland, of Newport, Essex, was baptized at Newport, July 29, 1593, and engaged in mercantile business in London; he married Grisogan Langley, daughter of John Langley, of London, the latter a descendant of the ancient family of Langley established since the period of the Third Crusade. Jeffrey Howland is mentioned as "cousin" in the wills of his kinsmen of London and Surrey, and it was his heiress, Elizabeth, only daughter, who married Wrotherly, second Duke of Bedford; her fortune was very considerable, and after the marriage, the Duke sought and obtained the title of Baron Howland, which the present representative of that house still bears. Sir Giles Howland left issue by his first wife: i. Sir John Howland, of Stretham, County Surrey, Knight. Justice of the Peace, 1623. Married Scissely Suzan, daughter of John Suzan, of London. Issue: a. John Howland, born 1623. b. Susann Howland. ii. Mary, died unmarried. iii. Anne, died without issue. iv. Allice, died without issue. v. Sir Mathew Howland, of Holborne, County Middlesex, Knight, one of the "pentioners of King Charles"; married Frances Fossett, daughter of Edward Fossett, of Marylebone, County Middlesex. Issue: a. Edward. b. Elizabeth, married George Fitzwilliams, of Mablethorpe, County Sussex. 9. William, baptized August 20, 1554. 10. Nicholas, baptized August 25, 1555. It has also been stated that there were (additionally): 11. A son. 12. A daughter, who died young.

Extended investigations on the subject of the Howland ancestry have on several occasions been made in England, but thus far no records have been discovered which establish an authoritative connection between the "Mayflower" passenger, John Howland, and the Howlands of London. That very numerous family undoubtedly had many descendant representatives; and Colonel Chester, of England, now deceased, the noted authority, who gave much study to the subject of the Howland lineage, although unsuccessful up to the time of his death in procuring evidence of genealogical connection, yet strongly inclined to the opinion that the origin of the New England pioneer and his brothers and the family of Howland in London was the same. Upon this point, it is observable that the Howlands of London were very generally engaged there in mercantile business, and it was in that city, also, that Humphrey Howland (brother of John of the "Mayflower") was likewise established in business; it seems probable that Humphrey of London was nearly akin to some one of the younger sons of the above large family, and it is noticeable that George, his brother, had also his business and residence in London. More significant, however, upon this subject of ancestral connections are the Howland Arms, brought to America in 1620, or soon thereafter, and which (heraldically) are described:

Arms—Sable, two bars argent; on a chief of the second, three lions rampant of the first.

which arms, in their main features, were identical with the arms of the Howlands of London.

Arms—Sable, two bars argent; and in chief three lions sable, a crescent or for difference.

and these London Howland arms were, in turn, based upon those of the ancient Essex line, as follows:

Arms—Sable, two bars argent, in chief three lions rampant of the first.

By a curious mistake, into which several writers have fallen, Humphrey Howland, of London, is made the father of the American pioneers, John, Henry, and Arthur. He was, in fact, their brother, as well as brother to George, who remained in England, and Humphrey doubtless was the eldest brother of the family.

Humphrey Howland, citizen of London, there engaged in business as a draper, died in 1646, leaving a will dated May 28, 1646, and proved July 10th of that year, by which he bequeathed, in the order named, to George of St. Dunstan's in the East, London; Arthur, John, and Henry. These last three brothers were to receive—Arthur, £8; John, £4; and Henry, £4; out of the debt due to Humphrey "by Mr. Ruck of New England." This John Ruck was in the year 1646 resident in Salem, a son of Thomas Ruck, of England, and it is evident that he owed £16 to Humphrey Howland, who thus willed it to his brothers, then at Plymouth. Annie Howland, widow of Humphrey Howland, was executrix of the will, and she likewise administered upon the estate of George Howland, July 11, 1646. She died in 1653, and was buried at Barking, Essex, the old home county of the Howlands, December 20, 1653, leaving a will dated December 10, 1653, and proved November 22, 1654, by William Courtoyse, to whom she left considerable legacies.

George Howland was, apparently, deceased in or prior to 1646, and probably without leaving a widow or children; since his sister-in-law was appointed to settle his affairs.

Arthur Howland, the next in age of the brothers, was an American settler; he, with his two other brothers who came to Massachusetts, were of the Scrooby band who partly formed the Leyden congregation. He was not, however, among the minority selected for the passage in the "Mayflower," and remained with the larger portion of the Puritans until some time after 1620, and then crossed to America. After his arrival in the New World, he joined the Society of Friends.

John Howland, the "Mayflower" Pilgrim, of whom further.

Henry Howland, the youngest brother, was at Scrooby and Leyden, and in 1624 is found in Plymouth; he was a freeman in 1633, and removing to Duxbury became one of its "substantial landholders and freemen." In 1635, he was constable for Duxbury; 1636-1656, served on the grand jury; was surveyor of highways; in 1652, part proprietor at Dartmouth; and in 1657, joined the Society of Friends.

(The Family in America).

(I) John Howland, of the "Mayflower," was born about 1592, in England. It is probable that had he not early become imbued with Puritan doctrines, his family would have established him creditably in England, but his pronounced opinions at an early age laid him open to the persecution which was driving the Puritans out of England by the shipload. Imbibing Pastor Robin-

son's tenets at Scrooby, he left England for Amsterdam, and after a year of residence there, removed with others to Leyden, where the Rev. John Robinson had gathered his flock about him. For his subsequent actions, we must look to the events leading up to the epochal removal of the Pilgrims from Holland, which have thus been described:

The Mayflower . . . was chartered in London. . . . The Speedwell. . . . was bought. . . . A solemn meeting and day of humiliation to seek the Lord for His direction, was appointed. The conclusion was that those of the youngest and strongest who should volunteer to go should go in the Speedwell and the rest should follow when they had means and inclination. If a majority went, Robinson was to go with them; if a minority, Elder Brewster. The majority remained. . . . In July, 1620, they who were to go from Leyden made ready for departure . . . . they made an inland voyage of twenty-four miles to Delfshaven, where with prayers and a "flood of tears" they embarked, taking with them a familiarity with the machinery of free government that they could not have acquired in England. . . . At Southampton the Pilgrims found the Mayflower with English Separatists who were to join the colony. . . . On the fifth of August, as the English then reckoned time, the two ships and their hundred and twenty passengers sailed from Southampton. The Speedwell sprung a leak and the ships put in at Dartmouth. Ten days later, sail again was spread and Land's End passed. The captain of the Speedwell fraudulently pretended that his ship was in danger of sinking, and so both ships were put about and run back to Plymouth Harbor. Here, the Speedwell (strange misnomer!) was given up, and "those who were willing returned to London though this was very grievous and discouraging." . . . . From Plymouth for New Plymouth, on the sixth of September sailed the Mayflower. She was deeply laden with the winnowed remnant of the Pilgrim band and a few recruits . . . . a hundred and two in all and all their outfit.

John Howland was among this famous band, and from the noted list or history of the "Mayflower" voyage and passengers prepared by Governor Bradford (a document indited in his own handwriting and long lost but at last restored to Massachusettts), which he headed:

Governor Bradford's List of the Mayflower Passengers. The names of those which came over first, in year 1620 and were (by the blessing of God) the first beginners, and (in a sort) the foundation of all the plantations, and Colonies, in New England.

It appears that John Howland came over in company with Governor Carver and his wife. The end of their long and suffering voyage in sight, the famous "Mayflower Compact" was entered into, and signed by forty-one out of the adult males among the passengers; and John Howland's name was the thirteenth in order of signing. The events of the voyage are matters of history, and Bradford tells of John Howland's narrow escape from death:

In a mighty storm John Howland, a Passenger, a stout young man, by a Keel of the ship was thrown into ye sea. But it pleased God He caught hold of ye Topsail Haillards we hung overboard and run out ye length, yet He Kept his hold several Fathoms under water, till He was drawn up by ye Rope to ye surface, and by a Boat Hook and other means got into ye ship: and tho somew't ill upon it, liv'd many years and became a useful member both in church and Commonwealth.

Before the weary Pilgrims could make a landing, a suitable site for settlement had to be selected, and John Howland was among those sent out to circumnavigate Cape Cod Harbor in search of a good place to land. States the historian: "The cold was extreme. The water froze on their clothes and made them many times like coats of iron"; they narrowly escaped with their lives in a severe storm, and this was the second occasion when John Howland had nearly

lost his life before the voyage's ending.

With the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, the notable work of John Howland's career began; a record has been left of the sufferings of the first terrible winter; the hand of sickness and of death was rife among them, but John Howland, by virtue of his youth and strength, labored indefatigably for the good of the whole, and his efforts and those of the few of the company like him, kept the breath of life in the Colony. States Bradford:

In the time of most distress, there were but six or seven sound persons, who (to their great commendation be it spoken) spared no pains night or day. . . .

John Howland continued in increasing importance in the settlement, and soon after landing married Elizabeth Tilley, daughter of John Tilley, the sixteenth signer of the "Compact." The date of this marriage is not exactly preserved, but it was, states Savage, "we are hardly permitted to doubt, early in 1621."

Governor Bradford describes John Howland as of a "military turn," and he joined in the construction in 1622 of the fort:

builte. . . . with good timber, both strong and comly, which was of good defence, made with a flate roof & batllments, on which their ordinance were mounted, and wher they kepte constante watch, espetially in time of danger.

In addition, 1633-34, John Howland, with Elder Brewster, was appointed to be joined with the Governor "to assess men toward the charges of soldiers."

John Howland was at all times foremost in the Colony, and was highly esteemed by Bradford, who on all occasions selected him among the principal men of the settlement to carry forward important undertakings. He was made a member of the Governor's Council or the committee of those appointed to assist the latter in the Government. In 1627, he, with Governor Bradford and six others prominent in the Colony, was selected to conclude a compact with various merchants in London relating to the relinquishment of their claims against the colonists which "continued to give much vexation"; and in this year, also, he was enumerated in the cattle division, while previously, in 1623-24, he had taken part in the partition of lands. Beginning with 1652, he served as deputy from Plymouth eight times, as follows: 1652-56-58-61-62-66-67-70. During this period, he performed other services; was selectman of Plymouth, 1666; surveyed the lands, acted on committees, aided in settling estates, performed the duties of trustee, and "was a profitable member both in Church and Commonwealth." He was among those chosen "to join in the imposition of hands" on the occasion of the ordination in 1667 of the Rev. John Cotton, Jr. He was, however, liberal in his religious opinions, and of a kindly sympathy of spirit; as heretofore stated his brothers became affiliated with the "Quakers" and at the time of the troubles with that sect, he was, for a time, through his sympathy with that persecuted body, dropped from the General Court.

A portion of his property was at Island Creek Pond and he had also two small islands in Geeir's Harbor; for a time he resided in Duxbury, the better to superintendend his affairs, but after a short absence he returned to Plymouth. Later, however, before 1665, he removed to Rocky Nook, in Kingston, and in that place continued his residence until his life's end.

A Godly man, and an ancient professor in the ways of Christ, one of the first-comers, and

proved a useful instrument of good in the place.

He died, aged more than eighty years, February 23, 1673. He had previously, on May 29, 1672, made his will and named therein his ten children.

He married Elizabeth Tilley, daughter of John Tilley, sixteenth signer of the "Mayflower Compact." Elizabeth Tilley survived her husband and died at Swanzey, December 21, 1687, aged about eighty. When as a young girl, she was left alone by the death of her parents, Governor Carver and his wife took her into their own family and not long after she married John Howland. (See Tilley II.) Issue of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland: 1. Desire, born at Barnstable, October 13, 1623; married, in 1643, Captain John Gorham; she died October 13, 1683. 2. John, born at Plymouth, February 24, 1627; married, October 26, 1651, Mary Lee, daughter of Robert Lee; he resided first at Marshfield, but later at Barnstable; he was a lieutenant and selectman. 3. Jabez, of whom further. 4. Hope, born August 30, 1629, died January 8, 1684; married, in 1646, John Chipman. 5. Elizabeth, married (first), September 13, 1649, Ephraim Hicks, of Plymouth; he died December 2, 1649; she married (second), July 10, 1651, John Dickarson (or Dickenson), of Plymouth. 6. Lydia, married James Brown; at her home in Swanzey, the widow of the founder, Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland, passed her last days. 7. Ruth, married, November 17, 1664, Thomas Cushman, son of Elder Cushman. 8. Hannah, married, July 6, 1661, Jonathan Bosworth. 9. Joseph, died in January, 1704; he was representative in 1677; married, December 7, 1664, Elizabeth Southworth, the only daughter of Thomas Southworth. 10. Isaac, born November 16, 1649, died March 8, 1724; married Elizabeth Vaughn, born in 1652, died October 29, 1727.

(II) Jabez Howland, son of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland, was born at Plymouth (or as stated by other authorities, at Duxbury), Massachusetts, in 1628. The historic home of the Pilgrim Fathers continued his until 1681, and he was active both in the church and the military defences of the Colony. He was a member of the Rev. John Cotton's church; held the office of constable, and did his part during the King Philip War, being a lieutenant under Captain Benjamin Church, and his courage and heroism were proved on more than one occasion. He was present at the battle in which King Philip was killed.

It was at about the close of this most terrible Indian conflict that Bristol, Rhode Island, was founded, and to that township, in 1681, Jabez Howland removed, becoming identified in prominence with the affairs of the community. He was licensed to keep a hotel there in 1681, and his homestead was situated on Hope Street. In Bristol, as formerly in Plymouth, he was invested with responsible public office; he was the first town clerk selected in Bristol, being appointed November 10, 1681, and subsequently was chosen assessor; selectman, 1685; 1689-90, deputy to the General Court; and again selectman. In 1682 he was selectman, Plymouth; in 1684, ensign in Captain John Walley's company, Bristol; and in church affairs he was prominent, being a member of the First Congregational Church of Bristol, which he had helped to build. The remainder of his life was passed in Bristol, and there he died after a residence of more than thirty years. He died in 1712, having made his will, July 14, 1708, which was proved

April 21, 1712. His estate, inventoried at £600, was considered at that period of Colonial history as quite abundant.

Jabez Howland married, about 1667-68, Bethiah Thacher, daughter of Anthony Thacher. (See Thacher II.) Issue: 1. Jabez, born at Plymouth, November 15, 1669, died at Bristol, Rhode Island, October 17, 1723; married Patience Stafford, born 1669, died October 23, 1721. 2. John, born January 15, 1672-73, died January 16, 1672-73. 3. Bethiah, born June 3, 1674, died at Plymouth in 1676. 4. Josiah, born at Plymouth, August 6, 1676, died at Bristol, February 8, 1717; married, in 1709, Yetmercy Shove, daughter of Rev. John Shove and Hannah Bacon (Walley) Shove. 5. John, born at Plymouth, July 26, 1679, died before 1748. 6. Judah, born May 7, 1683, died at Bristol, in November, 1683. 7. Seth, born January 5, 1684-85, died at Bristol in April, 1685. 8. Samuel, of whom further. 9. Experience, born May 19, 1687, died young at Bristol. 10. Joseph, born at Bristol, October 14, 1692, died August 16, 1737; married, about 1712, Bathsheba Carey, born August 14, 1693, daughter of David and Elizabeth Carey. 11. Elizabeth, married Nathan Townsend, of Newport.

(III) Deacon Samuel Howland, son of Jabez and Bethiah (Thacher) Howland, was born at Bristol, Rhode Island, May 16, 1686. His residence was throughout his life in Bristol, and he there joined the Congregational Church, August 1, 1708. In 1740 he received the appointment of justice of the peace, and in addition he discharged the duties of town clerk of Bristol for many years. He was also a school teacher at Bristol from 1709 to 1712, and received a salary of forty pounds per annum. He was long a deacon of the Congregational Church, and after the death of his brother John, he administered upon his estate. He died at Bristol, May 15, 1748.

Samuel Howland married (first), at Bristol (by the Rev. Mr. Sparhawk), May 6, 1708, Abigail Carey, born at Bristol, August 31, 1684, who joined the Congregational Church at Bristol, June 29, 1707. She died at Bristol, August 6, 1737, and was a daughter of John and Abigail (Allen) Carey, who early removed from Bridgewater, Massachusetts, to Bristol, Rhode Island. (See Carey III.) Samuel Howland married (second), at Bristol (intention published February 18-19, 1741-42), "Madame" Rachel Allen, of Barrington, Rhode Island, widow of Samuel Allen. She died at Barrington, January 25, 1744-1745, leaving a will dated January, 1744. Issue by first wife, all born at Bristol: 1. Samuel, born April 3, 1709; married (first) Lucie Smith; married (second) Abigail Moon. 2. Abigail, born October 18, 1710, died August 8, 1737; married Israel Church. 3. John, born September 27, 1713, died August 21, 1786; married Martha Wardwell. 4. Tabitha, born January 13, 1715-16; married (first) Nathaniel Carey; (second) John Peckham. 5. Seth, born July 9, 1719, died at Bristol, August 6, 1719. 6. Phebe, born March 9, 1720-21, died November 30, 1794; married Joseph Wardwell. 7. Mary, of whom further. 8. Mehitable, born February 1, 1724-25, died February 13, 1764; married Stephen Wardwell.

(IV) Mary Howland, daughter of Deacon Samuel and Abigail (Carey) Howland, was born at Bristol, Rhode Island, March 18, 1722-23. She married, September 26, 1742, William Wardwell, of Bristol. (See Wardwell IV.)

(The Tilley Line).

Arms—Argent, a wivern with wings endorsed sable, charged on the breast with an annulet or.
Crest—The head of a battle-ax issuing from the wreath.

The name of Tilley was introduced in England at the time of the Conquest, its original forms being Tillie, Teley, Tilee, Tilly, Tiley, and Tely, and a reference to the name appears in the Domesday Book.

Among the passengers on the "Mayflower," on its maiden voyage in 1620, were two males of the name of Tilley; Edward Tilley, who was accompanied by his wife Ann; and John Tilley, of whom further.

These Tilley passengers seemed doomed to misfortune; Edward and his wife were unable to endure the hardships of the first winter and died in the spring of 1620-21. They left no male descendant. As John Tilley only brought a daughter with him, and as he left no son surviving him, the Tilleys of the "Mayflower" thus became extinct in their male line, and indeed Elizabeth Tilley was the only one left to perpetuate the ancestry; and thus all who claim through the "Mayflower" Tilleys must do so through the Howland ancestry.

(I) John Tilley, the American progenitor, passenger on the "Mayflower," and sixteenth singer of the "Mayflower Compact," came to America in 1620, with his wife and daughter Elizabeth. Both he and his wife died early in 1621, leaving their only daughter,

(II) Elizabeth Tilley, who came on the "Mayflower" with her parents. After their death, she was taken as a daughter by Governor Carver and his wife, Governor Carver being then the leader of the Pilgrim colony. Early in 1621, Elizabeth Tilley was married to John Howland (fourteenth signer of the "Compact," "Mayflower" passenger in 1620), and they became the ancestors of the notable Howland line. (See Howland.)

(The Thacher Line).

Thatcher-Thacher Arms—Gules, a cross moline argent; on a chief or three grasshoppers, proper.
Crest—A Saxon sword or seax proper.

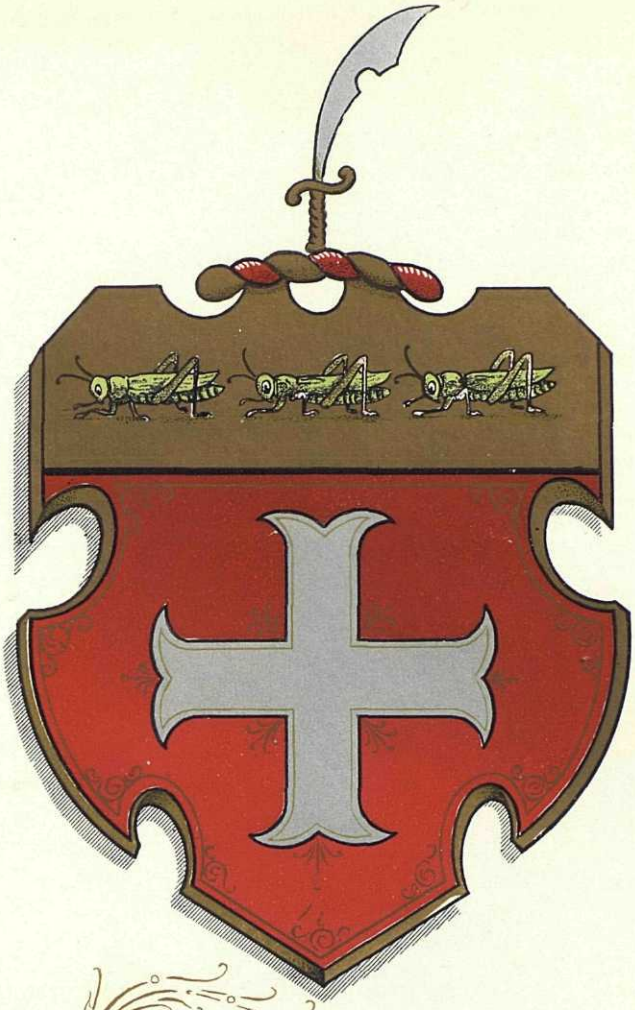
For the first four American generations of this family, the surname was spelled "Thacher," and the Yarmouth-Boston branch of the family so continue the name. In modern times the rendering "Thacher" still continues in Boston and the vicinity, while other lines, removed to the West and elsewhere, now employ "Thatcher"; in England the spelling "Thatcher" was invariably employed.

An investigation as to the correct arms of the particular line of the English Thatcher family from whom the American Thachers (as they rendered their name after their arrival in America) were descended, has been made. The American Thachers are of the Somersetshire (England) branch of the family, and their arms were:

Arms—Gules, a cross moline argent; on a chief or three grasshoppers, proper.

These arms were found impressed in wax upon a letter sent by Rev. Thomas Thacher, pastor of the Old South Church, Boston, under date of 16-8, 1676, to his son Peter, then in England, which letter with its wax seal has been carefully preserved and is now in the possession of an antiquarian society in Boston. In addition, there is extant in the Wells Registry of Probate, Archdeaconry Court, England, the will of Rebecca Thatcher, dated August 20, 1662, and proved April 18, 1669, on which appears her seal of arms, which arms are identical with those

TILLEY



Thatcher

above given. This Rebecca was the widow of John Thatcher, who died in 1653, uncle of Rev. Thomas Thatcher, of Queen Camel, County Somerset (the latter of whom was a son of Rev. Peter Thatcher, who was in turn brother of Antony Thacher, the first American ancestor of the line hereinafter traced). States the authority upon the Thacher family (John R. Totten, in his "Thacher-Thatcher Genealogy"):

> The simultaneous use of the same armorial insignia by two branches of the same family, one in England and one in America, gives us the necessary clue in establishing the right of the American branch to use the English Thacher coat-of-arms here above described. No link in the argument is lacking to in any way render it anything but positive.

Antony Thacher was the American pioneer of the following line. His Christian name would seem to have been by baptism "Anthony," but apparently, either before or after his removal to America, he adopted and invariably retained the spelling "Antony."

The surname of "Thatcher" or "Thacher" is an ancient one in England and arises from the old-time village occupation of "thatcher," or he who repaired or constructed the thatched roofs of the village cottages. In the Hundred Rolls appear such forms as le Thacher and le Thachere; the Parliamentary Writs give le Thacher, and latter-day forms are Thatcher, Thacker and Thackery, Thakeray and Thackuray. The lineage of Thatcher is found in Sussex, Dorset, Wilts and Berks, as well as in Somersetshire, whence the American claim of ancestry proceeds.

(The Ancient Lineage).

(I) Rev. Peter Thatcher, of Queen Camel, Somersetshire, England, was born 1545-49 (approximately); Vicar of Parish Church at Queen Camel (St. Barnabas' Church, Diocese of Bath and Wells) from 1574 to 1624; died at Queen Camel previous to May 7, 1624, and was probably buried in St. Barnabas' Church, in which he had so long officiated, and where appear the gravestones of his children and other members of his family. St. Barnabas' Church, of which he was rector, 1574-1624, still stands in Queen Camel, a beautiful stone structure in Gothic lines set in a typical English landscape. In the British Museum is a manuscript relating to East or Queen Camel, entitled "Institutions to Incumbents in Somersetshire," written in Latin, and in which the following entries appear:

1574, December 4th, Pet Thatcher, cler per mort Will: Waller, ad pres ejusdem. Cammell 45.

1624, May 7th, Joh. Picker, per morten Peter Thatcher, ad pres Humf. Mildmay. Mil Lake p. 138.

The examinations which have been made of the "Subsidy Rolls" disclose various facts as to the Rev. Peter Thatcher. From the First Fruits Composition Book appears:

Somerset.
Este Cammell
in the gift of
Sir Walter Mildmay
Knight.

16th February—17th Elizabeth

Peter Thatcher, clerk, compounded for the First Fruits of the Vicarage aforesaid valued at £17. 16sh. 10½ d. a tenth thereof 35sh. 8d.

Michaelmas	1575	"	
Annunciation	1576	"	16 li. 9½ d.
Michaelmas	1576	"	
Annunciation	1577	"	

William Doddington of the Middle Temple, London, gent., and Leonard Doddington of the household of Sir Walter Mildmay, Knight, are bound.

Sir Walter Mildmay, thus referred to,

is historically known as a strict Puritan, and hence it may be inferred that the Rev. Peter Thatcher was of a religious sentiment in accord with his, since the latter bestowed upon him the living of Queen Camel.

The name of Rev. Peter Thatcher's wife is not known, nor any facts concerning her. He had issue five sons, all born at Queen Camel: 1. Rev. Peter Thatcher, oldest surviving son, was born at Queen Camel, Somersetshire, in 1578-88; he resided at Queen Camel until 1603; thereafter was at Oxford until about 1616; at Milton Clevedon, Somerset, until 1640-41; died February 16, 1640-1641, at Salisbury, England. He was the Puritan rector of the Church of St. Edmund, Salisbury (Sarum), England, 1622-1640-41. He was a fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Buried at St. Edmunds', Salisbury, England. Married (first) Anne, surname unknown; married (second) (license April 14, 1635), Alice Batt, daughter of Thomas Batt, gentleman, and Joane (Byley) Batt, who died at Salisbury about September 13, 1669. The second husband of Rev. Peter Thatcher's widow, Alice (Batt) Thatcher, was Francis Dove, gentleman, whom she married at St. Edmund's Church, October 19, 1641; he was mayor of the city and warden of St. Edmund's Church; he died February 11, 1666. Issue by first wife: i. John, born 4, 12, 1615, died June, 1622. ii. Peter, born 1616, died subsequent to 1641. iii. Thomas, born May 1, 1620, at Milton Clevedon, died October 15, 1678, at Boston, Massachusetts; married (first) Elizabeth Patridge-Kemp; married (second) Margaret Webb-Sheaffe. iv. Anne, born 1622, baptized February 17, 1622, at Milton Clevedon, Somerset. v. Martha, born 1623, baptized November 30, 1623, at St. Edmund's Church, Salisbury; married, July 17, 1649, at St. Martin's Church, Salisbury, Richard Parham of London. vi. Elizabeth, born 1625-26, baptized January 29, 1625-26, at St. Edmund's Church, Salisbury. vii. John, born 1627-28, baptized February 3, 1627-28, at St. Edmund's Church, Salisbury, died at Salisbury, 1673. Issue by second wife: viii. Samuel, born 1635-36, at Salisbury, baptized at St. Edmund's Church, January 1, 1635-36; died at Salisbury, about March 22, 1646. ix. Paul, born in July, 1638, baptized at St. Edmund's Church, July 22, 1638; died in September, 1678; married Mary, surname unknown, who was buried "in the close" at St. Edmund's Church, July 20, 1697. Issue: a. Peter, born 1668. b. Anthony Hillary, born 1671. x. Barnabas, born in August, 1640, baptized August 3 (or 30), 1640, at St. Edmund's Church, died about May 9, 1641, at Salisbury, and buried May 11, 1641. 2. Antony, of whom below. 3. John, born at Queen Camel, 1590-91, died there in 1653; married Rebecca, surname unknown, who died 1662. Issue: i. John, buried at Queen Camel, March 26, 1621. ii. Rebecca, baptized at St. Barnabas' Church, April 8, 1623; married Richard Sommers. iii. Ann, married (first), June 10, 1651, Richard Jeanes; married (second) Peter Lambe. iv. Elizabeth, married Thomas Banger. v. Martha, married Thomas Martin. vi. ———, married Henry Lodwell. vii. Peter, baptized July 27, 1635, died at Totness, Devon, 1669. 4. Giles, born 1591-92, died in August, 1602, at Queen Camel. 5. Thomas, born at Queen Camel, where he died, in August, 1650; buried August 24, 1650; married (first) Alice, surname unknown; she died in 1620-21; married (second), September 24, 1621, Marie Lokier, who died December 24, 1668 (approximately). Issue by second wife: i. Thomas, married

at Sherborne, Dorset, February 25, 1648, Joane Smith. ii. Peter, left two daughters, Mary and Anne. iii. William, born in May, 1629, baptized at Queen Camel, May 20, 1629. iv. Anne, married Richard Nowell. v. Mary, married, November 20, 1648, William Stevens.

(The Family in America).

(1) Antony Thacher, son of Rev. Peter Thatcher, of Queen Camel, Somersetshire, England, was the American pioneer of the family hereinafter referred to. He was born at Queen Camel, County Somerset, England, 1588-89, and his residence was in his native place until his removal to America. It is believed that he was curate under his father at Queen Camel until the latter's death, and it is known that thereafter he served as curate under his brother, Rev. Peter Thatcher, at St. Edmund's Church, Salisbury, where the parish registers show numerous entries over his signature. His wife, Mary, died in 1634, and in 1635 he appears finally to have resolved on a removal to America, for in that year he embarked from Southampton on board the ship "James," which left that port, April 5, 1635.

Upon the sailing list of the "James," he is entered as "tayler"; it also appears that he had with him his servant, Peter Higdon. It is said that he married his second wife, Elizabeth Jones, six weeks before sailing, and that she, together with his four children by his first wife, and his nephew, Thomas Thacher, came over, also, on the "James," though their names do not appear on the passenger list. It is believed that the reason Antony Thacher is called "tayler" on the passenger list was an additional precaution taken on his leaving England to disguise his flight from England, which he found necessary to leave on account of religious persecution.

The "James" arrived in America in June, 1635; the exact port has been variously stated; one authority gives Boston and June 3rd; another Ipswich and June 4th. The first residence of Antony Thacher in the New World was at Ipswich where he continued until his removal to Newbury. Here they had intended to permanently settle, but the Rev. Joseph Avery (kinsman of Antony and to whom he was warmly attached) being then in residence at Newbury, received a call to the church at Marblehead, Massachusetts, which, after consultation with Antony Thacher, he decided to accept. It was agreed upon that the Rev. Joseph Avery and his family of eleven, Antony Thacher and his wife Elizabeth and his children, should all go together to Marblehead and make that place their home.

This journey to Marblehead, which was to prove so tragic, could be made in two ways; overland or by sea. The overland route was fraught with much danger from the Indians, and Antony Thacher and the Rev. Joseph Avery decided upon making the trip by vessel. Thomas Thacher, Antony's nephew, however, decided upon the overland route. Passage was secured in a pinnace owned by Isaac Allerton, which sailed August 11, 1635, having on board Antony Thacher, his wife and family, and the Rev. Joseph Avery and his family. On August 15th following, the vessel was wrecked, and all on board were lost except Antony Thacher and his wife. Among those drowned were the four infant children of Antony by his first wife; his kinsman, Rev. Joseph Avery, the latter's family of eleven; and all else on board.

Of this disaster, Antony Thacher wrote

to his brother, Rev. Peter Thatcher, in England:

I must turn my drowned pen and shaking hand to indite the story of such sad news as never before happened in New England. There was a league of perpetual friendship between my cousin Avery and myself, never to forsake each other to the death, but to be partakers of each other's misery or welfare as also of habitation in the same place. Now upon our arrival at New England, there was an offer made unto us. My cousin Avery was invited to Marblehead to be their pastor in due time; . . . . at length, we embraced it, and thither consented to go. They of Marblehead forthwith sent a pinnance for us and our goods. We embarked at Ipswich, August 11, 1635, with our families and substance, bound for Marblehead, we being in all twenty-three souls, viz.: eleven in my cousin's family, seven in mine, and one Mr. William Elliot sometime of New Sarum, and four mariners. The next morning, having commended ourselves to God with cheerful hearts, we hoisted sail; . . . . before daylight it pleased the Lord to send so mighty a storm as the like was never known in New England . . . . we were driven before the winds and waves . . . . we were . . . . lifted up upon a rock, between two high rocks, yet all was one rock . . . . the waves came furiously and violently over us and against us, but by reason of the rock's position could not lift us off, but beat her all to pieces. . . . Now none were left in the barque that I knew or saw, but my cousin, his wife and children, myself and mine and his maid servant . . . . by a mighty wave I was with a piece of the barque, washed out upon part of the rock where the wave left me, almost drowned; but recovering my feet, I saw above me on the rock, my daughter Mary, to whom I had not sooner gotten but my cousin Avery and his eldest son came to us, being all four of us washed out by one and the same wave. We went all to a small hole on the top of the rock, whence we called to those in the pinnance to come unto us, supposing we had been in more safety then, than they were in. My wife seeing us there crept up into the scuttle of the quarter deck to come unto us; but presently came another wave, and dashing the pinnance all to pieces, carried my wife away in the scuttle as she was, with the greatest part of the quarter-deck unto the shore, where she cast safely but her legs was something bruised, and much timber of the vessel being there also cast, she was sometime before she could get away, being washed by the waves. All the rest that were in the barque were drowned in the merciless seas. We four by that wave were clean swept away from off the rock also, into the sea, the Lord in one instant of time disposing of fifteen souls of us according to his good pleasure and will. . . . I was in the water after I was washed from the rock before I came to the shore, a quarter of an hour at least . . . , we went up into the land and sat us down under a cedar tree, which the wind had thrown down, where we sat about an hour almost dead with cold. . . . There, we remained until Monday following, when about three of the clock in the afternoon, in a boat that came that way, we went off that desolate island, which I named after my name, "Thacher's Woe," and the rock "Avery, his fall," to the end that their fall and loss and mine own, might be in perpetual remembrance. In the isle lieth buried the body of my cousin's eldest daughter, whom I found dead on the shore. On the Tuesday following, in the afternoon, we arrived at Marblehead.

The escape of Antony Thacher and his wife was considered little short of miraculous, and under date of 1637, there appears a record:

At a General Court houlden at Boston, 1st month, 9th day, 1636-37, Mr. Antony Thacher had granted him the small island at the head of Cape Ann upon which he was preserved from shipwreck, as his proper inheritance.

Antony Thacher shortly removed to Yarmouth, where he was an original grantee; town clerk; town treasurer; member of the Grand Inquest; deputy to the General Court from Yarmouth; surveyor of highways; register keeper for Yarmouth; authorized to perform marriages; appointed on a committee to prepare laws to reform certain abuses; member of the council of war; on the coroner's jury; appointed to try the cases of Indians, etc. He had a large estate at

Yarmouth, and was buried on his own lands there. The inventory of his estate was made August 22, 1667. He died in 1667.

He married (first), in England, Mary, surname unknown, who died at Salisbury in 1634. He married (second), in England, in 1635, Elizabeth Jones, sister of Richard Jones, of Dinder, England, who afterwards in 1635 left England and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts. Issue by first wife: 1. William, born previous to 1620; came to America on the "James"; drowned August 15, 1635. 2. Edith, born at Queen Camel, England, about February 1, 1621-22, drowned August 15, 1635. 3. Mary, born in England, drowned August 15, 1635. 4. Peter, born in England, drowned August 15, 1635. 5. Benjamin, born at Salisbury, England, April 13, 1634, died there September 1, 1639. Issue by second wife: 6. John born at Marblehead, Massachusetts, March 17, 1638-39; resided at Marblehead and at Yarmouth; in 1668, he was deputy to the General Court, Plymouth, and continued in that capacity until 1681 (with the exception of 1672, 1675 and 1677). In 1668, selectman of Yarmouth and for many subsequent years. In 1681, one of the Council of War for Plymouth Colony; 1682 to 1692, assistant to the Governor of Plymouth Colony; after the union of Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies in 1692, he was representative and subsequently assistant or councillor to the Provincial Council and served until 1707. Joined the militia and attained the rank of colonel, and upon his death was buried with military honors. He made his will, April 25, 1713; died at Yarmouth, May 8, 1713, and his will was proved July 27, 1713. Married (first), at Marshfield, Massachusetts, November 6, 1661, Rebecca Winslow, of Marshfield, who was born at that place July 15, 1643, died at Yarmouth, July 15, 1683, daughter of Josiah Winslow (brother of Governor Edward Winslow) and Margaret (Bourne) Winslow. Married (second), at Yarmouth, January 1, 1683-84, Lydia Gorham, of Barnstable, born there November 6, 1661, died at Yarmouth, August 2, 1744, daughter of Colonel John Gorham and Desire (Howland) Gorham, of Barnstable. Issue by first wife: i. Peter, born May 20, 1665, died February 12, 1735-36; married Thankful Sturgis. ii. Josiah, born April 26, 1667, died May 12, 1702; married Mary Hedge. iii. Rebecca, born June 1, 1669, died April 10, 1734; married (first) James Sturgis; married (second) Ebenezer Lewis. iv. Bethia, born July 10, 1671, died July 7-8, 1734; married James Paine. v. John, born January 28, 1674-75, died in March, 1764; married Desire (Sturgis) Dimmock. vi. Elizabeth, born June 19, 1677, died May 18, 1710; married Moses Hatch. vii. Hannah, born August 19, 1679, died July 11, 1689, unmarried. viii. Mary, born August 3, 1682, died September 7, 1682. ix. Child, died unnamed. Issue by second wife: x. Lydia, born February 11, 1684-85, died September 3, 1724; married Joseph Freeman. xi. Mary, born February 5, 1686-87, died June 28, 1778; married Shubael Gorham. xii. Desire, born December 24, 1688, died May 6, 1723; married Josiah Crocker. xiii. Hannah, born October 9, 1690, died May 6, 1780; married Nathaniel Otis. xiv. Mercy, born July 23, 1692, died August 27, 1692. xv. Judah, born August 20, 1693, died January 8, 1775; married Sarah Crosby. xvi. Mercy, born December 28, 1695, died August 22, 1696. xvii. Ann, born May 7, 1697, died March 13, 1756; married John Lothrop. xviii. Joseph, born July 11, 1699, died June 17, 1763; married

Ruth Hawes. xix. Benjamin, born June 25, 1701-02, died 1768; married Hannah Lumbert. xx. Mercy, born February 17, 1702-03; married James Harris. xxi. Thomas, born April 2, 1705, died December 20, 1746; married Thankful Baxter. 7. Judah, probably born at Yarmouth, died at Yarmouth, November 4, 1676; married, about 1666, Mary Thornton, who died November 30, 1708. Issue: i. Elizabeth, born October, 1667; married (first) Joshua Gee; married (second) Peter Thacher, son of Rev. Thomas Thacher. ii. Thomas, born May 18, 1669, died 1701-02, probably unmarried. iii. Mary, born March 17, 1671; married (first) Moses Draper; married (second) Joseph Grant. iv. Judah, born in 1673, died October 6, 1676. v. Ann, born October 31, 1674, died at Boston, September 7, 1706. vi. Judah, born December 7, 1676, died in 1705. 8. Bethiah, of whom further.

(II) Bethiah Thacher, youngest child and daughter of Antony and Elizabeth (Jones) Thacher, was born at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, but the record of her birth does not appear among the documents preserved. It is believed that she was born in or after 1640. Her home was with her parents at Yarmouth until her marriage, and thereafter at Duxbury and Plymouth, and finally at Bristol, Rhode Island, whither she and her husband with their family removed soon after the foundation of the settlement. She died at Bristol, Rhode Island, December 19, 1725. She married, about 1667-68, at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, Jabez Howland, son of John Howland and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland, of the "Mayflower." (See Howland II.)

(The Carey Line).

Carey-Cary Arms—Argent, on a bend sable three roses of the field.

Crest—A swan proper.
Motto—*Virtute excerptae.*

The family of Carey, whose surname is also interchangeably written Cary, is of a lineage as ancient in the Old World nation of its origin, England, as its settlement in the New World of America was early. Its origin was Norman, and the hoary antiquity of the family begins in the period of the Norman ascendancy in England, when the nobles of that race owned and possessed all the great castles and estates formerly before 1066 in possession of the Saxons, and over which the Norman lords held a sway undisputed by any save the kingly authority. Of these Norman nobles was the ancient representative of the Carey family, Lord Adam de Kari, a great feudatory of the twelfth century in England.

(The Family in England).

(I) Adam de Kari, living A. D. 1198, when he was lord of the castle of Kari. The great lordship of which he was the head and from which he drew his name was situated in the County of Somerset, England, and though the castle itself has for centuries been reduced to ruins, its name still clings as a geographical designation. Prior to the birth of Lord Adam de Kari, the Castle had been the scene for the enactment of much characteristic turbulence of that early period. Involved in the rival claims of the claimants for the English Crown, Castle Kari was besieged and captured during the reign of King Stephen; again, in 1153, it was besieged and in the desperate struggle which ensued was well nigh ruined as a stronghold and place of defense. This period was one of the worst in all English history after the conquest by the Normans. The noted Saxon chronicler gives a graphic picture of the prostrate

land torn by civil war and the prey of the warring ambitions of its masters:

Those mightiest go a whole day's journey and not find a man sitting in a town, nor an acre of land tilled. The poor die of hunger, and those who have been men well-to-do begged for bread. Never was more mischief done by heathen invaders. . . . To till the ground was to plough the sands of the sea. This lasted the nineteen years that Stephen was king and it grew continually worse.

The birth-date of Lord Adam de Kari is fixed by approximation at about the year 1170. He married Ann, daughter of Sir William Trevett, Knight.

(II) John de Kary (Kari), son of Lord Adam de Kari, was born in the Castle of Kari about the year 1200, and became heir to his father. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Stapleton, Knight.

(III) William de Kary (or Karry), son of John de Kary, was born about 1230. He married Alice, daughter of Sir William Beaumont, Knight.

(IV) John de Karry, son of William de Kary, was born about 1270. He married Phillippa, daughter of Sir Warren Archdeacon, Knight.

(V) John de Karry (or Cary), son of John de Karry, was born about the year 1300. He married Margaret Boxon or Boxume, of Clovelly, in Devonshire.

(VI) John Cary, son of John de Karry or Cary, was born about 1325. He married (first) Agnes, daughter of Lord Stafford; (second) Jane, daughter of Sir Guy de Bryen, Knight. After the reign of King Edward II, the spelling of the family surname appears to have been uniformly "Cary."

(VII) Sir John Cary, son of John Cary, was born at Holway, in the northwest of Devonshire, in 1350, and he married at that place Margaret Holway. He was a noted knight and chief baron of the exchequer. After the abdication of King Richard II, pursuant to the order of Parliament, and the assumption of the crown in 1399 by King Henry IV of the House of Lancaster, Sir John Cary was banished and all his lands and goods confiscated to the Crown. He died, an exile, at Waterford, Ireland, in the year 1404.

(VIII) Robert Cary, son of Sir John Cary, was born about 1375. It is related of him that he served under the warlike King Henry V, and signalized himself so markedly for bravery as to attract the notice of the King, who restored to him a portion of his father's confiscated lands. In a combat, single-handed, he notably defeated a Knight of Arragon, and thereafter, in commemoration of the event, adopted the defeated Knight's arms:

Arms—Argent, on a bend sable three roses of the field.
Crest—A swan proper.
Motto—*Virtute excerptae.*

Always thereafter, Sir Robert Cary continued to bear the foregoing arms, and his successors assumed and continuously bore them throughout the ensuing centuries.

(IX) Philip Cary, son of Sir Robert Cary, was born about 1400. He married Christian Orchard, and dying in 1437, left a son, William, of whom further.

(X) Sir William Cary, Knight, son of Philip Cary, was born in 1437, and known as the Knight of Cockington. During the War of the Roses, he sided with the House of Lancaster; when that party suffered defeat at Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471, Sir William Cary, with many others, took refuge in the Abbey Church, and there, under the protection of sanctuary, remained unmolested. This could not serve for the protection of Sir William's estate, and his property at

Clovelly was duly confiscated. An instance of the treachery for which the times were continually signalized occurred in the events surrounding the death of Sir William Cary. A pardon being offered to himself and his companions, they were thereby enticed beyond the walls of the Abbey, when all were immediately set upon and beheaded shortly after. Sir William Cary married Elizabeth Paulett, and had issue, two sons: 1. Robert, of whom further. 2. Thomas, born in 1466.

(XI) Robert Cary, son of Sir William Cary, was born in 1460, and was heir to his father's estates, had such estates not been confiscated. He was so fortunate as to recover the patrimonial acres of Clovelly at the hands of King Henry VII, and there made his residence. He died in 1540, and was buried in Clovelly Churchyard, where a monument of handsome design stands to his memory. He married (first) Jane Carew, daughter of Nicholas Carew, by whom he had issue, two sons: 1. John, born about 1485. 2. Thomas, born about 1495. He married (second) Agnes Hody, daughter of Sir William Hody, by whom he had issue: 3. William, of whom further. He married (third) Margaret Fulkeram, by whom issue: 4. Robert, born about 1510.

(XII) William Cary, son of Robert Cary by his second wife, Agnes, was born at Cloverlly, County Somerset, about 1500. His residence was in Bristol, and he became mayor of that city in 1546. In addition, he was sheriff of Somersetshire in 1532. His death occurred at Bristol, March 28, 1572. Among his children was Robert, of whom further.

(XIII) Robert Cary, son of William Cary, was born at Bristol, in 1525, died there in 1670. Married ——— (name unknown), and had issue (among others), William, of whom further.

(XIV) William Cary, son of Robert Cary, was born at Bristol, October 3, 1560. In 1599 he was sheriff of the County of Somersetshire, and mayor of the city of Bristol in 1611. He had issue, eight children, of whom three sons migrated to America, and settled there, as follows: 1. James Carey (or Cary), of Charlestown, in 1634, born at Bristol, about 1600; admitted a freeman at Charlestown, Massachusetts Bay Colony, May 3, 1647; died at Charlestown, November 2, 1681. Married Eleanor Hawkins, and left issue. 2. Miles Carey (or Cary), of Virginia, in 1635, born at Bristol, about 1602. 3. John Carey (or Cary), of whom further.

(The Family in America).

(I) John Carey, the founder of the family (in his line) in America, son of William Cary, sheriff of Somersetshire and mayor of Bristol, was born in Bristol, County Somerset, England, about 1610. His early life was passed in Bristol, and about 1634 he left England and removed to the Massachusetts Bay Colony, in New England, and became one of the pioneer settlers of Duxbury, Massachusetts. Later, however, he settled at Bridgewater, being there at the foundation of the town, and became a proprietor there, his lands being situated in the locality as later established as West Bridgewater. His life there was one of influence, and in 1656 he was installed as the first town clerk, the incorporation of the town then taking place. He married, in 1644, Elizabeth Godfrey, daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Godfrey. (See Godfrey 1.) Issue (among others): 1. John, of whom further.

(II) John Carey, son of John and Elizabeth (Godfrey) Carey, was born at Dux-

bury, Massachusetts, November 4, 1645. Until 1680 he was a resident of Bridgewater, and then removed to Bristol, Rhode Island. On September 14, 1680, he acquired a tract of land at Bristol, and to this he later added additional acreage. He was prominent in town affairs in Bristol; a deacon of the church; and one of the first assessors. He was also clerk of the peace; secretary of the county; and in 1694 representative in the General Assembly. His life was one filled with usefulness and activity, and as his offices pronounced him, one who held fully the esteem and veneration of his fellow-settlers. At the time of his death, his estate was valued at seven hundred pounds sterling. He died at Bristol, Rhode Island, July 14, 1721. He married, at Bridgewater, December 7, 1670, Abigail Allen, daughter of Samuel Allen. (See Allen II.) Issue (among others): 1. Abigail, of whom further.

(III) Abigail Carey, daughter of John and Abigail (Allen) Carey, was born August 31, 1684, died August 16 (or 6), 1737. She married, May 6, 1708, Samuel Howland, son of Jabez and Bethiah (Thacher) Howland. (See Howland III.)

(The Gifford Line).

The Gifford ancestry, of which it has been said by an English writer: "Near Kinsmen of our Norman Kings and whose descendants have exercised the highest civil and ecclesiastical power in this country," and with which the Manchester lineage is allied, draws descent from Normandy for several centuries before William the Conqueror overthrew the Saxons in A. D. 1066.

Arms—Gules, three lions passant, argent.

The spelling of the surname was originally Giffard, and the arms of Giffard or Gifford, as borne at Hastings and in the Crusades and which were accorded to the descendants of the house in Devonshire, are given above. The arms, which by their simple form indicate their great age, were borne by the first of the English Giffards, the Earls of Buckingham.

(The Ancient Lineage).

The history of the family of Gifford or Giffard extends in Normandy to the eighth century where they were then feudal nobles of high station and wealth at Honfleur in Normandy and continued lords of that locality down to the reign of William, Duke of Normandy, afterwards styled The Conqueror. They still retained their estates in Normandy after the Conquest, and added vast areas in England by grant from William in recognition of services performed upon the field of battle.

Callaume de Jumièges, the noted eleventh century chronicler, is authority for the statement that Walter Giffard or Gifford was a son of Osborne de Bolebec by his wife, indifferently called Avelina or Duvelina, sister of Gunnora or Gonor, wife of Robert, Duke of Normandy. The name or appellation of Giffard was in those early centuries a sobriquet, indicating not, as was usually the case at that period, the lands or manors from which the individual came, but used as descriptive of a characteristic or marked trait of the person to whom applied; thus Walter (son of Osborne de Bolebec) the first to be so denominated, was called Walter Giffard, or Walter the open-handed or generous, in allusion to the generosity of his nature. To this significance of the family name, the descendants have long proudly referred.

Among the nobles who accompanied William on his memorable voyage to

England was Sire Randolph de Giffard; he was one of the Conqueror's standard bearers, and took part in the epochal battle of Hastings on which turned the fortunes of the Saxons. This Giffard was related in blood to the Royal William, and another of the lineage was Walter Giffard, a cousin of the Conqueror, who for gallant services on that occasion was created by King William, Earl of Buckingham, and endowed with large estates.

The Giffards were represented in England by several distinct lines: that of the Giffards, Earls of Buckingham (who afterwards became extinct in that title); that of the Giffards, Barons of Brimsfield (extinguished after the attainder of the last Baron); that of the Giffards, Barons of Fonthill, extinct before 1300; that of the Giffords of Chillington, County Stafford; that of the Giffards of Weare-Giffard; the Giffords of Devon; and the Giffords of Twyford, County Buckingham, the latter of whom intermarried with the Sargents, the Washingtons (from whom George Washington, President of the United States, was descended), the Pargiters and the Samwells, all noted English families.

(Giffard: Earls of Buckingham)

(I) Osborne de Bolebec, a noble of Normandy, living *temp.* Robert sans Peur, Duke of Normandy, married Avelina, sister of Gunnora, Duchess of Normandy, and had issue, two sons: 1. Walter, of whom further. 2. Osborne, younger son, ancestor of the Giffards, Barons Giffard of Brimsfield, one of the most celebrated baronial houses of England, and also of the Giffords of Chillington, County Stafford.

(II) Walter Giffard, Seigneur de Longueville in Caux, Normandy, the first Earl of Buckingham in England, accompanied William the Conqueror to England, A. D. 1066, and for gallant service at the battle of Hastings was granted the title of Earl of Buckingham in 1070. To him, the defense of Caux, Normandy, was confided by Duke William on the occasion of the Duchy of Normandy being invaded by the French in 1054. Twelve years subsequently, Walter Giffard went with Duke William to England, having furnished toward the fleet thirty vessels and a hundred men. Previous to the battle, we are informed, Raoul de Conches, the hereditary standard bearer of Normandy, having prayed quittance of service on that day, in order that he might fight with greater freedom in the field, the Duke called to him Walter Giffard, and desired him to bear his gonfalon, which Walter also requested to be excused the honor of bearing on the plea of being too old and too feeble. It is also said that William was mounted on a fine horse which Walter Giffard had brought with him from St. Jago de Compostella in Spain as a present from a king who had a great friendship for William; this was no doubt Alfonso, King of Gallicia, to whom William had promised his daughter Agatha, after the marriage between her and Harold had been broken off.

At the time of the General Survey, the Earl of Buckingham (Walter Giffard) was sent, with Remigius, Bishop of Lincoln, and others, into Worcestershire, and various other counties of England, to value the lands belonging to the Crown, as well as those belonging to private individuals in those parts. He himself possessed at that time two lordships in Berkshire; one in Wiltshire; one in Somersetshire; one in Huntingdonshire; five in Cambridgeshire; nine in Oxfordshire; nine in Bedfordshire; three in Suf-

folk; twenty-eight in Norfolk; and forty-eight in Buckinghamshire; making one hundred and seven lordships in all. In A. D. 1089, his Lordship, adhering to William Rufus, fortified his mansions in Normandy for that King, and became chief general of his army there. Some years afterwards, however (1102), he sided with Robert Courthose against King Henry I. In 1079 Walter Giffard founded the Prior of St. Michel de Bolebec, which he heavily endowed. His Lordship died in 1102, having married Agnes, daughter of Gerrard Flaitell and sister of William, Bishop of Eureux, and had issue the following: 1. Walter, of whom further. 2. Rohais, married Richard Fitz-Gilbert, feudal Lord of Clare, County Suffolk, and had, besides other issue: i. Gilbert, who married Adeliza, daughter of the Earl of Claremont, and was the father of Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford. ii. Gilbert de Clare, created Earl of Pembroke, whose son Richard (surnamed Strongbow), became distinguished in the Conquest of Ireland. 3. Isabel, married to Richard Granville or Grenville, progenitor of the noble house of Grenville, afterwards Dukes of Buckingham. 4. William, Chancellor to William Rufus; made Bishop of Winchester by Henry I, 1107; died 1128.

(III) Walter Giffard, son of Walter Giffard, was second Earl of Buckingham. This nobleman adhered faithfully to King Henry I and distinguished himself in that monarch's cause at the battle of Brenville in 1119 against the French commanded by their King in person, where Henry obtained a victory. His lordship during this reign founded the Abbey of Nutley, County Buckingham. He died without issue in 1164, when the lands of the barony came, according to the noted authority Dugdale, to be shared amongst his next of kin, "for it seems," states Dugdale, "in the first Richard I, that Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford (in respect of his descent from Rohais, sister of the Earl, and wife of Richard Fitz-Gilbert, his lineal ancestor), and William, Mareschall, Earl of Pembroke (in right of Isabel de Clare, his wife) obtained a confirmation from that King of all the lands of this Walter, Earl of Buckingham, both in England and Normandy. Of these lands, Richard, Earl of Hertford, was to have the chief seat in England, and William, Earl of Pembroke, the chief seat in Normandy, and the residue in both countries to be equally divided between them."

The line of the eldest male of the Giffards, Earls of Buckingham, thus became extinct; the title, it is claimed, was subsequently borne by Richard de Clare, surnamed Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, and in later centuries titles of Earl and Duke of Buckingham were granted to other individuals not of the surname Giffard. The branches of the younger sons of Giffard, however, survived in England. In 1154-89 (reign of Henry II) is found Sir Peter Gifford, who married Alice, daughter of Sir Grey de Corbuchin. In the reign of Richard I, "Coeur de Lion," Sir Stephen Gifford, of this lineage, was one of the nobles who accompanied that monarch on his expedition to the Holy Land and took part in the Crusades; he was conspicuous for his bravery during the siege of Jerusalem and was there killed, while his son, Sir Stephen, was wounded.

Of the notability of this lineage, we learn that a Giffard was a Domesday commissioner; another (the son of a Constable of the Tower) was a Crusader; a Giffard was justiciary under Henry II,

and another chief justice of England under George IV. Archbishoprics and bishoprics have been theirs; William Gifford, an English Jesuit, became Archbishop of Rheims, and, it is claimed, a peer and duke of France. Three times a Gifford has been Chancellor of England. Peter Giffard served under Strongbow in Ireland; Charles Giffard sheltered Charles II at his house at Whiteladies after the defeat of Worcester at the imminent hazard of his life; he lost heavily for his espousal of the royal cause and after the utmost sacrifice and heavy drains upon his estate was never rewarded in any form by Charles II after his restoration.

After the extinction of the first and greatest house of Giffard, that of the Earls of Buckingham, there remained in England various other branches of the family. Among these was the second great house of Giffard, that of the celebrated Barons of Brimsfield, the last of whom was John Giffard, who having joined the insurgent barons against Edward II, was executed as a traitor in 1322. After reversal of the attainder in 1327, various suits arose to determine the last baron's next heir. Still another great house of Giffard was that of the Barons of Fonthill, who maintained their baronial rank until the death of Andrew Giffard in 1220, when the barony became extinct. Another notable line was that of the Weare-Giffards (said to be cadets of the Barons of Brimsfield), and who appear to have been related to the Earls of Gloucester by the marriage of Rohais Giffard, daughter of Walter, the patriarch of the race, with Richard Fitz-Gilbert, the ancestor of the great house of Clare. Of the Weare-Giffard line probably were:

(I) Sir Walter Gifford, identified as a descendant of the Barons of Brimsfield—Sir Walter was a minor in the third year of Henry III, and was heir of William Gifford, hereinafter referred to, of the Weare-Giffard family. Sir Walter, heir of William, held the manors of Wear (Giffard), Averton (Giffard), Whitechurch, and Lamerton; these, at the time of the Domesday Book, were held by Richard Adobed, and passed to an ancestress of Sir Walter Giffard, whose daughter and heiress, Emma, died fourth of Edward I, seized of her father's above manors. In Weare-Giffard Church is a cross-legged figure of the period of Henry III, or Edward I, which is believed to represent the foregoing Sir Walter Giffard, as the effigy is that of a Crusader, and Sir Walter Giffard was living 1267-68.

William Giffard, hereinabove referred to, appears to have been married twice; among his issue was Sir Walter, child by the first wife, who became his heir of the greater portion of his domains according to the Assizes of Devon of the 22nd year of Henry III. William Giffard has been identified as the first witness to the Grant of Tavistock Abbey, 1174-83. A probable son of William by his second marriage was Baldwin, of whom further.

(II) Baldwin Giffard became enfeoffed of the manor of Clovelly, it is thought, through William, his father, and he also obtained the manor of Briewere through his mother. As to how the Clovelly manor originally came into the possession of the Giffards is traced through their relationship with the Earls of Gloucester. Baldwin Giffard was seized of the above and possibly other manors until his death. Of record there appears a citation of Baldwin Giffard with John de Abernon as owing forty marks for a right of mordancestor respecting a moie-

ty of Linton (Chantry near Avedon Giffard) and the "vill" of Forston, which they claimed against William Briewere. He is also mentioned in the 3rd year of King John, when with John de Abernon, they are called heirs of Henry de Secchéville and returned as owing forty marks for a writ of right. His son, Roger, of whom further.

(III) Sir Roger Giffard is called of the younger branch of the Weare-Giffards, since Baldwin, his father, was a younger son. Sir Roger is recited in the Assize Roll of 50th year of Henry III as a son of Baldwin Giffard, and he held, in 1241, the following fees in Devonshire: La Meye Clovelly, held of the Honour of Glocester; Pemhembury, held of the Honour of Okehampton; Rockbeare (Rotebery), one-half Knight's Fee (subinfeuded) of the Honour of Okehampton; Awhscombe, one-half Knight's Fee, held of the Honour of Bery Pomeroy; Hele, one Knight's Fee, held with William Lamprey and Thomas de Aureford, held of the Honour of Plympton; Awlescombe, one-third Knight's Fee, held of the Honour of Totenays (Earl of Cornwall); Milford, two Knight's Fees; Hole, two Knight's Fees; Hudewyk, two Knight's Fees; the three last above held of the Honour of Foriton jointly with the Prior of Fruhelstock and Reginald Seaufal; Codeleigh (Goodleigh), held jointly with the Prioress of Cantinton and William Dabernon, of the Honour of Plympton.

Sir Roger Giffard had (among other issue) two sons: 1. Bartholomew, of whom further. 2. Philip, living in 1239.

(IV) Bartholomew Giffard, of Halsbury, County Devon, the founder of the line of the Giffards of Halsbury, died in 1314, having previously witnessed a deed at Portledge which, however, bore no date. He married Joane de Halsbury, heiress of that ancient house; she was a daughter of Peter Halsbury, who was a son of Baldwin, who was a son of Walter de Halsbury, living in the reign of Henry II, and then in possession of Halsbury. Upon his marriage to Joane, Bartholomew Giffard obtained the manor of Halsbury and went into possession about the reign of Edward I or Henry III. They had issue: 1. Baldwin, of whom further. 2. Robert, married Katherine Pentec. It is believed that according to the usage of the times Bartholomew purchased the wardship of Katherine whom he bestowed in marriage upon his younger son Robert. They were married in 1284. Katherine was possessed of a great fortune and was sister and heiress of Laurence Pentec and daughter of Nicholas de Monketon, alias Pentec. Through this marriage was obtained for the lineage of Gifford the manors of Lanyvett and Lannowmure in Cornwall, with the advowsons of several churches, etc., all the inheritance of Katherine. In the thirteenth year of Edward I, Bartholomew is recorded as settling this property upon his son Robert and wife Katherine. Robert held a full Knight's Fee of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall; he was King of the Shire for County Cornwall in the Parliament of the twenty-eighth year of Edward I, and again in the thirty-fourth year of that reign, but was deceased in 1312. He left issue who continued his line of the family.

(V) Baldwin Giffard is believed to be identified as of Halsbury, County Devon, eldest son and heir of Bartholomew Giffard, and who inherited the aforesaid manor, was living in 1317, 1318, 1324 and 1325, in which years he witnessed deeds. He married Jane, surname unknown, and had issue:

(VI) John Giffard, of Halsbury, who married Sibil, surname unknown, and had issue.

(VII) Walter Giffard, of Halsbury, who married Isabel, surname unknown, and had issue.

(VIII) John Giffard, of Halsbury, who married the daughter and heiress of Richard Deuclive or Deuecliff, and had issue.

(IX) Thomas Giffard, of Halsbury, who married Wilmot Knight, and had issue: 1. John, his eldest son and heir, of whom further. 2. Andrew, ancestor of the Giffards of Thewborough, who married Ingaret (or Ingrett), daughter and heir of Alan Esse, of Thewborough, and left issue, who carried on the line of the Giffards of Thewborough.

(X) John Giffard, of Halsbury, who married Joan, daughter and co-heir of John Dabernon, and left issue.

(XI) Thomas (incorrectly styled in some documents John) Giffard, of Halsbury, who married Avis, daughter of John Dennis, of Orleigh, County Devon, and had issue: 1. John, his eldest son and heir, of whom further. 2. Thomas.

(XII) John Giffard, of Halsbury, who married (first) Joane, daughter of John Sidenham, of Orchard, Devonshire; married (second) daughter of Speake (or Speke), of Somersetshire; married (third) Ebete, daughter of Wood, of Ashridge in Parish of North Tawton, Devonshire. Issue by first wife: 1. Margaret. 2. Thomas, born February 22, 1506, eldest son and heir. This Thomas is the hero of "Giffard's Jump," long celebrated in the annals of the family. It appears, according to the history of Devon, that this Thomas Giffard suffered a terrific fall over a precipice and not only did not lose his life, but escaped injury entirely. States the history: "Sitting carelessly near the brink, and turning himself about hastily, fell backward over the precipice, upwards of one hundred and thirty feet perpendicular, and the floor at bottom covered with craggy rocks and large stones, yet received no manner of hurt; since which this place has borne the name of 'Giffard's Jump.'"

The event was also commemorated in poetry and song, in which Thomas' large estate and many virtues are recited. Thomas married Margaret, daughter of Anthony Monk, of Powdridge, on the 28th day of October, in the twenty-ninth year of King Henry VIII. The Monk family of which she was a member was an ancient one, and it was from this family that George Monk, later Duke of Albemarle, reign of Charles II, was descended. Thomas Giffard died in 1550. 3. John, obit s. p. 4. William, obit s. p. Issue by third wife: 5 Anthonie, of whom further.

(XIII) Anthonie Giffard, probable younger son of John Giffard by his third wife, Ebete (Wood) Giffard, and half-brother to Thomas Giffard, hero of "Giffard's Jump," married Dorothy Wikes, daughter of Richard Wikes, and had issue: 1. Ebbet, married Nicholas Wells. 2. Elizabeth, married Philip Davells. 3. Anthony, who had issue: Humphrey Giffard. 4. William. 5. Richard, of Westleigh, married Honor, daughter of John Wollocombe. 6. Humphrie, married daughter of Cope of Northants, and had issue: i. Anthony. ii. Katherine, married Dr. Wilkinson. iii. William. iv. Luthero. 7. Edmond, of whom further. 8. Emanuell, married (first) Jane, daughter of Humphrie Copleston, of Fullingcote, in Devon, relict of George Beare; married (second) the widow of Tapeleye East, of Devon. Emanuell Giffard had issue by his first wife: i. Richard, his

heir, who married Julian, daughter of Richard Coffin, of Porthledge; issue: a. Emanuel, baptized April 16, 1632, at Alwington, married Jane, who was buried May 14, 1687. b. Elizabeth. c. Jane. d. Richard. e. Coffin. ii. Alicia, married Diggorie Seccum, of Pitherwin. iii. Mary, died without issue. iv. John, died without issue.

(XIV) Edmond Giffard, son of Authonie and Dorothy (Wikes) Giffard, is believed to be identified as of Milton Dameral, and left a will which was proved May 20, 1590. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Cole, and they had issue: 1. John 2. Elizabeth, married (first) ———Sybbs; married (second) James Pate. 3. Philip, of whom further.

(XV) Philip Gifford, son of Edmond and Elizabeth (Cole) Giffard, is almost invariably called "Gifford" in the records concerning him. He married (first) Susan, daughter of Hugh Offley; married (second) Mary, daughter of William Turner, of Highway, Wilts. Issue by first wife: 1. Humphrey, of London, merchant; married Susan, daughter of ——— Turner, of London, and had issue: William, born February 22, 1639. 2. Henry. 3. Elizabeth. 4. Mary. 5. Dorothy. Issue by second wife: 6. Mary. 7. Amy, died young. 8. Amy. 9. William, died young. 10. Philip. 11. John. 12. William, of whom further. 13. Edmond.

William Gifford, aforesaid, is believed to be identified as the American pioneer, who became the founder of the family in America.

(The Family in America).

(I) William Gifford, the founder of the family in America, early settler in Stamford, Connecticut, and Plymouth, Massachusetts, and pioneer and first proprietor of Monmouth, New Jersey, was a pioneer in the New World in more senses than one. Long preceding William Penn's Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that abode of peace for those of the "Quaker" faith, William Gifford, himself a follower of the tenets of this faith, had left his native England to escape the malignant persecution to which all those professing that religion were subjected. When he left England for America, the new country across the seas presented no choice of settlement where he might go for peace; the charter of "New Cesera or New Jersey" (obtained by various prominent and wealthy Quakers) was not obtained until 1665, and Penn and his followers did not obtain the grant of Pennsylvania until 1682. Prior to 1647, when William Gifford migrated to America, but few of the vast numbers of Quakers had ventured across the ocean; of those already here, the majority, if not all, were in different localities in New England, where though intolerance reigned in the extreme and cruelty reached a height of capital extremity, yet presented the only place where they could go; among the Dutch they were not welcome; Stuyvesant bitterly opposed them; from Long Island attempts were made to drive them forth; and Rhode Island alone presented the notable condition of a colony where toleration was the cornerstone of existence.

No record appears of the date of arrival of William Gifford in New England; it is probable that he came by way of Massachusetts, and thence removed to Connecticut. He was in America before 1647 and settled in Stamford before that year, and his objectionable religious tenets at that date drew down upon him the ire of the authorities of Stamford who in 1647 summoned him before the Court, convicted him of Quaker doctrines, and sum-

marily banished him forever from the Colony. Forced thus to remove, he established himself at Sandwich, Massachusetts, where he maintained his domicile for many years. It will thus be seen that he was a pioneer not only of Colonial settlement but the "Quaker" migration, who came to America little more than twenty years after the "Mayflower's" first voyage and preceding Penn's arrival by some forty years.

At Sandwich, William Gifford's life seems to have been fairly free from trouble; he was a man of shrewd capacity and acquired large tracts of land in different parts of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, with which he enriched his family of sons. His determination of character and firmness to endure suffering and injustice were characterized in full measure by his New World history. He lived at Sandwich almost continuously until his death, and though by reason of his religious doctrines he suffered arrest, was forced to defend vexatious lawsuits, as well as other forms of persecution, yet he never wavered from his faith in the one nor desisted courageously to defend his title to the other.

About 1665, with George Allen, the Gaunts, and others, he acquired a large tract of land in New Jersey, which they named Monmouth, and the patent for which was issued in his and their names, April 8, 1665. Of this new territory he was a first proprietor, and thither he removed in 1665 and remained for over five years until 1670, superintending the beginnings of settlements. Even here, he was not free from troublesome suits and persecutions arising from his religion, and after 1670 he once more returned to Sandwich, where he continued uninterruptedly to dwell until his death.

As the close of his life drew near, he proceeded to make equitable division of his property amongst his sons. To Robert and to Christopher he deeded lands in Dartmouth, and to Jonathan and James he devised by will his lands in Falmouth. To John he deeded the Connecticut lands, and the Rhode Island properties appear to have been included among the gifts to Robert and Christopher. William Gifford died April 9, 1687.

He married (first) ———. He married (second) Mary Mills, who died February 10, 1734. Issue by first wife: 1. John, married Elishua Crowell; both he and his wife died in 1708. From the founder, William, John received the Connecticut lands of his father, and of these he subsequently made a deed to his son Samuel of one hundred acres of land in the Colony of Connecticut, and two hundred acres to his grandsons. He resided at Falmouth, where all his children were born. Issue: i. Elizabeth, born December 28, 1665, died 1708; married ——— Tupper. ii. Samuel, born March 12, 1667; recipient of one hundred acres of land in Connecticut by deed from his father; married (first) Jane Loring, November 2, 1699; she died April 14, 1700; married (second) Joanna, surname unknown, in 1700. Issue by second wife: Josiah, born February 12, 1701. iii. John, born June 12, 1668; married, November 24, 1696, Desire Sprague, daughter of John and Ruth (Bassett) Sprague. Issue: a. Wesson, born in December, 1697. b. Ruth, born February 14, 1699. c. Samuel, born April 21, 1705. iv. Mary, born October 9, 1669, died 1708; married ——— Ransom. Issue: a. Robert. b. Mary. v. Grace, born August 17, 1671; married Gideon Hoxie, born February 23, 1673. Issue: a. Mary, born April 1, 1696. b. Content, born September 13, 1697. c. Bashua, born October 14, 1698. d. Eliz-

abeth, born May 10, 1700. e. Joseph, born May 1, 1702. f. Simeon, born May 31, 1704. g. Ann, born May 5, 1706. h. Gideon, born September 5, 1707. i. Keziah, born July 13, 1710. j. Lodowick, born May 27, 1712. k. Grace, born June 28, 1714. vi. William, born May 7, 1673. vii. Jefferson (or Yelverton), born April 22, 1676. viii. Josiah, born February 27, 1681. 2. Hananiah, married Elizabeth, surname unknown. 3. William, called "Jr.," married twice; second wife, Lydia Hatch, June 21, 1711. He resided at Falmouth where his children were born. Issue by first wife: i. Gideon, born October 6, 1678. ii. Gershom, born in June, 1679; married Deborah, surname unknown. iii. Seth, born March 17, 1681. iv. Experience, born October 7, 1685; married, May 23, 1710, John Wing, of Rochester. v. Jabez, born February 7, 1687. vi. Mehitable, born July 7, 1689. vii. Justice (or Justus), born October 12, 1691; married, January 4, 1715-16, Ruth Gifford, of Falmouth. viii. Mary, born May 25, 1694. ix. Hannah, born October 24, 1696; married (as his second wife) Obediah Butler, September 14, 1732. x. William, born February 16, 1699. xi. Temperance, born December 17, 1710. Issue by second wife: xii. Amy, born August 5, 1713; married, October 25, 1733, Humphrey Harrison, of Sandwich. xiii. Silas, born June 30, 1715. xiv. Nathan, born January 25, 1717. xv. Meltiah, born May 4, 1719, died 1783. xvi. Sarah, born September 17, 1725. xvii. Joseph, born July 28, 1728. xviii. Grace. xix. Phear. xx. Robinson. xxi. Lydia. xxii. Roland. xxiii. Mercy Gifford. 4. Christopher, of whom further. 5. Robert, born 1660, died 1730, removed to Dartmouth; married (first) Sarah Wing; married (second) Elizabeth, surname unknown. Sarah Wing, his first wife, was a daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Briggs) Wing, and was born February 2, 1658, died in 1724. They had issue: i. Benjamin, married Sarah Tompkins, daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth Tompkins. ii. Jeremiah, married Mary, surname unknown. iii. Stephen, married Mary, surname unknown. iv. Timothy, married Hannah Tompkins, daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth Tompkins. v. Simeon, married Susanah, surname unknown. 6. Patience, married, October 19, 1665, Richard Kirby; she died in 1673, and he in 1720. Issue: i. Experience, died March 5, 1754; married John Mosher, of Dartmouth, March 5, 1692. ii. Sarah, born May 1, 1667. iii. Temperance, born May 5, 1670, died February 5, 1763; married, March 29, 1721, George Pearce, of Little Compton. iv. John, born March 2, 1672. v. Robert, born March 10, 1673; married Rebecca Power. Issue by second wife: 7. Mary. 8. Jonathan, born May 14, 1684, and died February 10, 1734; married Lydia, surname unknown. Issue: i. Maria, born October 16, 1709. ii. Peleg, born August 14, 1711. iii. Rebecca, born October 18, 1713. iv. Bethia, born July 1, 1715; married, at Newport, March 12, 1737, Isaac Peckham. v. Silas, born February 14, 1716-17. vi. Hannah, born May 10, 1719. vii. Anne, born August 4, 1721. 9. James, born March 10, 1685-86; married, March 30, 1710, Deborah Lewis. Issue: i. Dinah, born October 29, 1712; married, February 13, 1728-29, John Aikens. ii. Remember, born May 6, 1714. iii. Sarah, born April 6, 1716. iv. James, born October 8, 1717. v. Cornelius, born February 9, 1718; an early settler at Lee, Massachusetts, 1774-76. vi. Sylvanus, born October 18, 1720. vii. Mary, born June 7, 1722. viii. Deborah, born September 1, 1724. ix. George, born May 30, 1726. x. Thomas, born April 28, 1728. xi. Eleanor, born March

27, 1730; married, December 4, 1747, William Chanler.

(II) Christopher Gifford, son of William Gifford by his first wife, was born in July, 1658. His early life was passed at Sandwich, and later, when his father decided upon a distribution of his large landed possessions, he was the recipient, by deed, together with his brother Robert, of lands in Dartmouth, Massachusetts. He may also have shared in the Falmouth lands, a portion of which, consisting of a forty-acre plot, had been acquired by his father, July 24, 1673, by purchase from a Suckanessett Indian named Attukkoo. Robert Gifford resided in Falmouth, and Christopher had his domicile there and in Dartmouth until his removal to Little Compton, in Rhode Island. Through his father, he likewise had an interest in lands in Rhode Island. At Dartmouth, Christopher Gifford, on receiving the deed of his share of land from his father, removed thence, and built a homestead upon the lands, and continued there until his final removal to Little Compton, whither he was followed by his brother Robert. His eldest brother, John, was settled in Connecticut, and his brothers, Jonathan and James, were at Falmouth. After his removal to Little Compton, Christopher Gifford became one of its most influential residents. He died at Little Compton, November 22, 1748.

He married (first) Maribah, surname unknown. He married (second), in 1685, Deborah Perry. She was born April 3, 1665, and died in 1724. Issue: 1. Meribah, born October 31, 1686, died in 1732; married, July 20, 1708, Nathaniel Soule, born May 12, 1684, died 1766, son of Nathaniel and Rose Soule. Issue: i. Meribah, born in June, 1709. ii. Jonathan, born in March, 1711. iii. Henry. iv. James. v. Wesson. 2. Christopher, born May 5, 1687, died March 29, 1689. 3. Audry (Addree), born September 17, 1689, died young. 4. Enos, born February 1, 1693, died in May, 1769. His estate at his death was valued at £3,964 18s. He married Phillis Allen, who died in 1764. They resided at Little Compton, where all their children were born. Issue: i. Deborah, born April 2, 1725, died January 12, 1728-29. ii. Rachel, born March 3, 1727; married ——— Wilbur. iii. Elijah, born July 22, 1729, died February 2, 1814. iv. Canaan, born May 15, 1731, died June 25, 1789; married (first) Abigail Salisbury; (second), in New York, ———. Issue by first wife: a. Noah, born February 8, 1758, died November 2, 1835. b. Gideon. c. Hercules. d. Ruth, married at Little Compton, December 22, 1776, Zacheus Dyer. Issue by second wife: e. Canaan, Jr., born in New York; resided at Shepburne, New York. v. Phillis, born May 14, 1734, died October 16, 1819; married, at Newport, November 23, 1759, Gideon Davenport, born June 7, 1738, died September 6, 1810, at Newport. Issue: a. Elizabeth, married Simeon Newton, at Newport, and had issue: John Newton and Dr. James Newton. vi. Dorcas, born August 18, 1736; married, in 1756, Thomas Manchester, of Adamsville, Rhode Island. Issue: a. Dorcas, married ——— Brownell, and had issue, Alice, who married Major ——— Brownell. vii. Enos, born March 22, 1740, died November 20, 1820; married (first) Mary, surname unknown, born May 30, 1740, died April 22, 1803. Issue: a. Deborah, born at Little Compton, September 29, 1761, died August 8, 1786. b. Abigail, born at Little Compton, August 19, 1763. c. Phillis, born at Little Compton, June 14, 1765. d. Mary, born at Little Compton, April 17, 1767. e. Enos, born at

Little Compton, April 10, 1769. i. Isaac, born August 14, 1770, died April 23, 1800. g. Eunice, born September 8, 1772. h. Michal, born February 5, 1775, died June 7, 1778. i. Christopher, born March 13, 1777. j. Joseph, born March 5, 1780, died November 30, 1849. k. Hannah, born September 5, 1782. l. Michal, born May 15, 1784. m. John, born September 4, 1787. viii. Joseph, born January 2, 1742; married (first), at Little Compton, July 7, 1765, Judith, daughter of John and Comfort Gifford. Issue: a. Ephraim. b. Sylvester, married and had issue: Joseph Gifford, who married ——— Slocum. c. Lillah, born May 15, 1768. d. Judith, born September 25, 1770. Joseph Gifford married (second) Patience Palmer, at Little Compton, April 27, 1774. Joseph Gifford married (third), at Little Compton, February 19, 1784, Martha Burgess. 5. Mary, born October 6, 1695; married, at Tiverton, August 3, 1721, Thomas Borden, born December 8, 1697, died in April, 1740. Issue: i. Richard, died 1772. ii. Christopher, born October 10, 1726. iii. Deborah. iv. Mary. v. Rebecca. 6. Christopher, born April 15, 1698, called "Jr."; resident of Dartmouth; married, June 6, 1721, Mary Borden, born January 29, 1701, died July 23, 1786. Issue: i. William, born June 29, 1722. ii. Richard, born December 31, 1725. iii. Susannah, born August 23, 1730. iv. Christopher, born August 28, 1737. 7. Deborah, born February 2, 1700; married, November 9, 1724, Benjamin Wilbur, born June 20, 1699. Issue: i. Christopher, born December 23, 1726. ii. Lydia, born March 3, 1729. iii. Judith, born November 23, 1730. iv. John, born January 31, 1733. v. Joseph, born September 23, 1736. vi. David, born 1738. 8. John, of whom further.

(III) John Gifford, son of Christopher and Deborah (Perry) Gifford, was born at Little Compton, in 1705. He resided throughout his life in his native place, where he was highly esteemed for his integrity and uprightness. At his death, his estate was valued at £1266 .7s. He died in 1798. He married (intentions published May 24, 1730) Comfort Hart. Issue, all born in Little Compton: 1. Ephraim, born November 18, 1733, died March 17, 1800; married Esther Chase. Issue: i. Jonathan, born August 5, 1757; married, April 29, 1779, Loes Eddy. ii. William, born February 24, 1762; married Hannah, surname unknown, born May 5, 1765. iii. Lydia, born May 27, 1765. iv. Esther, born November 12, 1769. 2. Judith, married Joseph Gifford, son of Enos Gifford, grandson of Christopher Gifford, and great-grandson of William Gifford, the founder ancestor. 3. Mary, married ——— Read. Issue, Mary Read. 4. Elizabeth, of whom further. 5. Lydia, married ——— Manchester.

(IV) Elizabeth Gifford, daughter of John and Comfort (Hart) Gifford, was born at Little Compton, Rhode Island, about 1739. The date of her death does not appear of record, but in a document on file she is called "deceased" in 1777. She married, at Little Compton, November 10, 1751, Archer Manchester, of Dartmouth. Issue. 1. Job, married, May 24, 1778, Zilpah Woodman, daughter of William and Mary Woodman. 2. Edward, married, April 21, 1782, Esthel Church, daughter of Edward and Mary Church. 3. Jabez, married, December 18, 1788, Fitzweed Snell, daughter of Isaac Snell. 4. Zebedee, of whom further.

(V) Zebedee Manchester, son of Archer and Elizabeth (Gifford) Manchester, was born at Little Compton. He married, by Rev. Jonathan Ellis, July 28,

1777, at Little Compton, Deborah Briggs, daughter of Job and Ruth Briggs. Issue: I. Elizabeth, of whom further.

(VI) Elizabeth Manchester, daughter of Zebedee and Deborah (Briggs) Manchester, was born at Little Compton, November 9, 1784. She married, January 14, 1807, Benjamin Wardwell. (See Wardwell VI.)

(The Godfrey Line).

Arms—Argent, a griffin passant, wings endorsed sable, between three lions' heads erased gules.

Crest—A griffin passant sable, holding a scepter or in the dexter forepaw.

Motto—God Fried.

Francis Godfrey, the founder of the family in America, was a pioneer of Duxbury, in the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, and he is found domiciled there as early as the year 1638. He was by occupation a carpenter, and held a considerable grant of land at Duxbury, which was laid out October 28, 1640. He was admitted in 1643, and still later, in 1646 he is referred to in the inventory prepared of the estate of John Hill, of Boston. Later, he removed to Marshfield, but his residence there was not long, for he soon became a citizen of Bridgewater, where he continued to make his home until his death. He made his will October 29, 1666, wherein he calls himself "an aged inhabitant of the town." His marriage occurred in England and he brought his wife and an only daughter with him to America. He died at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, July 30, 1669.

He married, in England, Elizabeth, surname unknown. Issue: 1. Elizabeth, who married, in 1644, John Carey. (See Carey I.)

(The Allen Line).

An eminent authority states that the family of Allen is one of the most noted of the early New England families, their ancestors being noted for their intellectual ability, social and public standing and high character. It is distinctly English, and most of the Allen ancestors are derived from English stock. The name was first spelled Alan, and came from the root word Al, meaning mountainous, high and bright. Another authority states it is a corruption of "Ælus" which signifies sunbright. In the Gaelic we have Aliune, signifying fair, handsome; while the Irish "Alein" denoted fair, beautiful; and the English Allan, or Allen, all winning, all conquering.

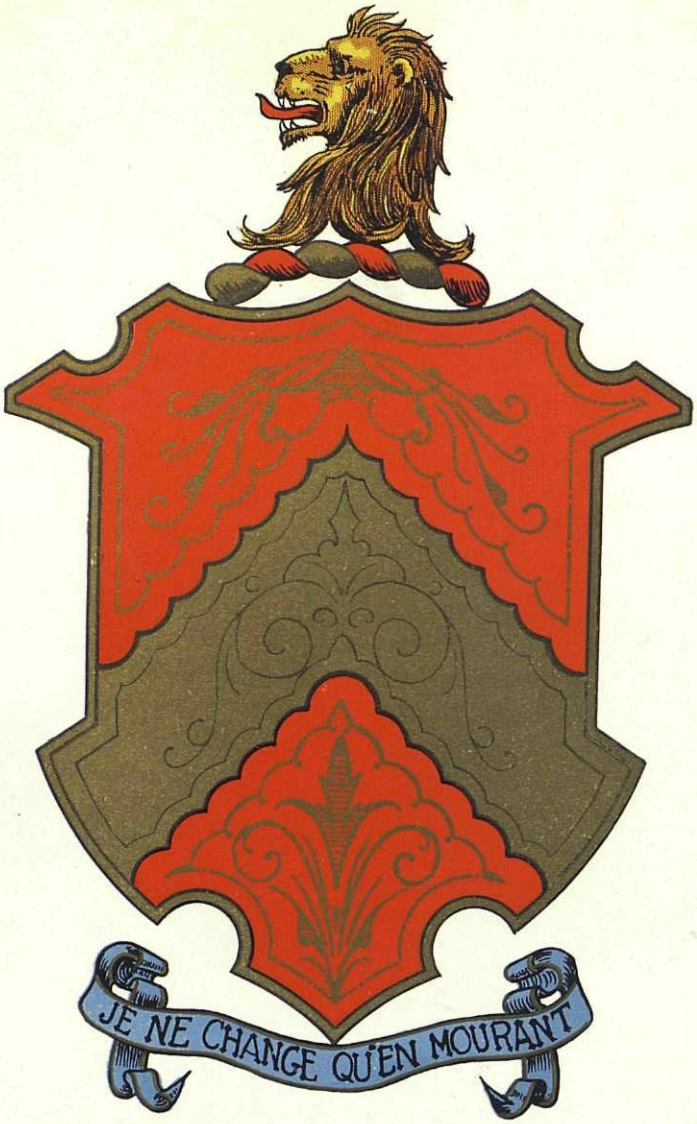
As a personal name it was first borne by the Bard of Britain, an uncle of Caractacus, who had a long line of kings for ancestors. The name came into prominence after the Norman Conquest from the fact that the chief general of William the Conqueror's army at the battle of Hastings was Alan, Duke of Brittany, who made England his future home and became the third richest man in the kingdom. From that time, the name rose in numbers and in high importance and was found in the Crusades. The Allen family has been especially honored in England and Scotland by the bestowment of armorial bearings; no less than sixty-two families have thus been honored.

Arms—Paly of ten argent and azure, over all a cross potent or.

Crest—A demi-lion azure holding in his paws the rudder of a ship or.

Motto—Fortiter gerit crucem.

(I) Samuel Allen, the founder of the family in America, was a native of the Parish of Bridgewater, County Somerset, England, and born about 1605. He left England for America and arrived at Boston about 1630, bringing with him his wife Anne, and proceeding to Braintree,



Hinckley

where they settled and were among the first settlers at that place. He became a freeman, May 6, 1635. He was a sawyer and owned a sawmill on the Manatticut River. He was also a considerable land owner around Braintree. Among his purchases was one from John Webb, of Boston, who granted unto Samuel Allen his house at Braintree and nine acres of land about the same, with all fences and appurtenances, being bounded on the south by the "Monotaquid River," and on the north by the commons of Braintree. The will of the founder was made in 1669, and he died not long after.

He married (first), at Bridgewater, England, Ann, surname unknown. She died in 1641. He married (second) Margaret Lamb, widow of Edward Lamb. Issue by first wife: 1. Samuel, born at Braintree, in 1632, died at Bridgewater, in 1703. 2. Joseph, born in 1634. 3. James, born in 1636. 4. Sarah, born March 30, 1639; married, January 24, 1655, Nathaniel Greenwood. 5. Abigail, of whom further. 6. Mary.

(II) Abigail Allen, daughter of Samuel and Ann Allen, was born at Braintree, Massachusetts. She married, at Bridgewater, December 7, 1670, John Carey, son of John and Elizabeth (Godfrey) Carey. (See Carey II.)

(The Hinckley Line).

The name Hinckley is one of the most ancient of English surnames, and had its origin in the Parish of Hinckley, which lies partly within County Leicester and partly within Warwick, about one hundred miles northeast from London. The name appears in English registers and documents of early date. One John de Hinkele was high sheriff of Staffordshire in the first, second, third and fourth years of the reign of Edward III (1327-1330). John Hinckley, Esq., is mentioned in the will of Hugh, Earl of Stafford, in 1385. The family ranked high among the landed gentry, and was entitled to bear arms in several of its branches at the time of American Colonial emigrations. Samuel Hinckley, founder of the American family of Hinckley, which is ramified strongly in all parts of the country, was a native of Kent, England, and a gentleman of refinement and private fortune. His descendants have figured prominently in American Colonial and National history from the middle of the seventeenth century.

Arms—Gules, a chevron engrailed or.
Crest—A lion's head erased proper.
Motto—*Je ne change qu'en mourant.* (I change only when I die.)

(I) Samuel Hinckley, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was of Tenterden, County Kent, England. He was one of those who followed the Puritan divine, John Lothrop, to America. John Lothrop, pastor of a neighboring parish in County Kent, renounced the faith of the Church of England and embraced Puritanism, in 1623, soon afterward removing to London, followed by some of his parishioners, among whom was Samuel Hinckley. In January, 1624, Mr. Lothrop became second pastor of the first Congregational Church gathered in London on the plan of the Rev. John Robinson, then at the head of the Puritans in Leyden, Holland. They held their meetings privately, in Blackfriars, but in April, 1632, were discovered by the pursuivant of Archbishop Laud, were apprehended and only eighteen escaped. Mr. Lothrop, with twenty-four others, was imprisoned for two years, some in the "Clink," some in "New Prison," and some in the "Gate House"; at the expiration of the two years all but Lothrop

were liberated. He petitioned King Charles I, and was set at liberty in April, 1634, on condition of departing from the kingdom. Accordingly, in 1634, he came to Boston, Massachusetts, with about thirty of his people, settling first at Scituate, whence he afterward removed to Barnstable. Samuel Hinckley was one of those who in 1635, in the ship "Hercules," followed Mr. Lothrop to Boston and Scituate. In 1637 he was admitted a freeman, and in 1639 removed to Barnstable. Moore, in his "Lives of the Governors of Plymouth Colony," says:

> Some of the first settlers of Barnstable were men of education and easy fortunes, who had left homes enviable, save in the single circumstances of the abridgement of religious liberty. The "Men of Kent" are duly celebrated in English history as men of gallantry, loyalty and courtly manners. Vassal, Hatherly, Cudworth, Tilden, Hinckley and others had been accustomed to the elegances of life in England. They were men eminently qualified not only for transacting municipal concerns, but for taking an active and leading part in the government of the colony.

Samuel Hinckley was a large land owner in Barnstable, and was prominent in town affairs. His first wife was Sarah, who accompanied him from England, died in Barnstable, August 18, 1656. He married (second) Bridget Bodfish, widow of Robert Bodfish, of Sandwich. He died at Barnstable, October 31, 1662.

(II) Governor Thomas Hinckley, son of Samuel and Sarah Hinckley, was the last Governor of Plymouth Colony. He was born in England in 1618, and accompanied his parents to America in 1635. He soon took an active and conspicuous part in the conduct of Colonial affairs. He participated in the great Narragansett fight in 1665, and was a representative to the General Court in 1647. In 1658, he was chosen one of the assistants to the Governor, and continued in the office until 1681. In that year, following the death of Josiah Winslow, he was chosen Governor of Plymouth Colony, and filled the office until 1686. The old charter of the Colony had been annuled in 1684, although not until 1686 did Sir Edmund Andros arrive with a commission to unite New York and New England under his rule. His government was unpopular, however, and in April, 1689, the citizens of Boston rose in revolution, deposed Andros, imprisoned him and reëstablished their old Colonial form of government. Thomas Hinckley, who during the administration of Sir Edmund Andros, had been a member of the Governor's Council, was elected Governor of Plymouth again in 1689, and served until 1692 by successive reëlections, until the Colony was incorporated with Massachusetts, under the Second Charter of 1692.

On December 4, 1641, Governor Thomas Hinckley married (first) Mary Richards, granddaughter of Thomas and Wealthean (Loring) Richards, who died in Barnstable, June 24, 1659. On March 16, 1660, he married (second) Mary Glover, widow of Nathaniel Glover, of Dorchester, and daughter of Quartermaster John Smith by his wife, Mary (Ryder) Smith. (See Glover III.) Governor Thomas Hinckley died in Barnstable, April 25, 1706, at the age of about eighty-eight years. A memorial stone marks his grave in Barnstable.

(III) Hannah Hinckley, daughter of Governor Thomas and Mary (Richards) Hinckley, was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, April 15, 1650. In 1672 she became the wife of Nathaniel Glover, of Dorchester, and died at Newbury farm, in Dorchester, April 30, 1730. (See Glover IV.)

(The French Line).

The French family, for centuries one of the foremost in England, claims descent from Rollo, Duke of Normandy, powerful chieftain of the Normans during the reign of Charles the Simple. In A. D. 910 he was baptized, formally adopted the Christian religion, and adopted the name of Robert, in honor of Robert, Count of Paris, who was his godfather. With his invading Norsemen, he had already conquered the Province of Normandy, which was now ceded to him in due form by the King of France. French has been in use as a surname in England since the year 1100. Antiquarians have brought to light about forty variations, including Frene, Freyn, Freyne, de la Freyne, de la Fessnay, Frainch, Ffrenche, and French. The ancient motto of the family, used in the days of chivalry and indicative of the character of the descendants of the early founders, was *Malo mori quam foedari.* (Death rather than dishonor.) Among the arms of the seventeen families of French mentioned by Burke, the heraldic dolphin and the fleur-de-lis are most conspicuous, indicating a French origin. From Harlovan, third son of Rollo, descended Sir Maximilian de French, whose son, Sir Theoples French (or Freyn), accompanied William the Conqueror to England and fought at the battle of Hastings.

Arms—Azure, a bend or, between two dolphins embowed argent.

Crest—A crescent per pale argent and or, between the horns a fleur-de-lis counterchanged.

The American family, dating from the early years of the Colonial period, descends from several immigrants of the name, of whom the earliest to arrive were John French, of Braintree, and Lieutenant William French, of Billerica. These men, natives of England, became the founders of families which ranked prominently in Colonial Massachusetts, subsequently spread throughout New England.

Margaret French, of the second generation of the family in America, married (first) Edward Lamb, and (second) Samuel Allen, of Bridgewater. (See Allen II.)

(The Jones Line).

The origin of the surname Jones lies obscure in antiquity. It is of baptismal origin, however, signifying literally the son of John, or "Johan" or "Jone" as the name was at first written and pronounced for both the masculine and feminine. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries Johan stood for both Johannes and Johanna. Difficulties arising from the indiscriminate use made necessary a distinctive form for the two sexes, and the masculine took the form of John, and the feminine Joan. It is quite clear from the evidence which research has revealed that for a time the sound Jone represented both, however. The name appears in English medieval registers of very early date, and continues under widely diversified forms for centuries until all are crystallized under the form John for the masculine, and Joan for the feminine.

Arms—Or, a chevron engrailed between three Cornish choughs sable, a bordure azure bezantee.

Crest—A battle-axe and spear in saltire, handles, gules, heads argent, mounted or.

Families of the name have figured prominently in English life for several centuries, and have controlled vast landed estates in all parts of the kingdom. Among the early settlers in New England

Colonies were many immigrants of the name Jones, who became the founders of several families which from the close of the seventeenth century to the present day have played a prominent and influential part in the history of New England.

Elizabeth Jones, who became the wife of Antony Thacher, founder of the Thatcher family in America, was a member of a family long established in Wiltshire, England.

FALL, Charles Gershom,

Philanthropist.

In the very practical utilization of his manifold abilities as a reformer, philanthropist, and writer, and as one who has rendered ample proof of his absolute devotion to the highest interests of mankind, Charles Gershom Fall, friend of the unemployed, has given voice throughout his useful career to broad, humanizing appeals, that have become of substantial and Nation-wide effect. The originator of the first Employers' Liability Act, he has witnessed the adoption of that Act by the Nation and in all the States, as the vital basis of the Workman's Compensation Acts and of the Massachusetts Arbitration Board for the settlement of labor disputes. This, too, has been adopted in principle in most, if not all, of the States.

The American ancestry of Mr. Fall has very notably represented the patriotic, the industrial, the civic, and the general professional tone of the States of Maine and Massachusetts, from the Colonial Period in New England to the present; his lineage from Elder William Wentworth being as follows:

Elder William Wentworth, who was born in 1615-16, and died in 1696-97, came from Yorkshire, England, to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1636; he was a founder of Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1639, and removed to Wells, Maine, in 1642, and to Dover, New Hampshire, in 1649. He married Elizabeth Kenney.

Elizabeth Wentworth, daughter of Elder William and Elizabeth (Kenney) Wentworth, married, for her second husband, Richard Tozier, of Berwick, Maine.

Martha Tozier, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Wentworth) Tozier, married Elder Nathan Lord, of Berwick, Maine.

Captain Samuel Lord, son of Elder Nathan and Martha (Tozier) Lord, married his cousin, Martha Wentworth, daughter of Paul and Elizabeth (Tozier) Wentworth.

Elder Ebenezer Lord, son of Captain Samuel and Martha (Wentworth) Lord, was born about 1720, and died in 1820, at Lebanon, Maine.

Gershom Lord, son of Elder Ebenezer Lord, was born in 1752, and died in 1817, in Lebanon; he married Esther Hanson.

Mary Lord, daughter of Gershom and Esther (Hanson) Lord, was born in 1791, and died in 1868, in Lebanon, Maine; she married George Fall, who was born in 1791, and died in 1858, son of George (4) Fall, of Lebanon, Maine, who was born in 1752, and died in 1832, a "minute-man," private and sergeant in the Continental Army seven years and nine months; grandson of Philip (5), who died in 1782, great-grandson of John (6), who died in 1746, at Berwick, Maine.

Gershom Lord Fall, son of George and Mary (Lord) Fall, was born in 1818, and died in 1866, in Malden, Massachusetts. He was a building contractor by occupation; and in his political views he was a Democrat; he served as president of

Charles G. Fall

the Democratic Convention that sent delegates to the Secession Convention at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1859, among them being Hon. Benjamin F. Butler. He married, in 1843, Rowena Powers Moody (see Moody VIII), who was born in 1820, and died in 1847; their only child was Charles Gershom Fall, of this review.

Charles Gershom Fall, son of Gershom Lord and Rowena Powers (Moody) Fall, was born June 22, 1845, at Malden, Massachusetts, and he attended Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1868, with his Bachelor of Arts degree, and he received his Master of Arts and his Bachelor of Laws degrees from his *alma mater* in 1871. While attending college, he had the honor of receiving letters of introduction from Henry W. Longfellow to Hans Christian Andersen, of Copenhagen, while conveying one of Mr. Longfellow's books to the popular Danish author.

Mr. Fall practiced law for thirty years in Boston, Massachusetts, and he has also engaged with pronounced success in the fields of historian, novelist, dramatist, and poet. He is nationally known as the father of the first Employers' Liability Act, as well as of the Massachusetts Board of Arbitration, which has been generally adopted throughout the country. The Employers' Liability Act has been supplemented in Massachusetts and in thirty-five other States by the Workman's Compensation Act, and industrial boards have been established in Massachusetts and other States for the administration of that Act. In case of an injury to an employee, the employer, who carries an insurance for his workman, pays the amount of damages which the Industrial Board awards; this expedites the settlement of losses, and relieves the courts of a good deal of litigation.

As a result of Mr. Fall's agitation and verdicts, railroad trains were rendered safer by means of automatic couplers, by the placing of gates on platforms, and by the halting of trains at stations while other trains were engaged in discharging passengers.

Mr. Fall is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, seventeen of his ancestors having been notable men in Colonial days; and he is also a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Harvard Club. In his political views he is a Republican; and he attends the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Charles Gershom Fall married, February 16, 1887, Emily Bentham Fabian, who was born October 12, 1853, in Cincinnati, Ohio, daughter of Robert Lethbridge Fabian. His father was a captain and his grandfather was an admiral in the British Navy. Mr. and Mrs. Fall were the parents of two children: 1. Fabian, who was born December 26, 1887, and died August 17, 1909. He was a graduate of Oxford University, in England, and of Harvard University, and was president of the "Crimson" when he died. His portrait bust is in the Crimson Building, in a room dedicated to his memory. 2. Rowena, who was born in 1891, and died in 1892.

(The Moody Line).

(I) William Moody, who came from England, was at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1635; he married Sarah Pierce.

(II) Caleb Moody, son of William and Sarah (Pierce) Moody, was born in 1639, and died in 1685; he married Judith Bradbury, who died in 1700.

(III) Rev. Samuel Moody, son of Caleb and Judith (Bradbury) Moody, was born

in 1676, and died in York, Maine, in 1747; he was graduated from Harvard College in 1699 with his Bachelor of Arts degree, and was chaplain in the Louisburg Expedition of 1745; he married Hannah Sewell, whose daughter married Joseph Emerson, great-grandfather of Rev. Ralph Waldo Emerson, the philosopher.

(IV) Rev. Joseph Moody, son of Rev. Samuel and Hannah (Sewell) Moody, was born in 1700, and died in 1753; he was graduated at Harvard College, in 1718, with his Bachelor of Arts degree. Owing to the sad fact that he accidentally took the life of a playmate, he was accustomed to wear a veil, which he removed only when engaged in prayer. He married, in 1742, Lucy White, daughter of Rev. John White.

(V) Thomas Moody, son of Rev. Joseph and Lucy (White) Moody, was born in 1733, and died in 1805; he married Mary McIntire. He lived in York, Maine, and was a tanner.

(VI) John Moody, son of Thomas and Mary (McIntire) Moody, was born in 1763; he married Lucy Langton, daughter of Rev. John Langton, founder of the Congregational Church at Lebanon, Maine.

(VII) John Moody, son of John and Lucy (Langton) Moody, married Eliza Powers, daughter of Dr. Samuel Powers, of Shapleigh, Maine.

(VIII) Rowena Powers Moody, daughter of John and Eliza (Powers) Moody, married Gershom Lord Fall. (See Fall.)

COPP, James Olney,

Manufacturer.

The family to which James Olney Copp belonged was of early New England residence, and the name appears upon Colonial records as Copp and Cope, under which latter form arms have been borne by an American family as follows:

Arms—Argent, on a chevron azure, between three roses gules slipped proper, as many fleur-de-lis or.

Crest—A fleur-de-lis or, issuing from the top thereof a dragon's head gules.

Motto—*Aequo adeste animo.*

(I) William Copp, born in 1609, came from England in the ship "Blessing" in 1635, and settled at Boston, Massachusetts. He was a shoemaker, came from London, and was admitted a freeman June 2, 1641. He married, in England, Judith, surname unknown. Children of this marriage: 1. Joanna, born in England. 2. Ann, born in England. 3. David, of whom further. 4. Naome, born in Boston, August 5, 1638. 5. Jonathan, born August 23, 1640. 6. Rebecca, born May 6, 1641. 7. Ruth, born November 24, 1643. 8. Lydia, born July, 1646.

(II) David Copp, son of William and Judith Copp, was born in 1635, and died in November, 1713, at Boston, where he was an elder of the church. He married, February 20, 1660, Obedience Topliff. Children of this marriage: 1. David, born December 8, 1661, died young. 2. David, born March 2, 1663. 3. Jonathan, of whom further. 4. William, born March 14, 1667. 5. Sarah, born March 4, 1669. 6. Samuel, born April 15, 1671.

(III) Jonathan Copp, son of David and Obedience (Topliff) Copp, was born February 23, 1665. He was of Montville in 1713, having moved there from Boston. He married, August 18, 1690, Catherine Loye. Children of this marriage: 1. Catherine, born July 7, 1692. 2. Jonathan, of whom further. 3. Obedience, born September 17, 1696. 4. Mary, born October

27, 1698. 5. Sarah, born September 24, 1700, died young. 6. David, born October 3, 1702, deacon 1746. 7. Samuel, born January 24, 1705. 8. Ann, born September 24, 1707. 9. John, born September 29, 1709. 10. Sarah, born and died December 21, 1710. 11. Sarah, born December 3, 1712.

(IV) Jonathan Copp, son of Jonathan and Catherine (Loye) Copp, was born June 12, 1694. He lived in Stonington, Connecticut, and Norwich, Connecticut, and was a teacher in the New London Grammar School in 1747. He married (first) Margaret Stanton. She died December 11, 1740. He married (second), June 30, 1742, Sarah Hobart. Children of the first marriage: 1. Dorothy, born November 25, 1722. 2. Dorothy (2), born July 22, 1725. 3. Margaret, born May 29, 1727. 4. Catherine, born July 15, 1730; married Nathan Cobb. 5. Joseph, born November 28, 1732; married Rachel Denison. Children of the second marriage: 6. Samuel, born April 20, 1743; married Dolly Brown. 7. John, born June 11, 1744. 8. Mary, born November 28, 1745. 9. Ebenezer, born September 18, 1748. 10. David, of whom further.

(V) David Copp, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Hobart) Copp, was born September 18, 1748, and died in 1833. He was a "minute-man" and sergeant at the Lexington "Alarm" from Killingly, Connecticut, under Captain Ephraim Warren. He married Mary Spalding. (See Spalding VI.) Children of this marriage: 1. Simon, married Mary Torrey. 2. William, of whom further.

(VI) William Copp, son of David Copp, was born at Killingly, Connecticut, May 20, 1777, died at North Oxford, Massachusetts, November 7, 1842. He married Zelinda Whipple, who died March 11, 1881, at the great age of ninety-nine years, three months, and seventeen days. They were the parents of ten children, among whom was Jesse W., of whom further.

(VII) Jesse W. Copp, son of William and Zelinda (Whipple) Copp, was born March 9, 1818, at Killingly Connecticut, died September 28, 1847, at North Oxford, Massachusetts, the place where his death occurred. Jesse W. Copp personally financed the building of the Baptist Church at North Oxford, and had his life reached an ordinary span his community would doubtless have received many benefits therefrom. He married, September 6, 1842, Lurana Perry. She married (second) Harrison Gray Otis Taft. The children of Jesse W. and Lurana (Perry) Copp were: 1. Lurana Malvina, born May 2, 1843, died September 21, 1843. 2. Emma F., born February 5, 1845; married Willis M. Wellington, of Oxford, Massachusetts. 3. James Olney, of whom further.

(VIII) James Olney Copp, son of Jesse W. and Lurana (Perry) Copp, was born at Oxford, Worcester County, Massachusetts, February 22, 1847, and died September 24, 1901. His education was obtained in the public schools, including grammar and high school courses, and as a young man he learned textile designing at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, subsequently becoming proprietor of a general store at Oxford, and engaging in that line for ten years. During this time he saved sufficient funds to enter woolen manufacturing as an independent operator, and accordingly he began business in a mill near Sturbridge. As settlers came into the section, the little community that grew up was named Coppville in his honor, as most of the residents of the village were employed in his factory. Mr. Copp attained a substantial business standing through his own efforts and was

held in regard and respect throughout the district for qualities of sterling merit and for many attractive graces of mind and personality. He was an influential Republican, a talented public speaker, and contributed generously to the welfare of his party through work in council and on the stump during campaigns. Office for himself had no attractions, but he was sincerely devoted to the success of Republican candidates and to the extension of party prestige.

Mr. Copp married, in Worcester, Massachusetts, May 3, 1881, Elizabeth I. Sweetser, daughter of Samuel S. and Susan Catherine (Nichols) Sweetser. (See Nichols V.) Their children were: Gladys, Katharine L., and Helen. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Copp has resided in Oxford, Massachusetts. (See Sweetser VII.) Samuel S. Sweetser, father of Mrs. Copp, was born in Paxton, Massachusetts.

(The Bradford Line.)

The surname Bradford is derived from the name of a place, Broadford or Bradenford. There are two very ancient towns of this name, one in Wiltshire, England, near Bath, and one in Yorkshire, near Leeds. Near the latter was the home of the ancestors of the American family. The family dates back in England doubtless to the beginning of surnames in the eleventh or twelfth centuries. One of the first martyrs burned at the stake during the reign of Bloody Mary was John Bradford, Prebend of St. Paul and a celebrated preacher. He was born in Manchester, Lancashire, 1510, and was executed July 1, 1555. He was a friend of Rogers, Hooper, Saunders, Latimer, Cranmer and Ridley, who also died at the stake about the same time. The Bradford coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Argent, on a fesse sable three stags' heads erased or.

Crest—A stag's head erased or.

Motto—*Fier et sage.*

Right Rev. Father in God, Samuel Bradford, Lord Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster, bore the above arms as well as those of his Episcopal See. The ancestry of Governor William Bradford has not been traced beyond his grandfather, mentioned further, though it is known that the family is ancient.

(I) William Bradford, grandfather of Governor William Bradford, lived at Austerfield (Osterfeldt), County Nottingham, England, and in 1575 he and John Hanson were the only subsidiaries located there. Bradford was taxed twenty shillings on land; Hanson, the same amount on goods. His grandson, William (governor), lived with him after the death of William, his son. The date of the burial at Austerfield was January 10, 1595-96. Children: 1. William (2), of whom further. 2. Thomas, who had a daughter Margaret, baptized March 9, 1578, at Austerfield. 3. Robert, baptized at Austerfield, June 25, 1561; married, January 31, 1585, Alice Waingate: with him Governor Bradford lived after his grandfather died; in 1598 Robert was the only subsidiary at Austerfield; his will was dated April 15, 1609, and he was buried April 23, following. Children: Robert, Mary, Elizabeth and Margaret. 4. Elizabeth, baptized July 16, 1570.

(II) William (2) Bradford, son of William Bradford, was born at Austerfield probably about 1560, and died when yet a young man, July 15, 1591. He married Alice Hanson. Children, born at Austerfield: 1. Margaret, baptized March 8, 1585, died young. 2. Alice, baptized October 30, 1587. 3. Governor William, mentioned below.

(III) Governor William Bradford, son of William (2) and Alice (Hanson) Bradford, was born in England, and baptized at Austerfield, (Osterfeldt), March 19, 1590. After his father's death he lived at first with his grandfather; but on his death, in 1596, William went to live with his uncle, Robert Bradford, who lived in Scrooby, five miles from Osterfeldt, near the estate of the Brewsters, in County Nottingham. He joined the church where Rev. Richard Clifton and Rev. John Robinson preached, and soon became one of the leading "separatists." His early educational advantages were limited, but by diligent study he became very proficient in Dutch, Latin, French and Greek, and also devoted himself to the study of Hebrew that he might read the Bible in its original form. He went with the company which migrated to Holland, and was a most influential power among them. On his coming of age, he received considerable property from his father's estate, but did not succeed him in his commercial undertakings. He learned the art of "fustian or frieze weaving." On November 15, 1613, he was affianced to Dorothea May, from Wisbeach, Cambridge, England. The banns were published in Leyden, and they were married in Amsterdam, Holland, December 9, 1613. His age is given as twenty-three, hers as sixteen. They embarked for England, July 22, 1620, and after many trials sailed from Plymouth, England, September 6, 1620, on the ship "Mayflower," reaching Cape Cod harbor the November following. While they were at anchor, and he was absent from the vessel, Dorothea fell overboard and was drowned, December 9, 1620. Soon after the death of Governor Carver, William Bradford was elected governor of the colony, which he held by annual election until his death, May 9, 1657, with the exception of the years 1633-34-36-38-44. He took a prominent part in all the councils, which were held at his house, and in all civic, political and military affairs. From his house at the foot of Burial Hill each Sunday morning the company who assembled there marched up to the fort at its top, where religious services were held. The history of the times which he left gives a correct and valuable picture of the events of that time. He married (second) Mrs. Alice (Carpenter) Southworth, widow of Edward Southworth, the daughter of Alexander Carpenter, of Wrentham, England. She died March 26, 1670. Child of the first wife: 1. John, of Duxbury, 1645; married Martha Bourne; died in Norwich, Connecticut, 1678, s.p. Children of the second wife: 2. William, mentioned below. 3. Mercy, married Benjamin or Joseph, Vermages. 4. Joseph, born 1630; married, May 25, 1664, Jael Hobart; died July 10, 1715.

(IV) Major William Bradford, son of Governor William Bradford, was born June 16, 1624, in Plymouth, Massachusetts, died February 20, 1703. He removed to Kingston, Massachusetts, was asistant deputy governor, was one of Governor Andros' council in 1687, and was the chief military officer of Plymouth Colony. His will is dated January 29, 1703. He married (first) Alice Richards, who died at Plymouth, December 12, 1671, daughter of Thomas and Wealtyan Richards, of Weymouth, Massachusetts. He married (second) Widow Wiswell; (third) Mrs. Mary Holmes, who died June 6, 1715, widow of Rev. John Holmes, of Duxbury, and daughter of John Atwood, of Plymouth. Children of first wife: 1. John, of whom further. 2. William, born March 11, 1655, died in 1687; married Rebecca Bartlett. 3. Thomas, of

Norwich. 4. Samuel, born in 1668, died April 11, 1714; married Hannah Rogers. 5. Alice, married Major James Fitch. 6. Hannah; married, November 28, 1683, Joshua Ripley. 7. Marcy, married ——— Steel. 8. Melatiah, married John Steel. 9. Mary. 10. Sarah, married Kenelm Baker. Child of second wife: 11. Joseph, of Norwich. Children of third wife: 12. Israel; married Sarah Bartlett. 13. David; married, in 1714, Elizabeth Pinney; died in 1730. 14. Ephraim. 15 Hezekiah.

(V) Major John Bradford, son of Major William Bradford, was born February 20, 1653, and died December 8, 1736. He resided in Kingston, a few rods from the landing. He was the first deputy to the General Court of Massachusetts from Plymouth, going in 1689 and 1691. He married Mercy Warren, who died in March, 1747, aged ninety-four, daughter of Joseph and Priscilla (Faunce) Warren, and granddaughter of Richard Warren, who came in the "Mayflower." They lived together sixty-two years. Children: 1. John, born December 25, 1675; married Rebecca Bartlett. 2. Alice, born January 28, 1677; married (first), August 26, 1708, Edward Mitchell, (second) Joshua Hersey, of Hingham. 3. Abigail, born December 10, 1679; married Gideon Sampson. 4. Mercy, born December 20, 1681; married (first) Jonathan Freeman, of Hardwick; (second) Lieutenant Isaac Cushman, Jr. 5. Lieutenant Samuel, born December 23, 1683. 6. Priscilla, born March 10, 1686; married Seth Chipman. 7. William, of whom further.

(VI) William Bradford, son of Major John and Mercy (Warren) Bradford, was born April 15, 1688. He married Hannah Foster, daughter of Deacon John Foster, of Plymouth. Children: 1. James, born July 2, 1717. 2. Zadock, born July 30, 1719. 3. Samuel, born April 14, 1721. 4. Eliphalet, born January 20, 1723. 5. Hannah, of whom further. 6. William, born January 26, 1727.

(VII) Hannah Bradford, daughter of William and Hannah (Foster) Bradford, was born August 20, 1724, died March 2, 1755. She married, February 20, 1745, Willard Spalding. (See Spalding V.)

(The Spalding Line.)

The name Spalding as a patronymic appears quite early in English history. It is derived from the town of Spalding, in Lincolnshire, England, and that name derived probably from the tribal name Spaldas. The manor of Spalding in Lincolnshire belonged before the Conquest to Algar, Earl of Mercia, and William the Conqueror conferred the estate upon Ivo Tailbois, his nephew. In Norfolk the name Spalding is found in 1316, when Peter de Spalding was presented with the Mediety of St. Michaels, of Denver, County Norfolk, as Lord of the Manor. John, son of Peter, was Lord of the Manor in 1340. The family early emigrated to Scotland, where they became a family of importance. They held extensive lands in Angus, Scotland. They bore the following coat-of-arms:

Arms—Or, on a cross azure five crosses crosslet of the first.
Crest—A cross crosslet fitchée or.
Motto—*Hinc mihi salus.*

(I) Edward Spalding came to Virginia from England with the company of Sir George Yeardley about 1619. They were fully established in the Virginia Colony in 1623 in James City Province. Between 1634 and 1640 Edward Spalding and his family removed to Braintree, Massachusetts, where his name appears on the list of proprietors in 1640. He was admitted a freeman, May 13, 1640. He removed to Wenham. He was one of the petitioners

for the town of Chelmsford grant, October 1, 1645, and was one of the early settlers of that town. He was a leading citizen; selectman in 1654-56-60-61; in 1663 was surveyor of the highways; juryman in 1648. He died February 26, 1670. His will was dated February 13, 1666, proved April 5, 1670, bequeathing to wife and daughter Dinah. His wife Margaret died in August, in 1640, and second wife, Rachel, soon after his death. Children of Edward and Margaret Spalding: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Edward. 3. Grace, died in May, 1641. Children of Edward and Rachel Spalding: 4 Benjamin, born April 7, 1643. 5. Joseph, born October 25, 1646. 6. Dinah, born March 15, 1649. 7. Andrew, born November 19, 1652.

(II) John Spalding, son of Edward Spalding, was born about 1633, died October 3, 1721. He married, May 18, 1658, Hannah Heald, of Concord. She died August 14, 1689. He came to Chelmsford with his father in 1654, and was admitted a freeman, March 11, 1689-90. He had many land grants in Chelmsford, from time to time. He was a soldier under Captain Manning in King Philip's War. Children: 1. John, born February 15, 1659. 2. Eunice, born July 27, 1660. 3. Edward, of whom further. 4. Hannah, born April 28, 1666. 5. Samuel, born March 6, 1668. 6. Deborah, born November 12, 1670. 7. Joseph, born October 22, 1673. 8. Timothy, born about 1676.

(III) Edward Spalding, son of John and Hannah (Heald) Spalding, was born September 16, 1663. He removed to Plainfield, Connecticut, in 1697. He married (first), November 27, 1683, Mary Brackett, of Billerica; (second) Dorothy Barker, of Concord, Connecticut. Children, five, eldest born at Chelmsford, others at Plainfield: 1. Edward, of whom further. 2. Josiah, born January 13, 1686. 3. Isaac, born September 27, 1693. 4. Mary, born July 23, 1695, died same year. 5. Jacob, born May 14, 1696. 6. Philip, born March 5, 1700. 7. Deborah, born January 17, 1707. 8. Rachel, twin with Deborah. 9. Eunice, born August 16, 1715. 10. Joseph, born September 3, 1718.

(IV) Edward Spalding, son of Edward and Mary (Brackett) Spalding, was born February 3, 1685. He married, October 21, 1708, Elizabeth Hall, daughter of Stephen Hall, of Plainfield, Connecticut. Children of this marriage: 1. Stephen, born August 2, 1709. 2. Esther, born January 25, 1712. 3. Simon, born November 7, 1714. 4. Willard, of whom further. 5. Ruth, born April 20, 1719. 6. Rebecca, born October 30, 1721. 7. Elizabeth, born June 23, 1727.

(V) Willard Spalding, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Hall) Spalding, was born in March, 1717, and died in Killingly, Connecticut, February 19, 1766. He married (first), February 20, 1745, Hannah Bradford. She was born August 20, 1724, and died March 2, 1755. (See Bradford VII.) He married (second) Jemima Witter. Children by first marriage: 1. Zadac, born May 8, 1746. 2. Mary, of whom further. 3. Hannah, born June 29, 1751. 4. Elizabeth, born November 18, 1753.

(VI) Mary Spalding, daughter of Willard and Hannah (Bradford) Spalding, was born September 4, 1749. She married, June 9, 1776, David Copp. (See Copp V.)

(The Sweetser Line.)

The surname Sweetser is identical with Sweetzer and Switzer, both of which are still in use by various branches of the family. A native of Switzerland was called a Switzer, but the term was used especially for one of the hired guards,

and in general came to be used for a mercenary soldier. It has been a common name in England for many generations.

(I) Seth Sweetser, the immigrant ancestor of the American family, was born in England in 1606, and came from Tring, Hertfordshire, England, a place thirty miles from London. He came to New England in 1637 and in that year was admitted an inhabitant of Charlestown. He was admitted to the church there January 8, 1638, and a freeman March 14, 1638-39. He was a shoemaker by trade, and a Baptist in religion. A letter from his cousin, Daniel Field, dated at Tring, May 10, 1642, has been preserved. It mentions his cousin Crane, father Lake, Aunt Hoten, his brothers, and his sister, Elis. It notified him that he was to receive a butt of leather for which he was to pay £10 to Thomas Welch or Goodman Fowler. It conveyed a message of love to William Phillips and his wife. He made a deed of gift to his son Benjamin in 1660. He died May 27, 1662, and proved June 17, following. He bequeathed to wife Elizabeth, daughter Sarah, son Samuel Blanchard and his wife, Mary, daughter Hannah Fitch, and to his wife's three children by an earlier marriage. His son Benjamin and Edward Drinker were executors: Mr. Richard Russell and "my brother Thomas Gold" overseers. His first wife, Bethia, was admitted to the church, September 9, 1639. He married (second), in April 1661, Elizabeth Oakes, widow of Thomas Oakes, of Cambridge. His widow married third, Samuel Hayward. Children: 1. Benjamin, of further mention. 2. Sarah. 3. Mary; married, January 3, 1654-55, Samuel Blanchard. 4. Hannah, baptized January 13, 1638-39; married Joseph Fitch. 5. Elizabeth, born January 27, 1642-43.

(II) Benjamin Sweetser, son of Seth Sweetser, was born in Tring, England, about 1632, died July 22, 1718. He came to Charlestown with his parents when an infant. He inherited the homestead. He followed his trade of last-maker in Charlestown. He was a prominent Baptist at that time when the denomination was being oppressed by the Puritans, and he was fined £50 and imprisoned for being a Baptist. His will is dated May 5, 1716, and proved August 12, 1718. He bequeathed to his wife, to sons Benjamin, Samuel, Joseph and Wigglesworth. He married Abigail Wigglesworth, born in 1632, died July 22, 1718, aged eighty-six years, according to her gravestone. Children: 1. Abigail; married Andrew Simpson. 2. Bethiah; married (first), October 30, 1663, Edward Paine; (second), Isaac Wheeler. 3. Benjamin, born April 24, 1666, died at Malden, September 23, 1720. 4. Seth, born July 7, 1668. 5. Joseph, born January 14, 1670. 6. Samuel, of whom further. 7. Wigglesworth, born May 28, 1677.

(III) Samuel Sweetser, son of Benjamin and Abigail (Wigglesworth) Sweetser, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, August 1, 1673, and died at Malden, Massachusetts, July 18, 1757. He lived at Charlestown and Malden, Massachusetts. He married Elizabeth Sprague, who died March 12, 1752, aged seventy-five years. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born March 15, 1697-98. 2. Abigail, born January 16, 1699. 3 Samuel, born April 3, 1701. 4. John, born February 12, 1702-3. 5. Jacob, of whom further. 6. Michael, born May 19, 1707. 7. Joseph, born about 1709. 8. Lydia, born March 19, 1711. 9. Stephen, born December 16, 1714. 10. Mary, born June 25, 1721.

(IV) Jacob Sweetser, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Sprague) Sweetser, was born in Charlestown, Massachuetts,

April 6, 1705, and died in Paxton, Massachusetts, May 17, 1788. He married, May 4, 1732, Elizabeth Fessenden, who died in Paxton, Massachusetts, May 6, 1767, aged sixty years. Children: 1. Jacob, born January 20, 1733, died in 1736. 2. Elizabeth, born June 21, 1734. 3. Jacob, born May 3, 1736. 4. Benjamin, of whom further. 5. Sarah, born July 24, 1740. 6. Mary, born May 5, 1743. 7. Ann, born June 22, 1747.

(V) Benjamin Sweetser, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Fessenden) Sweetser, was born in Malden, Massachusetts, February 19, 1738, and died in Paxton, Massachusetts, March 2, 1817. He married Sybil Taylor, who died September 23, 1805. Among their children was Samuel, of whom further.

(VI) Samuel Sweetser, son of Benjamin and Sybil (Taylor) Sweetser, was born in Paxton, Massachusetts, January 11, 1771, and died August 10, 1820. He married, in Paxton, Massachusetts, in 1799, Elizabeth Earle, who was born in Northfield, Massachusetts, September 5, 1767. Among their children was Samuel Stillman, of whom further.

(VII) Samuel Stillman Sweetser, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Earle) Sweetser, was born in Paxton, Massachusetts, November 20, 1814, and died in Worcester, Massachusetts, March 24, 1887. He was brought to Worcester by his parents when but six years of age. Shortly after his marriage he went West, locating in Indiana, where he followed the contracting business, specializing in the building of roads. His Western stay was short, and upon his return to Worcester he entered the ice business at Lincoln Pond, subsequently forming a partnership in the same business with Mr. Walker. The partners had a new location on Institute Pond, and their association was productive of prosperous results. Mr. Sweetser acquired considerable real estate during his active career, and his death occurred in 1886, at the age of seventy-two years.

Mr. Sweetser married, in Worcester, Massachusetts, January 8, 1850, Susan Catherine Nichols, who was born in Oxford, Massachusetts, May 27, 1820, moved to Worcester at the age of sixteen years, and died aged eighty-one years. (See Nichols V.) They were the parents of five children: 1. Catherine A., deceased. 2. Elizabeth I., widow of James Olney Copp. (See Copp VIII.) 3. Ella A. 4. Charles S., deceased. 5. Carrie M., deceased.

(The Nichols Line.)

Arms—Azure two bars ermine; in chief three suns or.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi-lion rampant argent.

The family name Nichols, Nicols, Nicholls, is from the possessive case of Nichol, shortened from the Christian name Nicholas. William *fil.* Nicoll is in the Hundred Rolls of Shropshire, A. D. 1273, and Stephen Nichols is in those of Oxfordshire.

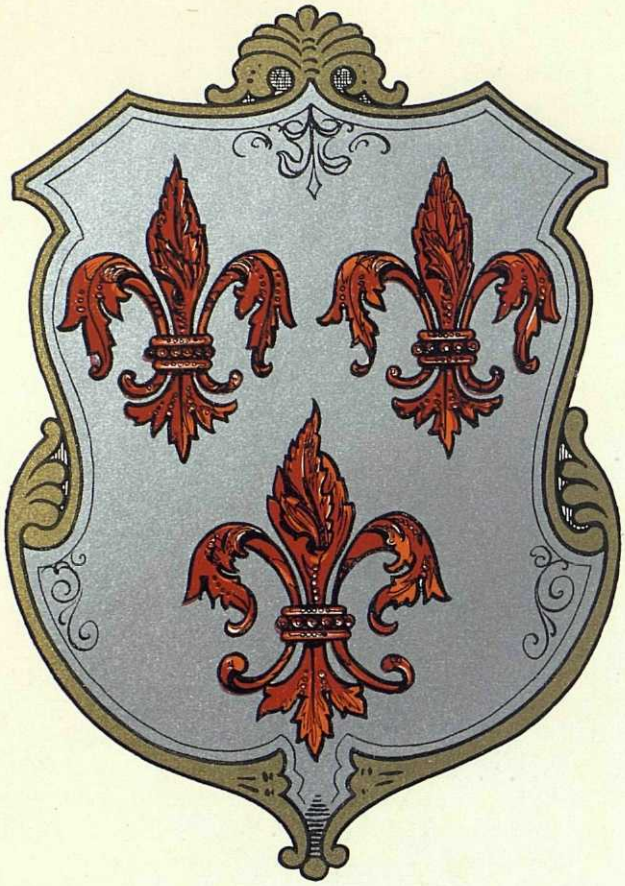
(I) John Nichols, with his brothers Alexander and William, according to tradition, came to this country from the North of Ireland, when John was seventeen years of age, and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, 1720-30. In 1734 he went to the southern part of Oxford, Massachusetts, as tenant of the heirs of Governor Dudley. He was chosen to prosecute deer hunters in 1742, and was a lieutenant in the French and Indian War. He afterward resided in the western part of Oxford, where he died, January 10, 1801, aged ninety-one. He married Hannah Tucker, of Roxbury. Children: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Hannah, mar-

ried, August 23, 1766, Peter Phillips, of Charlton.

(II) John Nichols, son of John and Hannah (Tucker) Nichols, was born probably in Oxford, Massachusetts, in 1734, and died at Oxford, May 31, 1812. He settled in the western part of Oxford, later known as Charlton, in 1775, and was a large landowner and innkeeper. He was a captain in the Revolutionary War, serving under General Gates in Northern New York from September 26 to October 26, 1777. In 1779 he purchased Angurteback Mill, later Hodges, now Howarth's, and removed to that place. He married, May 15, 1755, Jerusha, daughter of Collins Moore. She died May 11, 1830, aged ninety-five years. He gave each of his sons large estates. The names of his sons were often spelled Nickols. Children: 1. Ruth, born June 7, 1756; married December 15, 1774, Samuel Campbell. 2. Bathsheba, born February 2, 1758; married, November 29, 1775, Abijah Conant. 3. Jerusha, born December 28, 1759; married November 23, 1775, John Stephens. 4. Elcy, born November 26, 1761; married, October 17, 1776, Reuben Moors. 5. Alexander, born November 25, 1763; married, 1787, Lucy, daughter of William Nichols. 6. Jonathan (twin), born November 25, 1763; married, 1791, Lydia, daughter of John Merriam. 7. John, of whom further. 8. David, born January 2, 1767. 9. Dolle, born March 8, 1769. 10. Delfe, born May 6, 1770, baptized as Zelpha, married, 1786, Edward Edwards. 11. Jeremiah, born July 31, 1772, lived in Charlton. 12. Hannah, born February 26, 1776; married John Merriam.

(III) John Nichols, son of John and Jerusha (Moore) Nichols, was born in Oxford, Massachusetts, July 16, 1765. He died October 13, 1848. He settled on his father's (Enoch Gale) farm in Charlton, near Oxford line. He married, May 20, 1785, Lucretia Putnam, daughter of Amos Putnam. She died January 28, 1852, aged eighty-seven years. Children: 1. Susanna, born November 2, 1785; married Enoch Gale. 2. John Putnam, born January 1, 1789; died February 7, 1817; married Sophia Shumnvay. 3. Charles Porter, of whom further. 4. Nancy T., born August 30, 1795; married Samuel Merriam. 5. Eliphal; married, February 6, 1839, Jeremiah Upham, of Dudley. 6. Sophia, died in 1803. 7. Sophia; married Amasa Coburn. 8. Clarissa; married, March 14, 1830, Rufus Conant, of Charlton.

(IV) Charles Porter Nichols, son of John and Lucretia (Putnam) Nichols, was born at Oxford, Massachusetts, April 5, 1792, and died in Worcester, Massachusetts, May 24, 1869. He settled at Oxford as a cabinet-maker; later he became a wagon builder and painter. He built for himself four houses in Oxford. In 1836 he moved to Worcester, where he bought real estate. He purchased land on Main Street, opposite the present site of the Worcester Market, here building two houses, one the home of his daughter, Susan C. Here both he and his wife died. It is recorded that he planted quince trees on the banks of the brook which ran through the property, and that the fruit from these plants paid the taxes on the property for several years. At the present time this is numbered among the most desirable locations in Worcester, and it was through his wise and farsighted advice that his heirs retained their interest therein until the property appreciated greatly in value, title remaining in the family until 1922, when sale was made. Mr. Nichols married, April 6, 1814, Irene Hartwell, daughter of Samuel Hartwell, of North Gore.



Frisbie

She died May 20, 1876. Children: 1. Mary Ann, born June 14, 1815; married, in 1831, Lorenzo D. Gorton. 2. Cyrus Hartwell, born in December, 1817, died at Buffalo, New York, January 19, 1888. He married, in 1844, Eliza Hannum, of Springfield, Massachusetts. He invented a cab for locomotives. 3. Susan Catherine, of whom further. 4. Charles Porter, born July 20, 1822; married in 1853, Mary Ann Sullivan. 5. John Dresser, born August 23, 1824, died November 11, 1826. 6. John Burr, born November 15, 1827; was captain of the C. S. A., and was killed July 3, 1863. 7. Sumner Bastow, born June 21, 1830, died in 1888. He married, in 1853, Caroline Adams. 8. Samuel Hartwell, born January 19, 1833. He was an engineer, and was killed March 19, 1853.

(V) Susan Catherine Nichols, daughter of Charles Porter and Irene (Hartwell) Nichols, was born in Oxford, Massachusetts, May 27, 1820. She died in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1901. She married, in Worcester, January 8, 1850, Samuel Stillman Sweetser, (See Sweetser VII.) Children: 1. Catherine A., deceased. 2. Elizabeth I., widow of James Olney Copp. (See Copp VIII.) 3. Ella A. 4. Charles S. deceased. 5. Carrie M., deceased.

References—"History of Stonington, Connecticut." "D. A. R. Lineage Books," Vols. XXVI and LXII. "Spalding Genealogy." "Bradford Genealogy." New England Historical and Genealogical Register." Family Data.

FRISBIE, Edward Laurens,

Financier, Legislator.

At the middle of the thirteenth century the surname Frisbie was well established in several counties in England, and we find numerous entries in the Hundred Rolls, 1273. The name is of local origin, signifying that those who first adopted it were residents of Frisby, a chapelry in County Leicester, whence families of the name spread into all parts of England. Early entries preserve the particle "de," which disappears toward the close of the fifteenth century.

The Connecticut Frisbies are the descendants of Edward and John Frisbie, for whom long established tradition claims a Welsh origin. Both were signers of the Plantation and Church Covenant of the town of Branford, Connecticut, in January, 1668, and both became progenitors of families which have wielded powerful influence in the life of Connecticut since the earliest days of the Colony. The late Edward Laurens Frisbie, well known manufacturer and public man of Waterbury, was a lineal descendant of Edward Frisbie, who came from Wales and settled in the Hartford Colony soon after its establishment, and who, in 1644, was one of a party that purchased Totoket (now Branford) and organized a town government there. The line descends through Elijah Frisbie, the first of the name to settle in Waterbury.

Arms—Argent, three fleurs-de-lis gules.

(I) John Frisbie, the first of the direct line to whom it has been possible to trace, was a resident of the town of Branford, Connecticut. John Frisbie married Abigail Culpepper, and among their children was Elijah, of whom forward.

(II) Elijah Frisbie, son of John and Abigail (Culpepper) Frisbie, was born in Branford, Connecticut, and resided there until 1759, when he removed to Wolcott. Here he lived on the Waterbury road until his death on February 15, 1800, at the age of eighty-one years. Elijah Frisbie's house stood in the historic Bronson's Meadow until 1801. A

stone was set in the boundary line between Waterbury and Wolcott at that date, "where the centre of the house was." Elijah Frisbie married (first) Abigail Culver (see Culver IV), who died April 19, 1771. He married (second) Elizabeth Ives, who died October 11, 1776. He married (third) Lydia Redfield.

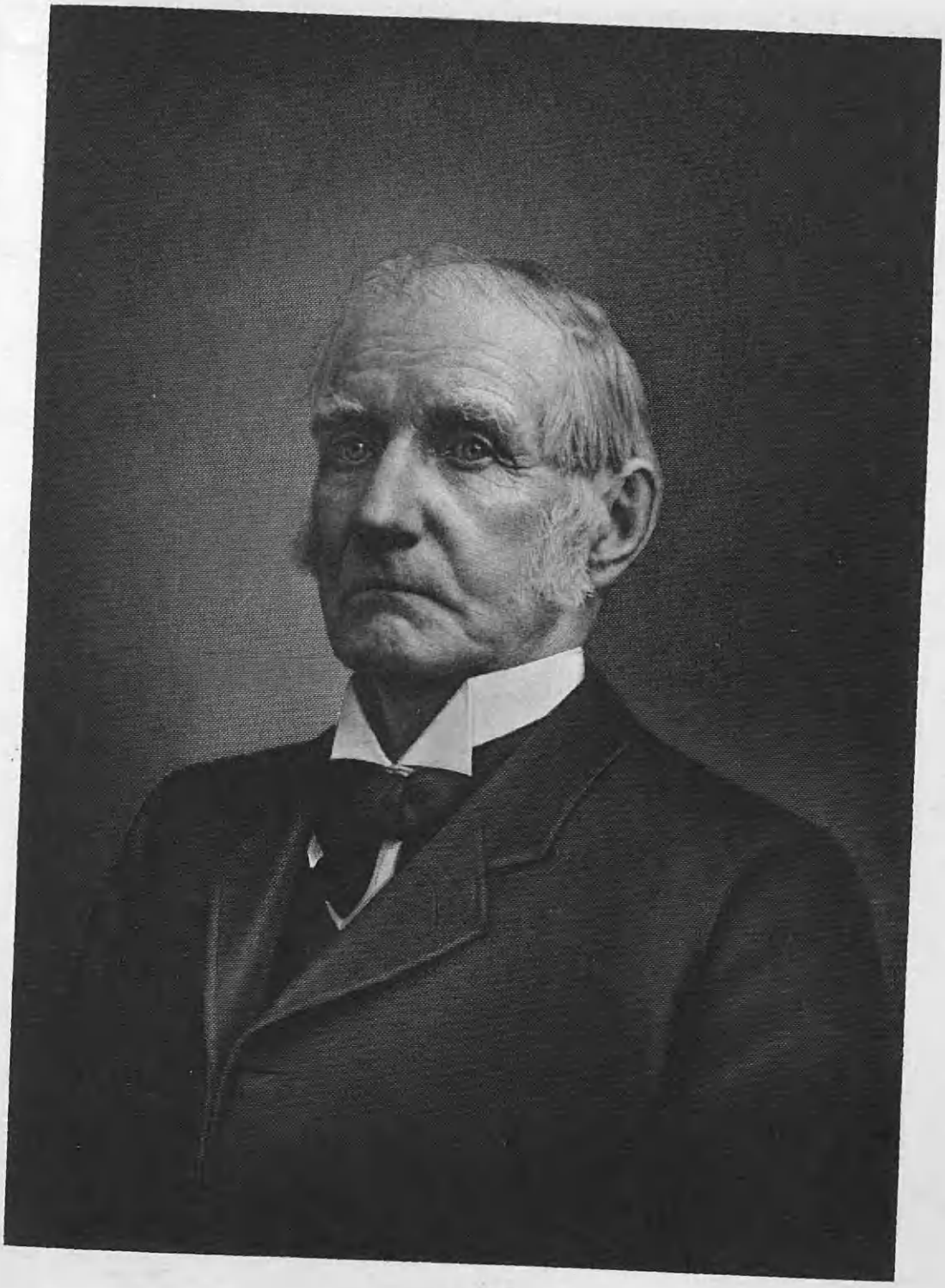
(III) Reuben Frisbie, son of Elijah and Abigail (Culver) Frisbie, was born in Branford, Connecticut, and removed to Waterbury with his father, settling on Bronson's Meadow, where he resided until his death, September 10, 1824, aged seventy-eight years. Reuben Frisbie married (first) Elizabeth Wakelee, May 25, 1769. She was the daughter of Ebenezer Wakelee, and died in Waterbury, November 22, 1778. (See Wakelee IV.) He married (second) Ruth Seward, daughter of Amos Seward, June 3, 1779.

(IV) Daniel Frisbie, son of Reuben and Elizabeth (Wakelee) Frisbie, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, January 16, 1771. He was a prosperous farmer and prominent resident of Waterbury. He died November 15, 1850. Daniel Frisbie married, September 29, 1794, Eunice Hill, daughter of Lieutenant Jared Hill. (See Hill V.)

(V) Laurens Frisbie, son of Daniel and Eunice (Hill) Frisbie, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, August 2, 1800. Laurens Frisbie married, in 1821, Artimesia Welton, who was born April 15, 1798, daughter of Richard, Jr., and Sarah (Gunn) Welton; she was a descendant of John Welton, the founder, through Richard, Eliakim, Richard (2), and Richard (3). Issue: 1. Sarah Mariend, born September 22, 1822. 2. Edward Laurens, of whom forward. 3. Felicia Ann, born July 31, 1827.

(VI) Edward Laurens Frisbie, son of Laurens and Artimesia (Welton) Frisbie, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, August 22, 1824, and died at his home in Waterbury, April 13, 1909. He spent his childhood on his father's farm, was educated in the local district schools, and on completing his studies returned to farming. In 1847, at the age of twenty-three years, he entered the kettle department of the Waterbury Brass Company, where he remained until the summer of 1848, when the old method of manufacturing kettles by stamping was superseded by a machine for spinning them. In the spring of 1849 he entered the employ of Brown & Elton, and was engaged in casting brass and German silver with this firm until it was dissolved and the new firm of Brown Brothers formed. Under the new organization he was made foreman of the casting department. His connection with Brown Brothers covered a period of thirty years, during which time he rose rapidly to a position of influence in the firm, eventually taking a leading part in its management. In 1854 he purchased an interest in the business, and thenceforward until his retirement from active business life in 1883 he directed the policies of the firm. During the greater part of this period he was actively and prominently identified with numerous industrial and financial enterprises in Waterbury. Mr. Frisbie was a member of the board of trustees of the Waterbury Savings Bank, and for several years was its president. He was a prime factor in the movement which resulted in the founding of the Dime Savings Bank, of which he was a trustee until his death. He was also a director of the Manufacturers' National Bank and was its president at the time of his death.

In 1854 Mr. Frisbie made his entrance into public life in Waterbury, as the representative of his district in the Con-



E. L. Frisbie

Welton

necticut State Legislature. From this time forward he took an active and influential part in the official affairs of Waterbury, serving in various public offices, and lending his support continuously to all movements which had for their end the betterment of civic conditions. In 1872 he was reëlected to the Legislature. Mr. Frisbie was also a member of the Board of Selectmen before the incorporation of Waterbury as a city. Under the city government he served as a member of the City Council, and as a member of numerous boards and committees. He was a member of the Board of Assessors and justice of the peace for many years. Mr. Frisbie was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and until his death was a prominent leader in the councils of his party. In religious belief he was an Episcopalian; when St. John's parish was divided and Trinity parish formed, he became a vestryman in the newly established church and was later one of its wardens. Despite the varied and insistent nature of his public service and his business and financial interests, Mr. Frisbie was essentially a home-lover, finding his greatest enjoyment at his own fireside. His home was the center of a wide and cultured circle of friends. A man of deep sympathies, sincere in his purpose and steadfast in his attachments, Mr. Frisbie's friends were legion, and his death caused genuine sorrow among hundreds.

Mr. Frisbie married (first), February 11, 1850, Hannah A. Welton, daughter of Hershel Welton, of Wolcott; she died July 10, 1857. Two of their four children died in infancy; two attained majority. Mr. Frisbie married (second) Josephine Deming, daughter of Abner Deming, of Derby; she died October 14, 1872. Mr. Frisbie married (third), October 2, 1884, Emily J. Welton, daughter of George Wales and Mary (Graham) Welton, of Waterbury. (See Welton VII.) Mrs. Frisbie is a member of the Melicent Porter Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, holding a life membership in the chapter. She is also a member of the Woman's Club, and was at one time its president, the third woman to hold the office. She has long been active in the benevolent and philanthropic efforts of Trinity Church, and has been a generous donor to all such endeavors in Waterbury. Mrs. Frisbie is widely and eminently known in the more conservative social circles of the city. Issue of Mr. Frisbie, who attained majority, by his first wife: 1. Mary A., who became the wife of Ellis Phelan. 2. Edward Laurens, a resident of Waterbury. Issue of Mr. Frisbie by his second wife: 3. Josephine.

(The Welton Line).

Arms—Argent, a mullet gules, on a chief of the second a demi-lion rampant of the field.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant argent, guttee de sang.

The surname Welton, of local origin, and therefore of ancient date, appears in medieval English registers of as early date as the Hundred Rolls, 1273, where we find the entry—Roger de Weltone—for County Bedford. Parishes of the name flourished in the thirteenth century in Counties Oxford, Lincoln, Northants, and in the East Riding of Yorkshire. The particle "de" was eventually dropped, and the name in its present form has figured in English life and affairs for over seven hundred years.

The American Weltons, distinctively a Connecticut family, comprise the progeny of one John Welton, an Englishman of substance, whose descendants have played notable parts in the public, profes-

sional and business life of Connecticut Colony and Commonwealth for two and a half centuries. The line of ancestry traced herein is that of the late George Wales Welton, one of the organizers of the Waterbury Brass Company, and one of the leading business men of Waterbury in the middle decades of the last century.

(I) John Welton, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was, according to family tradition, originally a resident of Saybrook, whence he removed early to Farmington. Here he was one of the pioneer settlers, and in 1672 was one of the eighty-four proprietors of the town. In 1674 he was a signer of the articles of agreement. John Welton shared in all the allotments except the first, and was probably in Mattatuck as early as 1679. Here he was one of the twenty-five who pledged themselves to pay the salary of Mr. Peck, the first minister. In 1691 he was a member of the local militia, with the rank of corporal. In 1708 he was selectman, and for eight years, between 1698 and 1714, filled the office of town constable. He lived on the south side of West Main Street. His house-lot, containing two acres, was bounded on the east by land of Thomas Judd, Jr., west by land of Abraham Andruss, Sr., and north and south by the highway. John Welton died June 18, 1726; his son George was administrator of the estate. He was one of the leading men of the early settlement at Waterbury. John Welton married Mary, surname unknown; she died October 18, 1716. They were the parents of eleven children, six of whom were born in Farmington before the removal of the family to Waterbury.

(II) Richard Welton, son of John and Mary Welton, was born September 27, 1679, and is reputed to have been the first child of English parents born in Waterbury. In May, 1699, and in 1723 he became a townsman. He was apparently a carpenter by trade, and was also a sergeant of militia. He first bought the house and a lot of three acres on the corner of Grove and Willow streets of his brother Stephen, for which he gave "a horse and a young stear and a parcel of timber," on August 1, 1703. In 1771, "in consideration of a two-year-old heffer," he conveyed the land (no mention is made of the house) to John Scovill. In 1708 he had purchased the house of Joseph Gaylord, Jr., in Buckshill, and removed there. Richard Welton married Mary Upson, daughter of Stephen Upson.

(III) Richard Welton, son of Richard and Mary (Upson) Welton, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, January 5, 1701. He was a prosperous landowner and farmer. He died January 11, 1766. On November 3, 1724, Richard Welton married Anne Fenton. (See Fenton II.)

(IV) Captain John Welton, son of Richard and Anne (Fenton) Welton, was born January 26, 1726-27, in Waterbury, Connecticut. He was a farmer of Buckshill. From an early period he was a prominent member of the Episcopal society, and held the office of senior warden. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War he espoused the cause of the colonies, became a moderate Whig, and was confided in by the friends of Colonial independence. In 1784 he was appointed a justice of the peace, and the same year was elected to the Legislature, of which he was a useful and much respected member for fifteen sessions. It is said that few men were listened to with more deference than he. He died January 22, 1816. John Welton married, January 5, 1758, Dorcas Hickcox. (See Hickcox IV.)

(V) Richard Fenton Welton, son of Captain John and Dorcas (Hickcox) Wel-

Geo W Melton

The American Historical Society

Eng. by E.E. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Mary (Graham) Welton

ton, was born April 17, 1767. On reaching manhood he removed to the center of the town, and lived on East Main Street, near the west end of the lot on which the Church of the Immaculate Conception stands. His lot was bounded on the west by land of James Scovil's, the division line being about where the west line of Phoenix Alley now is. About 1803 he established a general merchandise business, in a store which he owned on the corner of East and South Main streets. About 1810, his health failing, he gave up his business, and returned to Buckshill, where he purchased a small farm. In 1817 he disposed of this and removed to a farm near the present residence of Hiram E. Welton. Richard F. Welton married (first) Sarah Anna Hickox. He married (second) Anna Porter. (See Porter V.) Issue: 1. Caroline. 2. George Wales, of whom forward. 3. Joseph C.

(VI) George Wales Welton, son of Richard Fenton and Anna (Porter) Welton, was born in the Welton homestead on East Main Street, Waterbury, August 26, 1809. After preparatory studies in the Buckshill school, he entered the Waterbury Academy. On completing his studies he turned to agricultural pursuits, and until 1845 was engaged successfully in extensive farming operations. In the latter year he was one of the prime movers in the formation of the now famous Waterbury Brass Company, and until 1857 filled the position of superintendent of the company's plants. In 1857 he became superintendent of the Holmes, Booth & Haydens plant, and served in this capacity for thirteen years. Throughout this period he was a leading figure in the manufacturing circles of Waterbury, a man whose judgment and ability were eagerly sought and highly respected. Mr. Welton was one of the founders of the Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Company, and a member of its board of directors until his death. He was also a stockholder in the Oakville Pin Company. George Wales Welton stands out predominantly from the ranks of those men who directed the first industrial and commercial growth of the city of Waterbury, and laid the foundation for its present commanding position in the manufacturing life of New England. He was a man of long vision, cognizant of the resources of his native city, and ambitious for its development. Every public movement for the advancement of civic interests had his interested support. He remained aloof from politics, however.

On September 11, 1837, Mr. Welton married (first) in Waterbury, Harriet Minor, daughter of Archibald Minor, of Wolcott, Connecticut. On December 22, 1840, Mr. Welton married (second) Mary Graham, who was born in Hartford, Connecticut, daughter of Cyrus Graham. (See Graham III). Issue by first wife: 1. Harriet Minor, who became the wife of Leverett D. Kinea, of Thomaston, Connecticut. Issue by second wife: 2. Mary Elizabeth, became the wife of George E. Bissell, the noted sculptor; they had five children: i. George Welton, dean of the Michigan State College at Lansing. ii. Isabella Graham, at home. iii. Harry Johnson. iv. Joseph Welton, died in childhood. v. Percy R., United States Army. 3. Emily J., of whom forward. 4. Ellen Caroline, who married James E. Coer, of Waterbury. 5. George Richard, now deceased; married Nellie C. Webster, of Thomaston; their daughter, Gertrude Webster Welton, is a graduate of St. Margaret's School, of Wellesley College, and the medical department of the University of Michigan; Miss Welton

is now a well known physician of New York City, and is in charge of the X-ray department of the Polyclinic Hospital of New York. 6. Child, who died in infancy.

(VII) Emily J. Welton, daughter of George Wales and Mary (Graham) Welton, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, August 27, 1845. She married, October 2, 1884, Edward Laurens Frisbie, of Waterbury. (See Frisbie VI.)

(The Graham Line).

Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th or, on a chief sable three escallops of the first, for Graham; 2nd and 3rd argent, three roses gules, barbed and seeded proper, for the title of Montrose.

Crest—A falcon proper, beaked and armed or, killing a stork argent, beaked and membered gules.

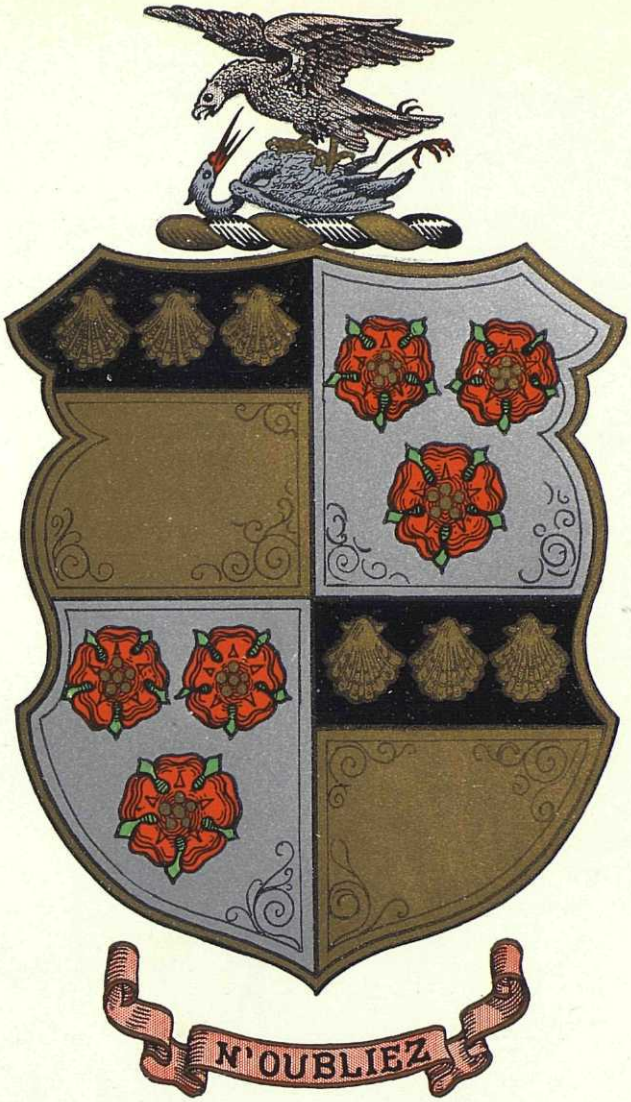
Motto—*N'oublies.* (Do not forget.)

Few families, says Sir Walter Scott, can boast of greater historic renown than that of Graham. Great obscurity and numerous fables invest the origin of the name, yet even Sir Robert Douglas repeats the old story that the Grahams are descended from the famous warrior, Robert Graham, who with his men breached the Roman wall in 420 and won it in the name of Graham's Dyke in the time of Fergus II. (Graham's Dyke is still the local name for the Roman fortified frontier, consisting of rampart, forts and road, which ran across the narrow isthmus of Scotland from the Firth of Clyde and formed the northern boundary of Roman Britain.) The first authentic appearance of the name in Scottish history occurs *circa* 1143-47, when William of Graham was one of the witnesses of David I to the Holyrood Charter. In this entry the name is spelled De Graeme, which would indicate a local origin. The descendants of this progenitor form one of the largest and most distinguished families in Scotland. They possess the dukedom, marquisates and earldom of Montrose; marquisate of Graham and Buchanan; earldoms of Airth, Kincardine, Monteith, and Strathern; viscountcies of Dundas, Dundae and Preston; lordships of Aberuthven, Kilpoint, etc.; barony of Esk, etc.

The American families of the name descend from several unrelated progenitors. Connecticut and Massachusetts boast many distinguished Graham families. Tradition has it that the Grahams of Connecticut descend from three brothers. One of the first of the name to settle within the limits of the colony was Benjamin Graham, of Hartford. Several members of the family rendered valiant service during the American Revolution. Mrs. Emily J. (Welton) Frisbie, widow of the late Edward L. Frisbie, of Waterbury, Connecticut (see Frisbie VI), descends maternally from the Graham family.

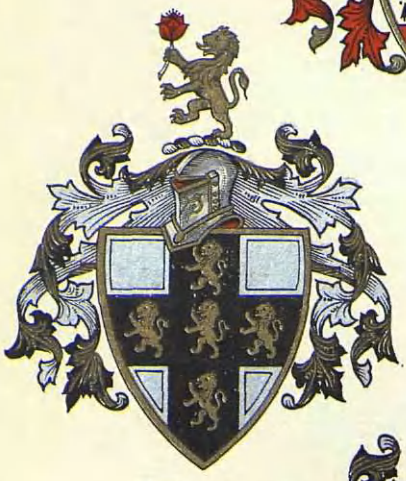
(I) Jesse Graham, great-grandfather of Mrs. Frisbie, was born in 1761, and was but fifteen years of age at the outbreak of the American Revolution. He enlisted as a drummer-boy, however, and his name appears on the payroll of the Fourth Connecticut Regiment, Colonel Zebulon Butler commanding, as having received pay from January 1, 1781, to December 31, 1781. His name again appears on the Census of Pensions, as returned under Act for Taking the Sixth Census in 1840, at which time he was a resident of Chatham, Middlesex County, and was seventy-nine years old. Jesse Graham was a farmer and well known resident of Chatham for several decades. He married, and among his children was Cyrus, of whom forward.

(II) Cyrus Graham, son of Jesse Graham, was a well known resident of West Hartford, Connecticut. He married Fanny

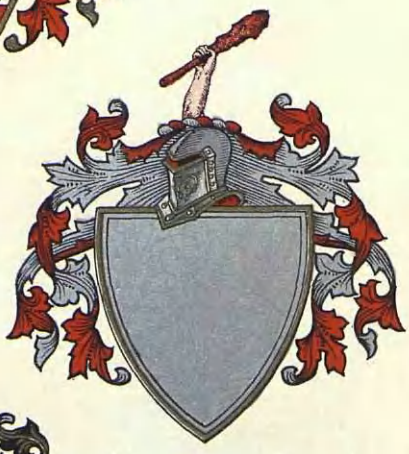


Graham

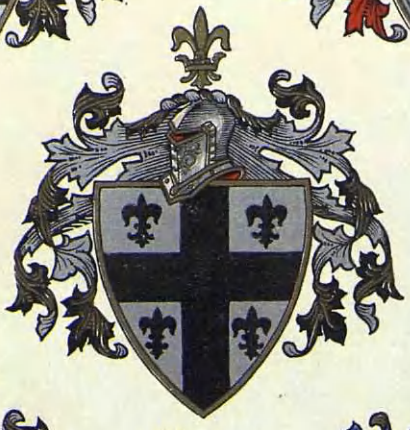
Hill



Wakelee



Culver



Fenton

Porter

Hickcox

HILL.

Arms—Gules, two bars ermine, in chief a lion passant or.

Crest—A lion passant or, holding in the dexter paw a cross gules.

WAKELEE.

Arms—Argent, on a cross sable five lions rampant or.

Crest—A lion rampant or, in the dexter paw a tulip gules slipped vert.

CULVER.

Crest—A dexter cubit arm holding in the hand a club proper underneath the crest an empty shield argent.

FENTON.

Arms—Argent, a cross between four fleurs-de-lis sable.

Crest—A fleur-de-lis enfiled with a ducal coronet or.

PORTER.

Arms—Argent, on a fesse sable between two barrulets or three church bells of the first.

Crest—A portcullis argent chained or.

Motto—Vigilantia et virtute. (By vigilance and valour.)

HICKCOX—HEACOCK.

Arms—Erminois, an elephant azure on a chief of the second a sun between two beehives or.

Crest—A hind sejant reguardant erminois collared gules, reposing his dexter foot on a beehive or.

Curtis, and they were the parents of Mary, of whom forward.

(III) Mary Graham, daughter of Cyrus and Fanny (Curtis) Graham, was born May 18, 1817, and died February 13, 1892. She married, December 22, 1840, George Wales Welton, of Waterbury, Connecticut. (See Welton VI.)

(IV) Emily J. Welton, daughter of George Wales and Mary (Graham) Welton, became the wife of the late Edward Laurens Frisbie, of Waterbury. (See Frisbie VI.)

(The Wakelee Line).

Arms—Argent, on a cross sable five lions rampant or.

Crest—A lion rampant or, in the dexter paw a tulip gules slipped vert.

The origin of this surname is seen in the Anglo-Saxon *waecan* or *wáeccan*, meaning to watch. This took a diminutive form in the eighth century in the early Teutonic as Wachilo, which became Wakley, Weekly, Wakelin and Wakelen. Wakley and Weekly appear in Devonshire and Kent, respectively. Waklyn, Wakelyn and Wakelen appear in Derbyshire and Northamptonshire. Hugh Waklyn, of Eden, in Devonshire, lived in the fifteenth century and in Sutton Hundred in Northamptonshire. Thomas Wakelin appears as early as 1375. Thomas Wakely, of Devonshire, was a member of Parliament for Navan, in that shire, in 1585.

(I) Henry Wakelyn or Wakelee, as the name was afterwards written, held land in Hartford, Connecticut, and was one of the first settlers of Stratford, appearing there before 1650. He held home lot No. 15 on Main Street in Stratford. His wife was a widow when she married him, as Henry Wakelyn was administrator to the estate of his wife's other husband, May 15, 1650. He is called of Hartford. His wife's Christian name was Sarah, and she was living in 1711. Henry Wakelee died in 1689; his will was probated July 11, 1689. Issue: 1. Deliverance, married, December 13, 1678, Hannah Nash. 2. James, of whom forward. 3. Jacob, married Hannah Peet. 4. Patience, married Timothy Titterton. 5. Abigail, born in 1666, married John Beardsley. 6. Mary, married a Stevens. 7. Mercy.

(II) James Wakelee, son of Henry and Sarah Wakelee, of Stratford, Connecticut, was born about 1658, and died about 1710. He married (second) Hannah Griffin, February 26, 1701-02. Issue: 1. James, born December 28, 1688. 2. Henry, born May 15, 1691. 3. Joseph. 4. Ebenezer, of whom forward. 5. Hannah, married, in 1728, Nehemiah Allen.

(III) Ebenezer Wakelee, son of James Wakelee, removed to Wolcott, Connecticut, which was at that time called "Big Plains." He was one of the earliest settlers there, and held considerable property in the town. He married Elizabeth Nichols, daughter of Joseph Nichols, of Waterbury, Connecticut. (See Nichols V.) Issue: 1. Elizabeth, of whom further. 2. Hannah, born October 19, 1749, died July 23, 1749. 3. Hannah (2), born February 16, 1751-52. 4. Sarah, married November 20, 1777, to Josiah Barnes, of Waterbury, Connecticut, and they removed to Wolcott. 5. David, married February 21, 1788, to Mary Parker.

(IV) Elizabeth Wakelee, eldest of the five children of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Nichols) Wakelee, was born on October 28, 1744. She was married on May 25, 1769, to Reuben Frisbie, son of Elijah Frisbie. (See Frisbie III.)

(The Hill Line).

Arms—Gules, two bars ermine, in chief a lion passant or.

Crest—A lion passant or, holding in the dexter paw a cross gules.

Among the oldest of English surnames is Hill, which can be said to have been derived from two sources. The first is "hill," a derivation characteristic of a locality; secondly, it can be said that it came from the old Norman *hild*, which means war or strife. Early records in the fourteenth century speak of Geoffrey de Hil; and Sir Rowland Hill was Lord Mayor of London in 1492.

(I) Robert Hill, a member of this large and noted family, embarked from England, July 14, 1635, in the ship "Defence," Edmund Bostocke, master, sailing from Boston, Massachusetts. He is called twenty years old at this date, and was in the service of Craddock, Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony. He was in Boston until 1638, and at that time removed to the new colony of New Haven, Connecticut, where he was one of the earliest settlers. He was a signer of the compact, June 4, 1639, and is recorded as having inventoried his brother's (John Hill) estate in 1647. He died in August, 1663. Robert Hill married (second), in 1662, Adeline Johnson, widow of Robert Johnson. Issue: 1. Abiah, baptized January 23, 1648, died young. 2. John, of whom forward. 3. Hannah, born January 18, 1653, baptized January 23, 1653. 4. Ebenezer, baptized August 12, 1655; married Mercy Brooks, in 1677. 5. Nathaniel, born May 22, 1659, died young.

(II) John Hill, son of Robert Hill, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, June 10, 1651, and was baptized January 12, 1652. He married Hannah Grannis, daughter of Edward and Hannah (Wakefield) Grannis, January 12, 1681. Issue: 1. Abigail, born December 24, 1681. 2. Sarah, born January 29, 1684. 3. John, born November 5, 1687. 4. Mehitable, born in August, 1690. 5. Obadiah, of whom forward. 6. Stephen, born in December, 1702.

(III) Obadiah Hill, son of John and Hannah (Grannis) Hill, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, in October, 1697. He was living in 1755. Obadiah Hill married Hannah Frost, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Tuttle) Frost, who was born in June, 1706. Issue: 1. Eunice, born March 28, 1731. 2. Sarah, born May 20, 1732. 3. Mary, born October 5, 1733. 4. Lieutenant Jared, of whom forward.

(IV) Lieutenant Jared Hill, son of Obadiah and Hannah (Frost) Hill, was born in North Haven, Connecticut, August 10, 1736. He was a private in the French and Indian War, and was a lieutenant in the Revolution. He removed to Waterbury, Connecticut, in 1784, and purchased a farm on East Mountain. He died April 20, 1816. Lieutenant Jared Hill married Eunice Tuttle, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Mansfield) Tuttle, who lived to be very old, and died in 1829, aged ninety years (born in 1739). She was a person of rare qualities of head and heart, distinguished for her beauty and courage. (See Tuttle V.) Issue: 1. Obadiah. 2. Charles, died in Cheshire, Connecticut. 3. Hannah, married Thomas Welton. 4. Eunice, of whom forward. 5. Jared. 6. David. 7. Samuel Mansfield. 8. Lydia, baptized July 6, 1796. 9. Samuel, baptized July 6, 1796. And other children.

(V) Eunice Hill, daughter of Lieutenant Jared and Eunice (Tuttle) Hill, married Daniel Frisbie. (See Frisbie IV.)

(The Culver Line).

Crest—A dexter cubit arm holding in the hand a club proper underneath the crest an empty shield argent.

This patronymic is derived from the word Colver, meaning a pigeon or dove. The name, although not very numerous in England, appears there in the early sixteenth century. William Culvere is an early name mentioned in the Hundred Rolls.

(I) Edward Colver, the Puritan founder of this family, emigrated to this country with John Winthrop, the younger son of the Governor John Winthrop. He was a member of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1635 and settled in Dedham, Massachusetts. He participated in King Philip's War. He removed to Roxbury between 1644 and 1648, and finally to Mystic, Connecticut. He died there in 1685, aged about eighty-five years. Edward Colver married, in Dedham, Massachusetts, September 19, 1638, Ann Ellis, daughter of John Ellis. Issue: 1. John, born April 15, 1640; baptized September 19, 1641, at Dedham, Massachusetts. 2. Joshua, of whom forward. 3. Samuel, born January 9, 1644; baptized January 29, 1644. 4. Joseph, baptized at Dedham, September 20, 1646. 5. Gershom, baptized at Roxbury, Massachusetts, December 3, 1648. 6. An infant daughter, baptized at Roxbury, April 11, 1652. 7. Edward, Jr., born about 1654.

(II) Joshua Colver, son of Edward and Ann (Ellis) Colver, was born at Dedham, Massachusetts, January 12, 1642. He died at Wallingford, Connecticut, April 23, 1713. Joshua Colver married, December 23, 1672, Elizabeth Ford, daughter of Timothy Ford. Issue: 1. Elizabeth, born October 7, 1673, died May 2, 1676. 2. Ann, born May 15, 1677, died September 8, 1677. 3. Elizabeth, born August 21, 1678, died April 19, 1704. 4. Joshua, born September 21, 1684. 5. Samuel, of whom forward. 6. Abigail, born December 26, 1686. 7. Sarah, born January 23, 1688. 8. Ephraim, born September 7, 1692.

(III) Samuel Culver (as this line uses the name), son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Ford) Colver, was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, September 21, 1684, twin with his brother Joshua. He died July 4, 1750. Samuel Culver married (first) Sarah, surname unknown, who died January 18, 1727. He married (second), January 3, 1728, Ruth Sedgewick. Issue by first marriage: 1. Elizabeth, born February 12, 1715; married (first) Isaac Brackett; (second) Daniel Frisbie, May 4, 1748. 2. Sarah, born December 23, 1716; married, June 18, 1740, Moses Cook; died at Waterbury, Connecticut, January 4, 1760. 3. Abigail, of whom forward. 4. Esther, born March 17, 1721, died May 5, 1741. 5. Caleb, born February 18, 1723. 6. Enoch, born January 30, 1725. 7. Ebenezer, born December 9, 1726. Issue by second marriage: 8. Samuel, born September 25, 1728; served in the Revolution. 9. Anna, born October 3, 1732; married, December 25, 1751, Stephen Cook. She died December 10, 1769.

(IV) Abigail Culver, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Culver, was born December 17, 1718. She married Elijah Frisbie. (See Frisbie II.)

(The Tuttle Line).

Arms—Azure, on a bend doubly cotised argent a lion passant, sable.

Crest—On a mount vert, a bird, proper, in the beak a branch of olive, fruited or.

Motto—*Pax.*

Whence came the name Tuttle is seen in ancient application of tot and tut, which was evolved from Teutates, the name of a Celtic God. The root may be seen in the Greek Theos, or Deity. The combination of *tut* with hill, to form Tuthill; or "The Hill of God" has been ap-

plied to certain hills and places in England. Examples are Tutnall, Tetnall and Tattenhill. Tuthill, or Tuttle, as a patronymic, is thus traced back in this manner, and is truly a grand old name. Tuthill, Tuttil, Tutoll, Tottle, Tuttle, Tathall, etc., are some of the varieties under which it presents itself. The English Tothills lived in Devon, beginning with the fifteenth century. Geoffrey Tothill was alderman of Exeter; one branch of the family was related to the Drake family, a member of which was Sir Francis Drake, of explorer fame.

(I) William Tuttle, the ancestor of this Tuttle family, came to Boston, Massachusetts, in July, 1635. He was designated by the appellation of Mr., removed from Boston in 1638 to Quinnipiac, and thence, in 1641, to Hartford, Connecticut. He died in June, 1673, and his widow was granted the administration of his estate. William Tuttle married Elizabeth, surname unknown, who died December 30, 1684, aged seventy-two years. Issue: 1. John, of whom forward. 2. Hannah, born in England, in 1632-33; married (first), in 1649, John Pantrey; married (second), June 23, 1654, Thomas Wells, Jr. 3. Thomas, born in England, in 1634-35; married, May 24, 1661, Hannah Powell. 4. Jonathan, baptized in Charlestown, Massachusetts, July 8, 1637; married Rebecca Bell. 5. David, baptized in Charlestown, Massachusetts, April 7, 1639. He died unmarried in 1693. 6. Joseph, baptized in New Haven, Connecticut, November 22, 1640; married, May 2, 1667, Hannah Munson. 7. Sarah, baptized in New Haven, in April, 1642; married, November 22, 1663, John Slauson. 8. Elizabeth, baptized in New Haven, November 9, 1645; married, November 19, 1667, Richard Edwards. 9. Simon, baptized March 28, 1647. 10. Benjamin, baptized October 29, 1648, died (s. p.) June 13, 1677. 11. Mercy, born April 27, 1650, baptized May 19, 1650; married, May 2, 1667, Samuel Brown. 12. Nathaniel, baptized February 29, 1652; married, August 10, 1682, Sarah Howe.

(II) John Tuttle, son of William and Elizabeth Tuttle, was born in England in 1631, and died in East Haven, Connecticut, November 12, 1683. He had a house and lot in East Haven, which he sold in 1662. The inventory of his estate gives his wealth as being estimated at seventy-nine pounds. John Tuttle married, November 8, 1653, Catherine or Kattareen Lane, perhaps daughter of John Lane, who was of Milford in 1640. Issue: 1. Hannah, born November 2, 1655; married, November 7, 1672, Samuel Clark. 2. John, born September 15, 1657; married, May 29, 1689, Mary Burroughs. 3. Samuel, of whom forward. 4. Sarah, born January 22, 1661-62; married, September 10, 1685, John Humiston. 5. Daniel, born April 13, 1664. 6. Mary, twin with Daniel. 7. Elizabeth, born November 19, 1666, baptized November 21, 1666; married John Read, Jr., of Norwalk. 8. David, born November 14, 1668. 9. Susanna, who died in October, 1683. 10. James.

(III) Samuel Tuttle, son of John and Catherine (Lane) Tuttle, was born January 9, 1659-69, and died between 1731 and 1733. He was a stone mason in calling. He joined the church in New Haven in 1692. Samuel Tuttle married (first) Sarah Newman, daughter of Samuel Newman. He married (second) Abigail (Frost) Barnes, daughter of John Frost, and widow of Thomas Barnes. Issue of first marriage: 1. Mary, born January 31, 1684; married, October 1, 1704, Ebenezer Frost. 2. Jemima, born December 6,

1686; married, in April, 1707, Thomas Jacobs. 3. Stephen, born in 1688; married Rachel Mansfield. 4. Abigail, born April 4, 1692; married, July 23, 1717, Daniel Atwater. 5. Martha, born March 18, 1694; married, February 15, 1717, John Smith. 6. Josiah, born April 5, 1696; baptized in December, 1697; married, June 11, 1719, Deborah Barnes. 7. Sarah, born January 17, 1698; married John Moulthrop. 8. Daniel, of whom forward.

(IV) Daniel Tuttle, son of Samuel and Sarah (Newman) Tuttle, was born August 23, 1702, and died about 1772. He married, April 25, 1726, Mary Mansfield, daughter of Joseph (2) Mansfield. (See Mansfield V.) Issue: 1. Samuel, born February 12, 1727. 2. Daniel, married Christian Norton, daughter of Ebenezer Norton. 3. Mary, married, January 17, 1755, Jacob Brockett. 4. Eunice, of whom forward.

(V) Eunice Tuttle, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Mansfield) Tuttle, was born in 1739. She married Lieutenant Jared Hill. (See Hill IV.)

(The Fenton Line).

Arms—Argent, a cross between four fleurs-de-lis sable.

Crest—A fleur-de-lis enfiled with a ducal coronet or.

According to Schenck, in his history of Fairfield, Connecticut, Jonathan Fenton, or Fanton, was an early settler of that place, while Holmes, in his "Directory of the Ancestral Heads of New England Families, 1620-1700," cites Robert Fenton as having been at Woburn, Massachusetts, before 1688. The name is not numerous in New England, but its position has been at all times one of honor and respect, while alliance through marriage has been made with New England's first families.

(I) Jonathan Fenton married (first), Sarah Hide, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Harvey) Hide, of Fairfield. He married (second) Sarah Coley, daughter of Humphrey Hide, and widow of Peter Coley. Issue: 1. Sarah, baptized November 18, 1694. 2. Ellen, baptized May 17, 1696. 3. Anne, of whom forward. 4. Jonathan, baptized September 22, 1700. 5. Mary, baptized May 2, 1703. 6. John, baptized January 5, 1706-07, died young. 7. John, baptized October 10, 1708.

(II) Anne Fenton, daughter of Jonathan Fenton, was baptized August 14, 1698. She married Richard Welton. (See Welton III.)

(The Hickcox Line).

Hickcox-Heacock Arms—Erminois, an elephant azure on a chief of the second a sun between two beehives or.

Crest—A hind sejant reguardant erminois collared gules, reposing his dexter foot on a beehive or.

This name comes from an old German word, *ikŭko*, contemporary in the tenth century, which is a diminutive form of the old Friesian *ig*, a point, sharp edge; *i. e.*, a little sword. This form developed through the English as Heacock and Hickock. The name itself is subject to a great variety of forms. These range from Hitchcock, Hickock, down to Hickox, Hicks, and Heacock. In this line the patronymic is spelled Hickcox.

William Hickcox appears as "Mr. Hickcock" in New Haven, as early as 1643, but returned to England in 1648. On October 9, 1673, the General Court at Hartford received a petition from twenty-six people for a plantation in a "place called by ye Indians Matitacook" (Mattatuck). Samuel and Joseph Hickcox were signers in this petition.

(I) Sergeant Samuel Hickcox and

Joseph Hickcox were very probably sons of "Mr." William Hickcox, of New Haven, Connecticut, and came to Waterbury when that town was founded. Samuel Hickcox and John Welton held the office of townsmen or selectmen in 1680, and Samuel was one of the most influential men in the town. He was sergeant in the train band, and from this time, 1686, he was known as Sergeant Samuel Hickcox. The inventory of his estate was taken February 28, 1694-95. He married Hannah, surname unknown. Issue: 1. Samuel, born in 1668; married Elizabeth Plumb. 2. Hannah, born in 1670; married John Dudd. 3. William, of whom forward. 4. Thomas, born in 1674; married Mary Brunson, March 27, 1700; he died June 28, 1728. 5. Joseph, born in 1677. 6. Mary, born in 1680; married John Bronson. 7. Elizabeth, born in 1682; married J. Norton. 8. Stephen, born in 1683. 9. Benjamin, born in 1685. 10. Mercy, born in 1688. 11. Ebenezer, born in 1692.

(II) Captain William Hickcox, son of Sergeant Samuel and Hannah Hickcox, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, in 1673, died November 4, 1737, and was buried the following day. He was a proprietor and a man of note, grand juror, surveyor, constable, townsman many times, captain in 1727, and deputy in 1728. He was known as captain. He married Rebecca Andrews, daughter of Abraham and Rebecca Andrews. Issue: 1. William, born February 14, 1699, died April 12, 1713. 2. Captain Samuel, of whom forward. 3. Abraham, born April 5, 1704, died March 16, 1713. 4. John, born May 8, 1706, died April 26, 1713. 5. Rebecca, born March 29, 1708; married Caleb Thompson, August 16, 1731. 6. Rachel, born May 16, 1710; married Jonathan Prindle. 7. Hannah, born June 7, 1714; married David Scott.

(III) Captain Samuel Hickcox, son of William and Rebecca (Andrews) Hickcox, was born May 26, 1702, and died May 13, 1765. He is called Captain Hickcox, and he was the only son of William Hickcox to survive the great sickness of 1713. He married Mary Hopkins, daughter of John Hopkins, who died August 19, 1768. Issue: 1. Mary, born October 30, 1721; married Richard Seymour. 2. Mehitable, born November 22, 1723; married Stephen Seymour. 3. William, born January 14, 1725-26. 4. Abraham, born January 11, 1727-28. 5. John, born July 25, 1730. 6. Samuel, born September 8, 1733. 7. Dorcas, of whom further.

(IV) Dorcas Hickcox, daughter of Captain Samuel and Mary (Hopkins) Hickcox, was born July 11, 1736. She married Captain John Welton. (See Welton IV.)

(The Porter Line).

Arms—Argent, on a fesse sable between two barrulets or three church bells of the first.

Crest—A portcullis argent chained or.

Motto—Vigilantia et virtute. (By vigilance and valour.)

The patronymic Porter is, officially, of occupative classification, and is derived directly from the French word "porteur," which means literally "the porter," or gate-keeper. The stem of the word is found in the Latin *porta*, which signifies gate. Coming into England in the year 1066 A. D. with the Norman-French at the time of the Conquest, it was rapidly anglicized, and was one of the first occupative names to be used as a surname. Today, England's many families of Porter are among the oldest and most notable and influential in the kingdom. The first of whom history makes note was William de la Grande, a Norman Knight, who accompanied William the Conqueror into

England and was later given large holdings of land at or near Kenilworth, in Warwickshire, in reward for his valuable services to the Conqueror, later William I. William de la Grande's son was Ralph (or Roger) de la Grande, who served as Grand Porteur, Keeper of the Doors, at the Court of King Henry I, his term of office extending from 1120 to 1140 A. D. From this office of Grand Porteur, one of great importance in the early English Court, the present-day families of Porter derive their surname. Corrupted spellings of the patronymic were found at an early date, as is evidenced by the names of Wybert le Portere and Wybert Porterious, included in ancient rolls and records.

The family was numerously represented among the pioneers who laid the foundations of our great Nation. Every colony had its representatives, and in New England descendants of these early founders have figured with especial prominence since the earliest period of our history. The Connecticut family of the name traces from several progenitors, the most noted of whom was Dr. Daniel Porter, one of the first physicians of the colony. The late James Porter, well known citizen, silver and brass refiner of the city of Waterbury, Connecticut, was a lineal descendant of Dr. Daniel Porter.

(I) Dr. Daniel Porter, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was a native of England, and came to Connecticut early. On March 16, 1644-45, he was one of the first physicians of the colony, and was licensed to practice physic and chirurgery by the General Court. In 1661 a yearly salary of six pounds was licensed to be paid him out of the public treasury and his fee-table was established by law. He was a celebrated bone-setter, as the surgeons of the period were commonly called. He settled in Farmington, but was required to attend the sick in Hartford, Windsor, Wethersfield, and occasionally in Middletown. In 1668 he was "freed from watching warding Tryneing" (Training), and in the following year a special grant was made him by the General Court for his service. A hundred acres were laid out to him in the northwest part of Wallingford. This tract proved to be outside the boundaries of the colony, and in 1728, on petition of his grandson, Daniel Porter, son of Daniel Porter, and Hezekiah Porter, of Woodbury, son of Dr. Richard Porter, of New Haven, one hundred acres were granted instead, west of the Housatonic River. In 1671 his salary was raised to twelve pounds as "incouragement for setting bones," and the court "advised him to instruct some meet person in his art." Evidently he trained his son Daniel. His sons Richard and Samuel also became bone-setters. In 1672 his name appears on the list of freemen. Dr. Daniel Porter died in 1690. He married Mary, surname unknown. Issue: 1. Dr. Daniel, of whom forward. 2. Mary, born February 5, 1654-55; married Eleazer Knowles, of Woodbury. 3. Nehemiah, born October 24, 1656; married Hannah Lum, of Woodbury. 4. Richard, born March 24, 1658; became a bone-setter. 5. Anne, born in 1660-61; unmarried. 6. John, born November 14, 1662; married (first) Rebecca Woodford, and (second) Martha North. 7. Samuel, born October 24, 1665; married Abigail Humphreys; he was a bone-setter; he died March 25, 1736.

(II) Dr. Daniel Porter, eldest of the seven children of Dr. Daniel and Mary Porter, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, February 2, 1652-53, and died January 18, 1726. He signed the articles in 1674, was a proprietor in Waterbury, and

served on the School Committee in 1706. He was, like his father before him, a doctor by profession. After his marriage he settled in Waterbury and for a considerable period was the only professional man in the town, there being no business for a lawyer and no means of support for a minister. In addition to practicing medicine and surgery, he was also a land surveyor. He was active in town affairs, and took a place of leadership most probably because of the fact that he was better educated than the great majority of his contemporaries. According to the standards of the time he was a wealthy man; much of his property he disposed of among his children before his death. His estate at death was appraised at $6,000. His medical library consisted of "a bone-set book," appraised at two shillings. Dr. Daniel Porter, Jr., married Deborah Holcomb, who died May 4, 1765, aged ninety-three years. Issue, all born in Waterbury, Connecticut: 1. Daniel, of whom forward. 2. James, born April 20, 1700, died March 20, 1785. 3. Thomas, born April 1, 1702, died in January, 1797. 4. Deborah, born March 6, 1703-04; married James Baldwin. 5. Ebenezer, born December 24, 1708; married Mary Hull, daughter of John Hull, of New Haven. 6. Ann, born April 28, 1712; married (first) Thomas Judd; and (second) James Nichols.

(III) Dr. Daniel Porter, eldest of the six children of Dr. Daniel and Deborah (Holcomb) Porter, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, March 5, 1699, and died there, November 14, 1772. He was trained in medicine and surgery by his father, and upon the latter's death he succeeded to his practice, practicing in Waterbury until his death. He owned a lot lying between East Main and Mills streets and Mad River, and lived in a house which he built on the side occupied by the store of Spencer & Pierpont in 1896. This property descended to him from his father, and remained in the hands of his direct descendants until the middle of the nineteenth century. Dr. Daniel Porter married (first), June 3, 1728, Hannah Hopkins, daughter of John and Hannah (Strong) Hopkins, and great-granddaughter of John Hopkins, founder of the family in America. (See Hopkins IV.) Hannah (Hopkins) Porter died December 31, 1739, and Dr. Porter married (second) Joanna, surname unknown. Issue, all by first wife: 1. Preserved, born November 23, 1729. 2. Dr. Daniel, the fourth Dr. Daniel Porter in direct line, born March 8, 1731, died of smallpox at Crownpoint in 1759, aged twenty-eight years; unmarried. 3. Hannah, born June 16, 1733; married Obadiah Scoville. 4. Dr. Timothy, of whom forward. 5. Susanna, born June 7, 1737; married (first) Daniel Killum; (second) John Cossett. 6. Anna, born December 6, 1738; married David Bronson.

(IV) Dr. Timothy Porter, fourth of the six children of Dr. Daniel and Hannah (Hopkins) Porter, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, June 19, 1735, and died January 24, 1792. He followed in the footsteps of his ancestors and became a prominent physician and surgeon, being the fourth in direct line to enter this noble profession. He is also said to have been one of the most "prominent citizens of Waterbury." His regular charge for a visit, as appears from his account book (some leaves of which have been preserved), was two shillings sterling. He rendered distinguished service in the Continental Army as a surgeon during the Revolutionary War. Dr. Porter was an ardent believer, even at this early date, in the value of education for the young of

America, and his own children received the very finest educational advantages which the times afforded. Dr. Porter married Margaret Skinner, daughter of Gideon Skinner, of Bolton, Connecticut. (See Skinner V.) Issue, all born in Waterbury, Connecticut: 1. Daniel, born September 23, 1768; became a well-known lawyer; married Anna Clark. 2. Sylvia C., born February 24, 1771. 3. Dr. Joseph, born September 3, 1772; he carried on the family tradition by becoming a physician and surgeon—the fifth in direct lineal descent; married Levinia Porter, daughter of Preserved Porter. 4. Olive, born July 26, 1775; married Moses Hall. 5. Anna, of whom forward. 6. Chauncey, born April 24, 1779. 7. Timothy Hopkins, born November 28, 1785; named for both his father and mother.

(V) Anna Porter, fifth of the seven children of Dr. Timothy and Margaret (Skinner) Porter, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, April 5, 1777. She married Richard Fenton Welton. (See Welton V.)

(The Hopkins Line).

Arms—Sable, on a chevron between three pistols or, three roses gules.
Crest—A tower sable in flames proper.
Motto—Pietas est pax. (Piety is peace.)

As the surname Hopkins has passed through so many successive stages of derivation its present-day form bears little or no resemblance to the original word. It is officially classified by that peer of etymologists and orthographers, the late Charles Wareing Bardsley, Honorary Canon of Carlisle Cathedral, as a baptismal name, meaning "the-son-of-Robert." At the beginning of the surname epoch (about the twelfth century), when it became vitally necessary to assume another name besides the fontal one, the name Robert was utilized to a great extent. Thus today we have Roberts, Robertson, Robinson, Robards, Robberts, etc.—all meaning, in effect, the-son-of-Robert. But Robert as a fontal name was subject to many nicknames, among which were Hob and Hobbe. Therefore a man by the name of Robert was often called Hob, and when he married and had a son it was only natural that the diminutive -Kin should be added, making the name Hob-kin, Hobkin. The transition from Hobkin and Hobkins to Hopkin and Hopkins was an easy one phonetically, if rather surprising orthographically. In pronunciation the difference can scarcely be noticed, and this gave rise to the corruption of the name. Bardsley himself says that "Hopkin is a sharpened form of Hobkin." The early records abound in instances of the name, all of which give the surname versatile and facile spellings. The Hundred Rolls (1273 A. D.) mention Nicholas and Roger Hobekyn, of Cambridgeshire; the Household Expenses of Richard de Swingfield (Cam. Soc., p. 145), mention a Hobbekin, of Windsor, County Gloucester, in 1289; Kirby's Quest (*circa* Edward III) gives the name of Alicia Hobkynnes, of Somersetshire; the Poll Tax of Yorkshire for the year 1379 makes mention of Agnes Hobkyn, wyf (wife) of Rogerus Hobson and Alicia Hob-doghter (*i. e.*, daughter). In 1563, the Lancashire Wills at Richmond (p. 148) gives "Walter Hobekyne, or Hopkin, of Warton; and in 1570 it is noted that John Hopkynnes was buried in St. Peter's, Cornhill. Thus it will be seen that *p* now used in the surname did not supplant the *b* until the sixteenth century. Hopkins and Hopkinson are both variants of Hopkin, which in turn was the diminutive form of the nickname Hob, meaning "the-son-of-Robert."

The preceding heraldic device is given in Matthews' "American Armoury," for the descendants of John Hopkins, one of the American ancestors, who came to Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1633, and settled at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1636. Another coat-of-arms in the "American Armoury" is listed for the descendants of Stephen Hopkins, who came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, on the historically famous "Mayflower," in 1620. These two armorial devices are identical as to the arms and motto, the only difference being found in the crest, which for Stephen's line is given as: "A tower per bend indented, argent and gules, in flames proper." (Compare with foregoing crest.) This similarity of the arms proves almost without a doubt that a close relationship existed between Stephen and John. The following excerpt from Cutter's "Genealogical and Family History of the State of Connecticut" (Vol. 4), adds something of interest to the early history of the English line:

The surname Hopkins was spelled Hopkyns in England in the sixteenth century and earlier. It is an ancient English family of Oxfordshire where in 1567 John Hopkyns was a civic officer in Coventry. From the strong resemblance of the armorial bearings of the Wyckhams of Swelcliffe, County Oxford, and those of the Hopkins family of Oving, it is conjectured by Burke that in early times some bond of connection existed between the two families. In confirmation of this conjecture there is found in Sibford Gower in Swelcliffe Parish a small estate which is charged with a quitrent of a hundred pence that tradition has assigned to the late owners as the nineteenth John Hopkins who had successfully and lineally inherited it without intervention of any other Christian name than John. As this estate joins immediately to Warwickshire, it may fairly be assumed that the family of Hopkins in Coventry and Swelcliffe derive from a common ancestor. A branch of the family is also found in the north of Ireland.

(The Family in America).

(I) John Hopkins, one of the American ancestors, came to America in 1633 with the Rev. Thomas Hooker, and settled first in Cambridge, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, where he became a proprietor in 1634. He is said to have been a Puritan, and was admitted a Freeman, March 4, 1635. It is quite likely that he was a near relative of Stephen Hopkins, who came on the "Mayflower," from the fact that he had a son named Stephen, as well as other names common to both lines, and the above mentioned similarity in the two coats-of-arms credited by Matthews' "American Armoury" for the two American branches of Hopkins. In 1636 John Hopkins removed from Cambridge, Massachusetts, to Hartford, Connecticut, becoming one of the original proprietors of that town. He died in 1654. His home lot was in that section now known as East Park. He was a townsman in 1640, and served as a juror in 1643. His inventory, dated April 14, 1654, amounted to £236 8s. His widow, Jane Hopkins, married (second) Nathaniel Ward, of Hartford, Connecticut, and Hadley, Massachusetts. Issue of John and Jane Hopkins: 1. Stephen, of whom forward. 2. Bethia, born in 1635. Perhaps others.

(II) Stephen Hopkins, son of John and Jane Hopkins, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1634, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, in October, 1689. He removed with his parents to Hartford in 1636, and was admitted a freeman there in 1657, at the age of twenty-three. He served as a commissioner in 1668 and 1672. Rev. Samuel Hopkins, of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and Newport, Rhode Island, was his great-grandson. Stephen Hopkins married Dorcas Bronson, daughter of John Bron-

son, of Farmington. Issue: 1. Stephen, married Sarah Judd in 1686. 2. John, of whom forward. Perhaps others.

(III) John Hopkins, son of Stephen and Dorcas (Bronson) Hopkins, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1660, and died November 4, 1732. He removed to Waterbury, Connecticut, built a mill on what is now Baldwin Street in that city, and became known far and near as "The Miller of Waterbury." He married (first) Hannah Strong, who died May 3, 1730. He married (second) Sarah, surname unknown, who survived him. Issue, all by first wife: 1. A daughter, born December 22, 1684, died January 4, 1685. 2. John, born March 29, 1686. 3. Consider, born November 10, 1687. 4. Stephen, born November 19, 1689, died January 4, 1769; settled at Naugatuck on Hopkins Hill, in 1734; married (first), in 1718, Susanna Peck, of Wallingford; she died in 1755; he married (second), in 1756, Abial Webster, widow of John Webster, of Farmington. Issue, all by first union: John, Stephen, Anna, Susanna, Mary, Joseph, Jesse, Mary (2), Lois, and David. 5. Timothy, born November 16, 1691. 6. Samuel, born December 27, 1693. 7. Mary, born January 27, 1696-97. 8. Hannah, of whom forward. 9. A daughter (twin of Hannah), lived about four years, died June 13, 1703. 10. Dorcas, born February 12, 1705-06.

(IV) Hannah Hopkins, eighth of the ten children of John and Hannah (Strong) Hopkins, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, April 23, 1699, and baptized at Woodbury, May 23, 1703. Her twin sister (name unknown) died June 13, 1703. Hannah Hopkins married, June 3, 1728, Dr. Daniel Porter. (See Porter III.) She died December 31, 1739, aged forty years, having borne her husband six children.

(The Nichols Line).

Nicholls-Nichols Arms—Azure, a fess between three lions' heads erased or.

Crest—A tiger, sejant, ermine.

Motto—*Illi numquam cedunt.*

The forms in which the ancient surname Nichols have appeared are well-nigh legion, as the following instances bear witness: Nicholes, Nicholl, Nicholls, Nicholson, Nickalls, Nickels, Nickolds, Nickoll, Nicholles, Nickoles, Nichols, and so on, *ad infinitum*. The family is of ancient Norman origin, the surname having been adopted from the French fontal-name Nigel or Neel, whose English equivalent became Nichols (and its many variants), is officially classed as a baptismal name, meaning simply (no matter what its forms) "son-of-Nigel," and consequently "son-of-Nicholas," from the nickname Nicol (*i. e.*, Nicol's son, Nicol's, and finally Nicols).

The first record we have of the name is in Normandy, France, in the tenth century (according to Yeatman's studies), where and when we find Nigel (sometimes written as it was pronounced, Neel, in two syllables), which name was borne by the Lords and Viscounts of Cotentin. The Cotentin is that peninsula of the northern coast of France that extends out into the channel toward the south coast of England. It is now included in the Department of the Manche, whose most important city is Cherbourg. In the ninth century this peninsula was ruled by the Viscounts of the Cotentin who gave allegiance to the Dukes of Normandy. The first of these Viscounts was Richard, an own cousin of Rollo, first Duke of Normandy. Richard established himself in possession of the Cotentin and the channel islands. His son Nigel (Neel) succeeded as the second Viscount of the Cotentin, and thus began the family name,

whose later form, Nichols, has been familiar in British and American life for centuries. The Norman form, Nigel, was pronounced with a weak "g," like "y" or "ch," as though spelled Nee-yel, or Neechell, which was easily changed in England to Nichol, Nicholls, Nichols and Nicholas. From Normandy the name came into Saxon-England during the Norman Invasion of 1066 A. D., when the knights and henchmen of William the Conqueror effectually subdued the Saxons at the historic Battle of Hastings. Nigels, Nicols and Niccols, serving under the Conqueror, married into Saxon families and the name spread rapidly throughout the British Isles. The early records bear ample witness to the lusty growth of the family. The Hundred Rolls (1273 A. D.) contain the names of William *fil.* Nicoll (*i. e.*, "William-the-son-of-Nicoll") of County Salop, and John Nicole and Stephen Nichole, both of Oxfordshire. The Poll Tax of the West Riding of Yorkshire for the year 1379 (pages 154-158) mentions Alicia Nicholmayden and Robertus Nicholman (*i. e.*, the maid-servant and man-servant of Nichol); while the Close Rolls (*temp.* Edward III) give the name of Nichol Gurdelere, and The Calendar to Pleadings (*temp.* Queen Elizabeth) mentions John Niccolson. The surname ramified strongly in Wales and England, and the Nichols family of both places contributed pioneers to the colonization of the New World.

Sergeant Francis Nicholls was the first American ancestor of the family line herein considered. He and his forebears were of London and Ampthill, Bedfordshire, England, and were lineal descendants of Sigurd (Sigfried), the Northman. They were also of Royal Descent through King Robert Bruce of Scotland. The Royal Descent of Sergeant Francis Nicholls through Sigurd and King Robert Bruce is as follows:

(I) Sigurd, the Northman, is identified with Siegfried of legendary fame, the hero of the Nebelungenlied in the Northern Vollsunga Saga. (Authority of Century Dictionary, Vol. II, p. 931; and O. H. Hall's "Some Descendants of Sigurd the Northman," 1923, pp. 1-3.) He was the father of Brusi, of whom forward.

(II) Brusi, the Northman, son of Sigurd, the Northman, was the ancestor of Robert de Bruse, who was a Knight with William the Conqueror in 1066 A. D. Brusi had a son:

(III) Adam, who had a son:

(IV) Robert, who had a son:

(V) Robert, who had a son:

(VI) Robert, who had a son:

(VII) Robert, who married Isabel, natural daughter of William the Lion, and they had a son:

(VIII) Robert de Brusi (Bruse), Lord of Annandale; married Isabella, second daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, and great-granddaughter of King David I. They had a son:

(IX) Robert de Bruce, Lord of Annandale, who had a son:

(X) Robert de Bruce, Earl of Carrick by right of his wife Marjorie, daughter of Nigel (Niel), Earl of Carrick. He died in 1304. Issue, three daughters, five sons, among whom were: 1. Robert, King of Scotland. 2. Edward, King of Ireland.

(XI) King Robert Bruce, of Scotland, Robert I, "the Bruce," a son of Robert de Bruce, Earl of Carrick and Lord of Annandale, was born July 11, 1274, at "Turnberry," his mother's castle on the coast of Ayr. He was crowned King of Scotland at Scone on March 27, 1306, and died at Cardross, on June 7, 1329. (For full biography of King Robert, see Vol. XXIII, "Encyclopædia Britannica.")

The line of descent from him is as follows:

(XII) Robert Bruce, of Clackmorran, 1364.

(XIII) Sir Edward Bruce.

(XIV) Sir Robert Bruce.

(XV) Sir David Bruce.

(XVI) Sir David Bruce, 1497.

(XVII) Sir Robert Bruce.

(XVIII) Edward Bruce, 1565.

(XIX) Robert Bruce.

(XX) Sir George Bruce, of Carnock, had a daughter, Margaret Bruce.

(XXI) Margaret Bruce, daughter of Sir George Bruce, of Carnock, married Francis Nicholls, of Ampthill, Bedfordshire, and they had a son, Francis, of whom forward.

(XXII) Sergeant Francis Nicholls, second son of Francis and Margaret (Bruce) Nicholls, was a descendant in the twenty-second generation from Sigurd, the Northman, and in the eleventh generation from King Robert I, "the Bruce," of Scotland. (See English ancestry of Nicholls herewith.)

(The Nicholls of Ampthill).

(I) Robert Nicholls, of London, died in 1548. He married Elizabeth (surname unknown), who bore him three sons, all of whom are mentioned in his will, dated and proved June 20, 1548, leaving a mansion in London and large landed property. Children: 1. Thomas, of whom forward. 2. John. 3. Thomas, "the younger."

(II) Thomas Nicholls, eldest son of Robert and Elizabeth (————) Nicholls, died in 1561. By his will, dated October 11, 1558, and proved January 31, 1561, he left real estate in various parishes of London and Tottenhall Court, etc., to his son, and in addition family legacies, £100 to each of the four hospitals in London, and liberal remembrances to other charities. He was a wealthy and prominent man. He married Elizabeth Popplewell, who bore him the following sons: 1. Robert. 2. Antony, of whom forward. 3. Richard. 4. John.

(III) Antony Nicholls, second of the four sons of Thomas and Elizabeth (Popplewell) Nicholls, married Mary Waldron, of Say, Somersetshire, and they had issue: 1. Francis, of whom forward. 2. Antony, Jr. 3. William. 4. Elizabeth.

(IV) Francis Nicholls, eldest of the four children of Antony and Mary (Waldron) Nicholls, lived at Ampthill, Bedfordshire, England. He is described in the Pedigree of 1628 as of the Middle Temple, and one of the Squires of the Bath. He lies buried at Ampthill, about forty miles from London. He married Margaret Bruce, a daughter of Sir George Bruce, of Carnock. (See Generation XXI of the preceding Royal Descent line.) Her will is dated April 20, 1651. Francis and Margaret (Bruce) Nicholls were the parents of the following children: 1. Edward, born before 1600; was forced to flee from England because of his support of the Royalists; died in Paris, France. 2. Sergeant Francis, of whom forward. 3. Bruce (a daughter), married John Frecheville, Baron of Stavely, in Derbyshire. She died in 1629, and he in 1682. 4. Sir Richard, who was a colonel in the British Army, and, who, under James, Duke of York, commanded the fleet that took the New Netherlands from the Dutch in 1664, and named New Amsterdam, New York. He served as the first English Governor of New York and Albany, and established the Episcopal Church, in New York. He returned to England in 1667 (having been Governor for three years); and was killed in battle with the Dutch in May, 1672.

(The Family in America).

(I) Sergeant Francis Nicholls, second of the four children of Francis and Margaret (Bruce) Nicholls, was born in Ampthill, Bedfordshire, England, where he grew to manhood. With his older brother, Edward, he held offices in the Royalist cause, both being compelled to flee their native country. Francis Nicholls fled first to The Hague, thence to North America, then called "the Indies." He settled in Stratford, Colony of Connecticut, before 1639, for in that year he was given the title of sergeant and was appointed by the General Court "to train the men and exercise them in military discipline." He was one of the first settlers of Stratford, and was apparently a widower when he came with his four children, as the records do not make any mention of his wife. He died in Stratford in 1650. Sergeant Francis Nicholls had married (second), in 1645, Anna Wines, a daughter of Deacon Barnabas Wines, of Southold, Long Island. By this second wife he had a daughter, Anna. His widow, Anna (Wines) Nicholls, married (second) Mr. John Elton, a wealthy planter of Southold, Long Island; (third) Captain John Tooker, of Seatauket, Long Island; and (fourth) Colonel John Youngs, son of Rev. John Youngs, the first minister at Southold. Sergeant Francis Nicholls was the father of the following children by first wife: 1. John, born in England; came to America with father; settled first at Stratford, then Wethersfield, thence to Fairfield, and finally Watertown, where he was a freeman in 1636-37. By wife Grace he had issue: Isaac, Sarah, John (killed in King Philip's War), Samuel, Esther, Elizabeth and Hannah. 2. Isaac, of whom forward. 3. Caleb, born in England, came to America with father; settled in Stratford, Connecticut, where he was made a freeman in 1669; removed to Woodbury, where he died in 1690. By wife Ann he had issue: Sarah, Ann, Esther, Joseph, Samuel, Andrew, Abraham, Abigail, Hannah, Caleb, Phebe, and John. 4. A daughter, name unknown, born in England; brought to America by her father; married Richard Mills, one of the original proprietors of Stratford, Connecticut. Child, by second wife: 5. Anna, married Christopher Youngs, Jr., nephew of her stepfather, Colonel John Youngs, of Southold, Long Island.

(II) Isaac Nicholls, second of the five children of Sergeant Francis Nicholls, was born in England, and died in Stratford, Connecticut, in 1695. His will was dated September 28, 1694, and proved November 6, 1695. He came to America with his father when the latter was forced to leave England on account of his Royalist sympathies. He settled at Stratford, Connecticut, with his father and remained there. He became a soapboiler by trade, and by his will left a large estate. In 1664 he was a representative at the October Session of the General Court. He married Margaret (surname unknown), and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Mary, born February 2, 1648; married, January 8, 1667, Rev. Israel Chauncey, of Stratford. 2. Sarah, born November 1, 1649; married, Stephen Burritt. 3. Josiah, born January 29, 1652. 4. Isaac (2), of whom forward. 5. Jonathan, born December 10, 1655 (Savage says December 20, 1655), died in 1689; inventory of estate taken on October 28, 1689; left widow and children: Josiah, Mary, and Jonathan, Jr. 6. Ephraim, born December 15-16, 1657, died in 1690; married in September, 1682, Widow Esther Hawley. 7. Patience, born February 2, 1660. 8. Temperance, born

May 17, 1662. 9. Margery, born November 30, 1663. 10. Benjamin, born February 2, 1666. 11. Elizabeth, born April 2, 1668; married, July 9, 1691, the Rev. Joseph Webb.

(III) Isaac (2) Nicholls, fourth of the eleven children of Isaac (1) and Margaret (———) Nicholls, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, on March 12, 1654, and died there in 1692. (Savage, however, puts his death in 1690.) He lived throughout his life in Stratford, where on November 11, 1686, he is listed as owning a house and land. He married Mary (surname unknown), who bore him the following children: 1. Francis, born in Stratford, June 3, 1676. 2. Richard, born November 26, 1678. 3. Joseph, of whom forward.

(IV) Joseph Nicholls, youngest of the three sons of Isaac (2) and Mary (——) Nicholls, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, on November 1, 1680, and died in Waterbury, Connecticut, on March 10, 1733. He removed from Stratford to Long Island, thence to Waterbury about 1728. He married Elizabeth Wood, and they had issue: 1. James, born on Long Island, June 27, 1712. 2. George, born July 14, 1714, on Long Island. 3. Joseph, Jr. 4. Richard. 5. Elizabeth, of whom further. 6. Isaac, born May 4, 1729. 7. Benjamin, born May 14, 1731.

(V) Elizabeth Nichols (Nicholls), fifth of the seven children of Joseph and Elizabeth (Wood) Nicholls, was born about 1727, and resided with her father at Waterbury, Connecticut. She was married, on April 30, 1740, to Ebenezer Wakelee, a successful farmer of Wolcott, Connecticut. She bore him five children. (See Wakelee III.)

(The Mansfield Line).

Arms—Gules, a bend cotised, argent, between six cross crosslets, or.

As a local or place name, meaning "of Mansfield," the English surname Mansfield is classified. During the Hereditary Surname Epoch (1250-1450) many persons assumed for a second or surname the name of the parish or locality in which they resided. This was true of Mansfield, there being a parish of that name in County Notts. The place-name itself is obviously a combination of two words, Mann's and field, meaning the fields through which the River Mann (or Maun) flows. In the olden days the name was spelled in various quaint ways, such as Mansfelde, Mannisfeilde, Maunsfeld, Manisfeld, Mannisfeilde, Mansfeld, Manisfielde, etc. Robertus Mannsfeld, a carpenter, is mentioned in the Poll Tax of the West Riding of Yorkshire for the year 1379; while in the London Marriage Licenses for the year 1577 is listed the union of Richard Mannsfeilde and Susanna Selbie (Selby). The preceding heraldic device was granted September 20, 1563, by William Flower, Norroy King of Arms, and is so given in Guillim's "A Display of Heraldry."

(I) Sir John Mansfield, Knight, was Mayor of Exeter, Devonshire, England, and was Master of the Survey under Queen Elizabeth. He married and to him was born a son, Richard Mansfield, who was destined to be the common ancestor of nearly all the Mansfields in Connecticut and New York State, as well as many others in several Western and Southern states.

(II) Richard Mansfield, son of Sir John Mansfield, was born and reared at Exeter, Devonshire, England, and came to America in 1639, settling at "Quinnipiac" (later called New Haven, Connecticut), where he was one of the very first settlers. This is shown by a deed of land from James Marshall, of Exeter,

England, duly recorded in the New Haven Land Records (Vol. I). During the same year and from the very same place in England there came to America Andrew Mansfield, who settled at Lynn in 1639. These two men are thought to have been brothers, but as yet no records have been found to substantiate the theory. They were, however, undoubtedly closely related. Richard Mansfield established a large farm at Quinnipiac and built his dwelling house and farm buildings at a place in the "second division" called "East Farms," some four and a half miles out on the present North Haven road, where he lived until his death, which occurred on January 10, 1655. Among his nearest neighbors were David Atwater, Captain Nathaniel Turner, William Potter, and William Bradley. Richard Mansfield's wife's first name was Guillian (usually written Gilian), but what her surname was probably can never be ascertained. After her husband's death Gilian Mansfield was married (second), in 1657, to Alexander Field. She died in 1669. Richard and Gilian Mansfield were the parents of two children, as follows (both born in England): 1. Joseph, of whom forward. 2. Moses, born in January (some records say February), 1639, Old Style; was a "very valuable man in town business 1673"; served as Captain in the Indian Wars, a Proprietor of New Haven in 1685, served as a Representative at the General Court in 1676 and 1677, and had a son, Samuel, who became an eminent educator. Moses married (first) Mercy Glover, and (second) Abigail Yale.

(III) Joseph Mansfield, elder of the two sons of Richard and Gilian (———) Mansfield, was born in England about 1636, since he took the freeman's oath in New Haven, Connecticut, on February 8, 1657. He came to America in 1639 with his parents and brother, and settled at Quinnipiac (New Haven). He occupied and owned a large part of the farm which was his father's, situated about four and one-half miles north of the town center of New Haven, in what is now the town of Hamden on the North Haven road. He was proprietor of New Haven in 1685, and appears in the list of freemen in 1669. He joined the church on August 30, 1685; and died November 15, 1692. His estate was valued at £440. He was married, about 1657, to Mary (surname unknown), who bore him the following children: 1. Mary, born April 6, 1658, probably died unmarried. 2. Martha, born April 18, 1660; married, December 16, 1680, to Richard Sperry. 3. Mercy, born July 26, 1662; baptized August 12, 1688; married a Mr. Bristol. 4. Silence, born October 24, 1664; married a Mr. Chatfield of Killingworth. 5. Elizabeth, born September 20, 1666; probably died unmarried. 6. Comfort, born December 6, 1668; married John Benham about 1691. 7. John, born April 8, 1671; died December 22, 1690. 8. Joseph, of whom forward. 9. Ebenezer (who changed his name from Ichabod), born February 6, 1677; married, April 20, 1710, to Hannah Bassett, who died January 22, 1766, aged 87 years. 10. Japhet, born July 8, 1681; married January 16, 1703, to Hannah Bradley.

(IV) Joseph (2) Mansfield, eighth of the ten children of Joseph (1) and Mary (———) Mansfield, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, on December 27, 1673; and died there on October 8, 1739, aged 64 years. His gravestone still stands in the old Grove Street Cemetery. He, too, was a farmer, and occupied and worked the farm of his father and grandfather. He was admitted to membership

in the First Church of New Haven on August 14, 1735, and his wife had been admitted to the same church on May 31, 1733. At a Town Meeting held on December 13, 1736, Joseph Mansfield was chosen a Grand Juror for the ensuing year. He married Elizabeth, whose surname is thought to have been Cooper. She died March 4, 1763, aged 86 years, and is buried in the Old North Haven Burying Ground. Joseph (2) and Elizabeth (Cooper?) Mansfield were the parents of the following children: 1. Mary, of whom further. 2. Lydia, born December 25, 1702. 3. John, born January 21, 1704; married Lydia Tuttle. 4. Elizabeth, born October 23, 1706. 5. Joseph (3), born August 17, 1708; married October 10, 1732, to Phebe Bassett. 6. Amos, baptized as an adult in the First Church of New Haven, on November 25, 1733. 7. Josiah, died in 1757. 8. Abigail, married Jacob Turner; died in September, 1740. 9. Thomas, born in 1713; married Hannah Goodyear. 10. Ebenezer, died in 1745.

(V) Mary Mansfield, eldest of the ten children of Joseph (2) and Elizabeth (Cooper) Mansfield, was born on the family homestead near New Haven, Connecticut, in April, 1701. She was married on April 25, 1726, to Daniel Tuttle, to whom she bore four children. (See Tuttle IV.)

(The Skinner Line).

Arms—Sable, three griffins' heads erased argent.

Crest—A griffin's head erased argent, in the beak a dexter hand couped at the wrist, gules.

Fontal or Christian names had sufficed until about the year 1250 A. D., and our Anglo-Saxon forebears were known only as John, Willelmus (William), Robert, etc. The steadily increasing population, however, brought about such a confusion in oft-repeated fontal-names that this system no longer was adequate, and was thus of necessity relegated to limbo. Men began to adopt a second name, or surname, some taking the name of the locality in which they lived, some assuming a personal characteristic, others using their father's baptismal name, and still others accepting the name of their profession or official position as a second name. This last class gave rise to such well-known patronymics as Smith, Gardinier (*i. e.*, gardener), Mayer (*i. e.*, the mayor), Clark (*i. e.*, a clerk in holy orders), Scudder (*i. e.*, a heavy drinker, from the Old Scottish scud, to quaff), Wakeman (*i. e.*, the watchman, or town crier), Singer, Fisher, Hunter, Wright, Tanner, and hundreds of others, among them being Skinner. Skinner is obviously an occupative name, meaning of course "a skinner," a dealer in skins and furs. In the ancient English records this name is often Latinized as Pelliparius. In the olden days "skinners" were absolutely essential to economic life, and those bearing the name naturally held a correspondingly high position in the community. The Skinners' Company in London received its charter of incorporation as early as the first year of the reign of Edward III. The name appears in the old archives in many curious forms, and from the many instances of "Skynnere" it is seen that this was the original spelling. The Hundred Rolls, compiled in 1273 A. D., mention Henry le Skyniar, of Oxfordshire; the Calendarium Inquisitionum *Post Mortem* gives Richard le Skynnere; the Writs of Parliament in the year 1302 contain the name of Robert le Skynnere; Kirby's Quest (*temp.* Edward III) mentions Robert le Skynnar of Somersetshire; the Poll Tax for the West Riding of Yorkshire in the year 1379 gives Johannes Sckynner and Willelmus

de Parlyngton, *skynnar*; and the name of Robertus Skynner is found in the records of St. James Clerkenwell. The prefix "le," meaning simply "the," shows the French influence following the Norman Conquest of Saxon England in 1066 A. D. by William the Conqueror, and was dropped before the fifteenth century. The family ramified strongly in England, and several branches became armigerous. The foregoing heraldic device is a general armorial achievement for the English family of Skinner, and is so given in Burke's "General Armory," and Fairbairn's "Book of Crests."

(The Family in America).

The family line herein considered had its inception in Chichester, County Sussex, England, and became one of the most influential and prominent of the old New England families, its members always being protagonists in the progress and advancement of the infant nation.

(I) Thomas Skinner was born in Chichester, County Sussex, England, in the year 1617; and died in Malden, Massachusetts, on March 2, 1704. He grew to manhood in Chichester, and there married Mary (surname unknown), whose death occurred at Malden on April 9, 1671. He married (second), in Malden, the Widow Lydia Call, who died there on December 17, 1723, at the age of eighty-seven years. Thomas Skinner came to America about the year 1650, bringing with him his wife Mary and their two young sons. The family settled in Malden. Children by first wife: 1. Deacon Thomas, of whom forward. 2. Abraham, born in Chichester, England, September 29, 1649; came to America with parents; settled at Malden, Massachusetts, where he married Hannah (surname unknown), who died January 14, 1726. Issue: Abraham, Jr., born April 8, 1681; Thomas, born December 7, 1688; and Mary, born in September, 1690.

(II) Deacon Thomas Skinner, elder of the two sons of Thomas and Mary (———) Skinner, was born in Chichester, County Sussex, England, on July 25, 1645, and died at Colchester, Connecticut, on March 26, 1704, about three weeks after the death of his aged father in Malden, Massachusetts. He came to America with his parents and younger brother about the year 1650, and settled first at Malden, Massachusetts. He removed to Norton, Massachusetts, about 1669, and still later became one of the original proprietors of Colchester, Connecticut, where he was made a freeman in 1690, and where he died in 1704. He was married (first) to Mary Pratt, born in September, 1643, a daughter of Richard and Mary Pratt. He was married (second), December 22, 1669, to Mary Gould, a daughter of Thomas Gould. Children by first wife: 1. Mary, born November 3, 1666. 2. Thomas, Jr., born in November, 1668; removed to Norton, Massachusetts. Children by second wife: 3. Abraham, born June 16, 1671. 4. John, born in April, 1673, died August 27, 1740; married Sarah (surname unknown), and removed to Norton. 5. Richard, born January 2, 1675-76 (other records say January 3, 1676); married, November 24, 1708, to Hannah Pratt, a widow of Colchester, Connecticut. 6. Sergeant Ebenezer, of whom forward. 7. Nathaniel, born January 27 (other records say March 27), 1686; married, June 13, 1706, to Mary Gillett. 8. Hannah (twin), born January 13, 1678, died January 18, 1725. 9. Joseph (twin), born January 13, 1678, died October 21, 1728. 10. Benjamin, born January 30, 1681; died June 2, 1750; married Elizabeth (surname unknown), who died

December 1, 1753, at Hebron, Connecticut. 11. Abigail, born February 17 (or February 27), 1691, died in Sharon, Connecticut; married January 13, 1708, to Ebenezer Mudge.

(III) Sergeant Ebenezer Skinner, sixth of the eleven children of Deacon Thomas Skinner, and fourth of the nine children by the latter's second marriage to Mary Gould, was born in Malden, Massachusetts, on April 23, 1680 (some records say 1684), and died in the year 1755 in Colchester, Connecticut, where he had lived throughout his life. He married Sarah Lord, a daughter of William (2) Lord. (See Lord IV.) Sergeant Ebenezer and Sarah (Lord) Skinner were the parents of the following children, born in Colchester, Connecticut: 1. Ebenezer, born August 8, 1703; married Sarah Taylor. 2. Sarah, born August 6, 1705. 3. Joseph, born January 17, 1707-08; married Abiah West. 4. Deborah, born August 24-25, 1710; married Stephen Payne. 5. Gideon, of whom forward. 6. Abigail, born July 9, 1715; married Isaac Bigelow, Jr. 7. Ann, born September 8, 1717; married a Mr. Hitchcock. 8. Mary, born September 18, 1719, died December 1, 1736, of "putrid sore throat," as did also the following three children. 9. Timothy, born July 10, 1721, died November 27, 1736. 10. Lydia, born April 20, 1723, died December 1, 1736. 11. Margaret, born December 28, 1725, died December 3, 1736.

(IV) Gideon Skinner, fifth of the eleven children of Sergeant Ebenezer and Sarah (Lord) Skinner, was born in Colchester, Connecticut, on October 19, 1712. He resided a part of his life in Bolton, Connecticut. He married Dorcas Strong, who was born May 25, 1718, and they had issue as follows: 1. Gideon, Jr., born February 12, 1738, died in Oneida County, New York, in 1813; served as a private in Revolutionary War from Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and Connecticut; married Abigail Rawson. 2. Margaret, of whom further. 3. Timothy, born July 8, 1745, died November 10, 1823; was of Litchfield, Connecticut; married (first) Susannah Marsh, and (second) Abigail Bull, widow of Peter Bull. 4. Dorcas, born in 1747. 5. Anna. 6. Lydia. 7. A daughter (name not given).

(V) Margaret Skinner, second of the seven children of Gideon and Dorcas (Strong) Skinner, "of Waterbury, Connecticut," was born on September 27, 1739, and died in 1813. She lived in Bolton, Tolland County, Connecticut, and Waterbury, Connecticut. She married Dr. Timothy Porter, a prominent physician of Waterbury, Connecticut. (See Porter IV.)

(The Lord Line).

Arms—Argent, on a fess, between three cinquefoils azure, two pheons of the field.

Crest—A dexter arm, hand clenched proper, in a maunch azure, cuffed or.

This name is derived from a term applied to those who were master of, or in control of, landed estate in England. At the present time it is used in conjunction with names of the nobility in England. As early as 1373 A. D., the surname Lord appears, families of the name settling in Nottingham, Cambridge, and in Huntingdonshire. Roger and Walter le Lord, of Cambridge and Huntingdon, respectively, are the first of the name which appears on the records. The name in the course of the next hundred years appears in Cumberland and Derbyshire.

Thomas Lord, of Brampton, Cumberland, was son of a George Lord by his wife Joan. He married, about 1620, Mar-

garet Hatfield, daughter of Ralph Hatfield. He was a contemporary of Thomas Lord, an emigrant from England, and probably from Derbyshire, who settled in Hartford, Connecticut.

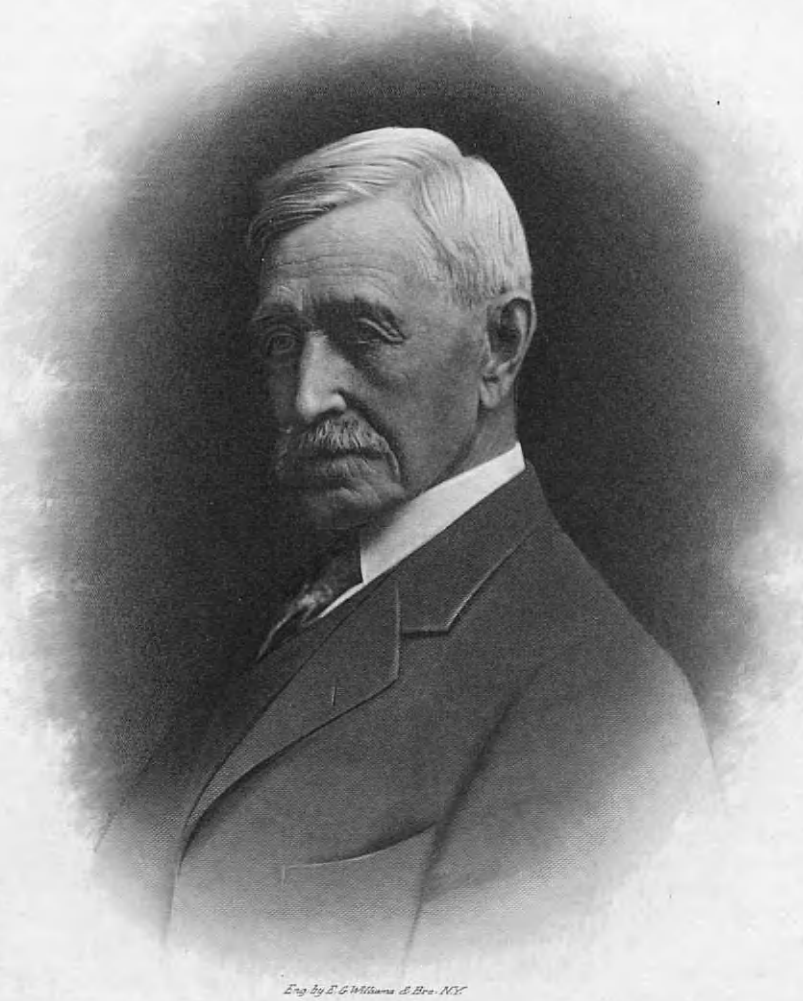
(I) Thomas Lord, immigrant ancestor, was in England as early as 1590. He came from Essex County, England, on the ship "Elizabeth and Ann," in 1635, landed in Boston, Massachusetts, lived one year in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and then removed to Hartford, Connecticut, where he was one of the first settlers and a man of position and influence. He married, in England, Dorothy (surname unknown), and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Richard, born in 1611. 2. Thomas, born in 1619, settled at Wethersfield, Connecticut. 3. Ann, born about 1621. 4. William, of whom forward. 5. John, born about 1625. 6. Robert, born about 1627, was a sea captain. 7. Amie (given in some records as Irene), born about 1629. 8. Dorothy, born in 1631.

(II) William Lord, son of Thomas and Dorothy Lord, was born in County Essex, England, about 1623, and died in 1678. He settled at Saybrook, Connecticut. He married and had fourteen children. Children: 1. William, of whom forward. 2. Thomas, born in December, 1645. 3. Richard, born in May, 1647. 4. Mary, born in May, 1649. 5. Robert, born in August, 1651. 6. John, born in September, 1653. 7. Joseph, born in September, 1656. 8. Benjamin. 9. Daniel. 10. James. 11. Samuel. Three more daughters.

(III) William (2) Lord, son of William Lord, was born in 1643, and died December 4, 1696. He settled at East Haddam, Connecticut. He married Sarah Shaler, whose surname is also often found as Shayler and Sholer. She married (second) Samuel Ingram. William and Sarah (Shaler) Lord were the parents of eight children, as follows: 1. Mary, born in 1678. 2. William, born in 1680, died in 1736. 3. Sarah, of whom further. 4. Jonathan, born in 1685. 5. Nathaniel, born in 1687, died in 1740. 6. Hannah, born in 1689. 7. John, born in 1693. 8. Dorothy.

(IV) Sarah Lord, third of the eight children of William (2) and Sarah (Shaler, Shayler, Sholer) Lord, was born in 1682. She became the wife of Sergeant Ebenezer Skinner. (See Skinner III.)

References — Burke's: "General Armory." Matthews': "American Armoury." "Fairbain's: "Crests." Bardsley's: "English and Welsh Surnames." Ferguson's: "Names." Marshall's: "Genealogical Guide." Orcutt's: "Stratford." Savage's: "Genealogical Dictionary." Manwaring's: "Hartford (Connecticut) Probate Records." Orcutt's: "Wolcott." Hosley's: "Dr. William Hill." Hotten's: "Lists of Emigrants." Hoadley's: "New Haven Colonial Records." "The Grannis Family." "New Haven Vital Records." "Tuttle Genealogy." Anderson's: "Waterbury, Connecticut." "Culver Genealogy." Holmes': "Ancestral Heads of New England Families." Bronson's: "Waterbury." Schenck's: "Fairfield." "American Families," "Colonial Families," "American Biography," Vol. VIII, (A. H. S.). W. Nicholls': "Sergeant Francis Nicholls, of Stratford, Connecticut." O. H. Hall's: "Some Descendants of Sigurd, the Northman." Orcutt's: "History of Stratford, Connecticut" (Vol. II). "Century Dictionary" (Vol. II, p. 931). "Encyclopædia Britannica" (Vol. XXIII). Lippincott's: "Gazetteer." Goodwin's: "Genealogical Notes of Connecticut and Massachusetts." Porter's: "Historical Notes of Connecticut." "Genealogical Exchange" (Vol. I). "American Ancestry" (Vol. IV). Berry's: "Sussex Pedigrees." Harrison's: "Surnames of the United Kingdom." "Commemorative Biographical Record of Tolland and Windham Counties, Connecticut." "American Ancestry" (Vol. IV). "Genealogical Exchange" (1904-11, p. 7). Virkus': "Compendium of American Ancestry." "Bolton (Connecticut) Vital Records" (Vols. LII-LVII). "New England Historical and Genealogical Register." Farmer's: "Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New England." Cole's: "Tolland County, Connecti-



Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

O. H. Ives

The American Historical Society.

cut." Taintor's: "Colchester (Connecticut) Records." Guillim's: "A Display of Heraldry." Burke's: "Commoners" (Vol. II). "American Ancestry" (Vol. XI). Mansfield's: "Descendants of Richard and Gillian Mansfield." Sharpe's: "History of Seymour, Connecticut." Family Data.

IVES, Dwight H.,

Man of Varied Interests.

The Ives family of Holyoke, Massachusetts, one of whose most representative members was the late Dwight H. Ives, are easily traced back to American Colonial days, and the surname back to the days preceding the Norman Conquest of England in 1066 A. D. The Normans in the North of France used to spell the name Yvo, Ivo, Yve and Ive, and the English branches of the family trace their descent from Guilbert Ives, who crossed the channel from Normandy among the followers of William the Conqueror. An early bearer of the name was Ivo de Taillebois, who, like many others, was named for St. Ives of Brittany, or St. Ivo de Chartres, imprisoned for his opposition to the adultery of Philip I. There is a legend that the St. Ives of County Huntington, England, was a Persian bishop who set up a hermitage on that spot, similarly commemorated at St. Ives in County Cornwall. Saints' names were widely used during the surname epoch (the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries), this being the reason for the widespread use of the name as a patronymic. The early rolls and records of England contain numerous instances of the name. The "Hundred Rolls" (1273 A. D.) mentions Walter *fil* Ive of County Salop, William *fil* Ive of County Cornwall, and Ive Hook, of County Hunts. The "Writs of Parliament" give the name of Ivo *fil* Warin; the "Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium in Turri Londinensi" mentions Aimeric *fil* Yvo; and the "Poll Tax of Yorkshire" for the year 1379 gives the names of Adam Iveson, Yvo Pape and Yvo Milner. Many other surnames have sprung from the original form of Ivo, namely: Iveson, Ivison, Ivatts, Ivett, Ivens, Ivers, Iverson and Ivy. The following armorial device is the one used by the American descendants of Captain William Ives, the progenitor of most of the Ives branches in the New World. (Authority of Matthews' "American Armoury and Blue Book.")

Arms—Argent, a chevron between three Moors' heads couped sable.

Crest—A blackamoor's head.

(I) Captain William Ives, who was destined to become the founder of the family in America, was born and grew to manhood in his native England. The place of his nativity is not known, but owing to the great similarity between the arms borne by him and that borne by the Ives family of Hedon, near Hull, Yorkshire, it is quite probable that he was a native of that place. He sailed from London in the ship "Truelove," and settled in Boston in 1635, aged twenty-eight years. In 1638 he was in New Haven, and on June 4, of the following year, he was one of the subscribers to the Fundamental Agreement, Quinnipiack, which place later became known as the Colony of New Haven. He died early in 1648, aged forty-one years. His two sons, John and Joseph, pushed on northward into the wilderness and in 1670 were among the first signers of the Wallingford Plantation Potent. Captain William Ives was married, but his wife's name is not known. After his death she married (second) William Bassett. Issue: 1. Phebe. 2. John, who married Sarah Ball. 3. Joseph, of whom forward. 4. Hannah, who married Samuel Cook, of Wallingford.

(II) Joseph Ives, second son of Captain William Ives, married, January 2, 1672-73 (old style), Mary Yale, born April 16, 1650, daughter of Thomas Yale, a merchant in New Haven, and Mary (Turner) Yale, daughter of Captain Nathaniel Turner, who was lost in the "Phantom Ship" which sailed from the port of New Haven early in January, 1647, and never returned. For a description of the "Phantom Ship" read the Rev. John Davenport's letter to Rev. Cotton Mather in "Mather's Magnalia." Mary Yale was a first cousin of Governor Elihu Yale who gave to Yale College its name, in consequence of munificent donations presented by him, he being at the time a resident of London and ex-governor of Madras of the East Indies. It was long supposed that Elihu and Mary Yale were brother and sister, and President Stiles so gives it, but recent careful researches by Professor Dexter, of Yale, have proven that the fathers of Elihu and Mary were brothers. Joseph Ives died November 17, 1694.

(III) Ensign and Deacon Samuel Ives, son of Joseph and Mary (Yale) Ives, was born in New Haven, November 6, 1676, and died there, November 24, 1726. He was one of the first "two deacons" chosen in the First Society Church of New Haven. In Rev. Trumbull's Century Sermon it is shown that in 1718 Deacon Samuel Ives was commissioned "ensign" and at the same time his brother Joseph received the appointment of captain. He married, January 3, 1706, Ruth Atwater, born December 31, 1688, daughter of Jonathan and Ruth (Peck) Atwater. Jonathan Atwater was a son of David Atwater, one of the original signers of the Plantation Covenant of New Haven. William Peck, one of the founders of the New Haven Colony, came with his wife, Elizabeth, and his son, Jeremiah, from England, probably in the company of Governor Eaton, Rev. John Davenport and others, in the ship "Hector," which arrived at Boston, June 26, 1637. Rev. Jeremiah Peck, son of William Peck, was born in the city of London, England, or its vicinity, in 1623. He came to America with his father in 1637. He is said by Cotton Mather to have been bred at Harvard College. In 1659 he was appointed by the General Court of the Colony of New Haven to take charge of the Collegiate School (later the Hopkins Grammar School) and "there teach the languages and the sciences." There he remained until 1661, having removed from Guilford, where he had been teaching school, and where he also married Johannah Kitchell, daughter of Robert Kitchell, of Guilford. In 1668 Mr. Peck received a call from the Presbyterian Church in Elizabethtown, New Jersey. He accepted and was the first permanent minister of that church. He remained until 1678 and then returned to New England. Elizabethtown is now Elizabeth. The old church was destroyed by fire, it is believed, and a second structure was erected upon the site of the old church, which is still standing, an admirable relic of Revolutionary days and architecture. It is of brick and has a pointed spire; the grounds embrace a church yard for burial; there is a spacious session room which stands upon one corner and occupies the site of the original school, which has grown into Princeton College, whither it was removed. The Rev. Jeremiah Peck was one of the founders of Elizabeth and an original signer of its Fundamental Covenant. He owned two hundred and twenty acres of land. His residence or house-lot, containing five acres, was situated in what is now the

block adjoining the church on the north; it was located at the corner of Broad and West Jersey streets, and in 1678, when he left Elizabeth, he sold his home-lot. He died in Waterbury, Connecticut, June 7, 1699, aged seventy-eight years. He was eminent in his profession and prominent in all affairs for the promotion of good in the Colony. His widow also died in Waterbury, in 1711.

(IV) Captain Jonathan Ives, fourth son of Ensign and Deacon Samuel and Ruth (Atwater) Ives, was born March 14, 1715-17. He was a great musician, and he possessed a voice of so much compass that it could be heard a half-mile distant. He was a farmer and inn keeper. He removed from New Haven to Hamden in 1735, then also a part of the New Haven Colony, where he settled on the banks of the Mill River, being one of its pioneer settlers. This was near the present village of Ivesville; at that time there were no roads in the territory and his nearest neighbor was one mile distant. In that town he was a large landholder, and a representative of the district in the Legislature, by which position he was entitled to the affix to his name of Hon. and Captain. The annals of the period show that good men, strong in character, morals and religion were chosen as representatives in State as well as in national affairs. Captain Jonathan Ives married, February 19, 1737-38, Thankful Cooper, born April 11, 1721, daughter of Joseph Cooper, who was a son of John (2) and Mary (Thompson) Cooper, son of John Cooper, an original signer of the New Haven Plantation Covenant. Captain Jonathan and Thankful (Cooper) Ives were the parents of four sons and four daughters. The sons, Jeremiah, Joel, Jonathan and Alling, all served in the Revolution. Captain Alling Ives, named for the Alling family, who largely married with the Ives family, was captured by the British and sent to Ireland, whence he had a very remarkable escape. He returned to America to the astonishment of his family and friends who mourned for him as dead. He married Rebekah Dickerman, of Hamden, and their daughter, Julia Ives, received her name in honor of the name of the ship "Julia," which bore her father from the captivity of the British to the liberty of America, the land of the free. Julia Ives married Rev. Ezra Bradley, an Episcopal minister, who moved to West Springfield, Massachusetts, and had for his home the place near the Ashley Ponds, known as the Bradley House, where the Rev. Dwight Ives was born. The name of Julia together with that of the freedom ship, as it were, is perpetuated in the name of Julia Bradley Ives, of Holyoke.

(V) Jeremiah Ives, eldest child of Captain Jonathan and Thankful (Cooper) Ives, was born in New Haven, November 19, 1738, died in 1825, aged eighty-seven years. He married in what is now North Haven, then a part of New Haven, June 7, 1768, Hannah Bassett, born December 26, 1739, died in West Springs, September 14, 1803, aged sixty-four years, the seventh and youngest child of Abram and Mehitable (Street) Bassett, of New Haven. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Trumbull, the historian of Connecticut during the eighteenth century. Abram Bassett was a son of Samuel and Mary (Dickerman) Bassett, and grandson of William Bassett, the settler, who married the widow of Captain William Ives, the settler, and she was the mother of Lieutenant Samuel Bassett. Abram Bassett was born November 9, 1692; he married, February 2, 1721, Mehitable Street, and one of

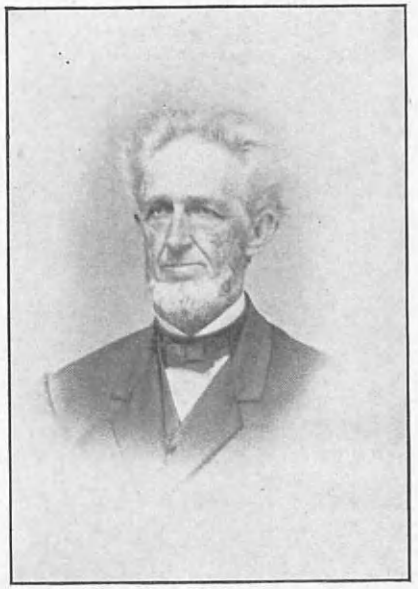
their daughters, Mehitable Bassett, sister of Hannah (Bassett) Ives, became the wife of Judge Samuel Bishop, of New Haven. Jeremiah Ives engaged in farming on a tract of land in West Springfield, Massachusetts, which was in the possession of his descendant, Dwight H. Ives, up to 1906. This tract embraced three hundred acres.

(VI) Abraham Ives, son of Jeremiah and Hannah (Bassett) Ives, was born in New Haven, and died in 1855. He inherited the tract of land above mentioned and engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout the active years of his life. He married, in Ireland Parish, West Springfield, Massachusetts, January 22, 1795, Eunice Day, who died December 12, 1844, aged seventy-four years. She was a daughter of Joel Day, of Ireland Parish, and his wife, his first cousin, Eunice Day, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Mattoon) Day, of Northfield, Massachusetts, and among the children of the latter-named were three who intermarried with their kindred by the name of Day. (See Day VI.)

By observing the above statement concerning Captain William Ives and his descendants it is shown that very nearly all trace back by intermarriage to the first and most prominent settlers and founders of one of the grand colonies sent out by England in those stirring, startling days of the English Reformation. No band of these early immigrants seemed so strongly combined with the energy, spirit and power of the Puritanical element as did that "Godly Company" who settled upon the shores of the Quinnipiack. Among those who perished with Captain Nathaniel Turner on the "Phantom Ship" was another ancestor of this family, Thomas Greyson, one of the chief and principal planters of the Colony—Eaton was governor, John Davenport, minister, and Thomas Greyson, the financier of the colonies. He embarked on the "Phantom Ship" for the purpose of going to England in the interest of the Colony, whose funds were low, thus causing a depressed condition of affairs. Thomas Greyson was an ancestor through the line of Hannah (Glover) Street, wife of Lieutenant Samuel Street. She was a daughter of John and Joanna (Daniel) Glover, the latter-named a daughter of Stephen Daniel, of Saybrook, who removed to New Haven and married Anna, or Hannah, Greyson, daughter of Thomas Greyson. Although Mr. Greyson was an active merchant and an assistant of the Puritan Colony, he gave land for an Episcopal Church which he named Trinity, and which stands at the present time on the original site. Lieutenant Samuel Street was a son of Rev. Samuel and Ann (Mills) Street, the latter-named a daughter of Mr. Richard Mills, one of the most prominent founders and signers of the New Haven Covenant. The prefix "Mr." was a title of distinction in Colonial days and only a few civilians possessed it. Rev. Samuel Street was a son of Rev. Nicholas Street, who came from Taunton, Massachusetts, to New Haven, Connecticut, and succeeded Rev. John Davenport.

(VII) Abraham Ives, son of Abraham and Eunice (Day) Ives, was born in West Springfield, Massachusetts, August 15, 1803, and died October 19, 1866. He succeeded to the homestead whereon his father and grandfather resided and brought it to a high state of cultivation. He was a prominent man in the community, inheriting in large measure the excellent characteristics of his forbears. He was a member of the First Baptist Church of West Springfield, as was also

ABRAHAM IVES



REV. DWIGHT IVES

his wife. He married Harriet Knowles, born in East Hampton, near Mt. Tom, June 16, 1807, but resided in West Springfield from early childhood, and died June 7, 1889, a daughter of Joshua and Concurrence (Porter) Knowles. (See Knowles VIII.) They were the parents of four children: 1. Ann E., now deceased, was the wife of Alvin C. Pratt. 2. Dwight H., of whom forward. 3. Ellen H. 4. Julia B., now deceased.

(VIII) Dwight H. Ives, son of Abraham and Harriet (Knowles) Ives, was born on the paternal homestead in West Springfield, Massachusetts, January 28, 1836. He attended the public schools of his native town, and was later a student at the Suffield Literary Institute and Holyoke Academy. For six years following the completion of his studies he assisted his father in the management of the large farm which had descended from his ancestor, and subsequently he assumed the entire management of the same, adding adjoining land by purchase from time to time until the farm embraced two hundred and thirty acres, one of the largest in that section and devoted principally to dairying. The milk product was disposed of at retail in the city of Holyoke for twenty-one years, during which time Mr. Ives delivered milk to his customers. He then disposed of the retail part of the business and engaged in the wholesale milk business and in this he continued in connection with his agricultural pursuits, doing a very successful, profitable business, up to 1905 when he disposed of the farm. In 1897 he removed from the farm to No. 1966 Northampton Street, Holyoke, which was his place of residence until his death. For two years Mr. Ives was interested in conducting a retail meat business in Holyoke, but after retiring from this he became associated with Edward Netherwood, under the firm name of Netherwood & Ives, and they purchased a large tract of land at Elmwood, suburb of Holyoke, which was laid out in village lots. On this tract Mr. Ives erected some thirty houses, which he sold to good advantage, and continued in real estate operations until 1900, when he disposed of his interests.

Mr. Ives was for many years a director and vice-president of the Holyoke National Bank, and for a period of ten years was one of the trustees and a member of the Board of Investment of the Holyoke Savings Bank. He was a director of the Holyoke Valve and Hydrant Company, the Irving Paper Company, and was at one time a director of the Bullard Thread Company. From 1900 to 1914 he was a member of the Board of License Commissioners. He had always been identified with the Republican Party, of which he was a staunch supporter, and served in various capacities in city offices, being a member of the Common Council, and was elected in 1894 as representative in the State Legislature, being reëlected in 1895. While serving in the latter-named capacity he was a member of the Committee on Roads and Bridges. In 1897 he was elected a member of the State Senate, and served on the Committee on Prisons and Agriculture and was chairman of the Committee on Engrossed Bills. Mr. Ives and his sister attended the First Baptist Church of Holyoke, and he was connected with the Masonic Fraternity, having been a member of Mt. Tom Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Mt. Holyoke Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Holyoke Council, Royal and Select Masters.

Mr. Ives, throughout his long and useful life, was an energetic and capable man of business, and prominent in the industrial, financial and social circles of Hol-

yoke. His death occurred at his home on November 5, 1924, during his eighty-eighth year. The Rev. Earle W. Darrow, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Holyoke, preached the funeral sermon, saying, in part:

There is a church nearby which he loved and to which he contributed very largely in service and support which would like to express gratitude for long years of unswerving devotion not only of himself but his family. These are words of very humble and heartfelt gratitude which but feebly and imperfectly express the appreciation of a host of friends which have been made richer by his presence and poorer by his going. We are comforted in the thought that he has entered into the well-earned rest of the faithful. He was a man of faith and his going was without fear. He had set his house in order and was waiting the summons that should call him hence. When the summons came his spirit went quietly out into the great unknown and yet we feel sure he was not alone, but that he found that companionship which has been assured to the faithful. We are comforted in the thought that he expressed his absolute trust in One who never forsakes his own. We may well ask ourselves today who will take the place of this rugged, dependable Christian gentleman? The type of character which he represented is becoming all too rare in our American life. May we not all resolve here in this solemn hour that we shall all try to cultivate in our own lives those genuine and noble traits which characterized him and which through him and others have done so much to lay the foundations of a better civilization?

(The Knowles Line).

The family name Knowles is a very ancient one in England. It is officially classified as a local or place name, meaning "at-the-knoll," from residence thereon. Thus it came about that Roger, who lived by a hill (the Middle English meaning of Knol), became known as Roger de la Knol, i. e., Roger-of-the-hill. The terminals "s" and "es" were added to show paternity, Knoll's originally meaning "Knoll's son." During the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the surname was spelled altogether with a "C", the "K" (a natural and very usual phonic and orthographic transition) not being used until the latter part of the fourteenth century. The ancient records teem with instances of the name. The "Hundred Rolls" (1273 A. D.) give Roger de la Cnoll of Devonshire, Robert de la Cnolle of County Sussex, and John Cnolle of Dorsetshire. The "Calendarium Inquisitionum Post Mortem" mentions John atte Knolle (John by or at the hill); the "Poll Tax of Yorkshire" for the year 1379 makes mention of Cecilia de Knolle, Johannes Knoll, and Thomas de Knoll; and "Kirby's Quest" (*temp.* Edward III) gives Walter Atte Cnolle and Roger de Knolle, both of Somersetshire. Present-day surnames deriving from the original Knol are as follows: Knoll, Knollys, Knolles, Knowlman, Knowlys and Knowles. The heraldic device given below is a general coat-of-arms for the early English Knowles, and appears in Burke's "General Armory."

Arms—Azure, a hawk seizing a partridge argent on a chief of the last three bird bolts of the first.

(The Family in America).

(I) Rev. John Knowles was probably the first American ancestor of the line herein considered. He was born in Lincolnshire, England, Cambridge; and in 1625 was chosen a Fellow of Catherine Hall, where he served for some time as a tutor to a class of about forty members. Later, at the invitation of the mayor and aldermen, he gave a course of lectures at Colchester. He came to New England in the year 1639, and in December, of that year, was ordained pastor of the church in Watertown, as assistant to Rev. George Phillips. In

1642 he removed to Virginia to preach the gospel in "that destitute region," but later returned to Massachusetts and the Watertown Church. In 1650, after a stay of eleven years, he returned to England, where he became a preacher in the Bristol Cathedral. Still later he won wide recognition by his forceful sermons in London. He is said to have been "a goodly man and a prime scholar," and he died in 1865, at a ripe old age. As near as can be ascertained he was the father of Richard Knowles, of whom forward.

(II) Richard Knowles, probably the son of the Rev. John Knowles, was a resident of the Plymouth Colony as early as January, 1637-38. In 1639 he was a proprietor of the colony, and in 1640 owned land at the head of George Bower's meadow. He was married, August 15, 1637, to Ruth Bower, who bore him five children. At a later date the family removed to Eastham, Massachusetts. Issue: 1. John, of whom forward. 2. Samuel, born September 17, 1651, died in 1737; he became a prominent man of Eastham, representing his town for many years in the General Court. He married Mercy Freeman, daughter of John Freeman, of Eastham; she died in 1744. 3. Mehitable, who died at Eastham, Massachusetts, May 20, 1653. 4. Barbara, born in 1653. 5. Mercy, married Ephraim Doane.

(III) John Knowles, eldest of the five children of Richard and Ruth (Bower) Knowles, and probably a grandson of the Rev. John Knowles, was destined to become the ancestor of the Eastham branch of the family. He was born about 1640, and was married, December 28, 1670, to Apphia Bangs, who was born October 15, 1651, a daughter of Edward and Lydia (Hicks) Bangs, who came from Chichester, England, in the ship "Anne," landing at Plymouth in July, 1644, and settling in Eastham on Cape Cod. Lydia (Hicks) Bangs was a daughter of Robert and Margery Hicks. Edward Bangs is credited with superintending the building of a barque of forty or fifty tons, which, according to tradition, was the first vessel built at Plymouth. John Knowles was killed in King Philip's War (1675-76), and is referred to in Freeman's "Cape Cod," provision being especially made by the Court for "Aptha, widow of John Knowles, of Eastham, lately slain in the service." His death in this war is also mentioned in the Camp Manuscripts. John and Apphia (or Aptha) (Bangs) Knowles were the parents of the following offspring, all recorded at Eastham: 1. Edward, born November 7, 1671; married Ann Ridley. 2. Colonel John, of whom forward. 3. Deborah, born March 2, 1675.

(IV) Colonel John Knowles, second of the three children of John and Apphia (Bangs) Knowles, was born in Eastham, Massachusetts, July 10, 1673. He lived in Eastham and served in the local militia. He married Mary Sears (Camp Manuscripts says Sarah Sears), a daughter of Captain Paul Sears, of Yarmouth. She was born October 24, 1672, and died November 7, 1745, aged seventy-seven. (This discrepancy of four years in Mary (or Sarah) Sears' age may be accounted for by the illegibility of the early historical manuscripts). Issue: 1. Colonel Willard, who married Bethia Atwood. 2. Joshua, born July 6, 1696. 3. John, of whom forward. 4. Seth, born August 7, 1700. 5. Paul, born August 8, 1702; married, February 28, 1729, Phebe Pain. 6. James, born November 4, 1704. 7. Jesse, born April 1, 1707. 8. Mary, born in October, 1709.

(V) Captain John Knowles, third of the eight children (seven sons and one daughter) of Colonel John and Mary, or Sarah, (Sears) Knowles, was born in Eastham, Massachusetts, June 28, 1698, and later in life removed to Haddam. He married Mehitabel Walker, daughter of William, and a great-great-granddaughter of Stephen Hopkins, one of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims. Besides daughters, Captain John and Mehitabel (Walker) Knowles had four sons, as follows: 1. John, died young. 2. Elisha, of whom forward. 3. Richard, born about 1726, died April 9, 1814. In his will he mentions nine children. 4. William.

(VI) Elisha Knowles, one of the four sons of Captain John and Mehitabel (Walker) Knowles, resided in Haddam. His will was dated January 24, 1801, and proved February 23, 1801. He married Abigail (surname unknown), who bore him the following children: 1. James, of Haddam, had wife Judith, who died January 1, 1804, aged forty-one. 2. Elisha Jr., on May 20, 1802, conveyed thirty acres of timber land to Joshua Knowles, of Haddam. Elisha was "of the upper township in Cape May County, New Jersey." 3. Joshua, of whom forward. 4. Mehitabel, married a Mr. Dickerson. 5. Abigail, married Joshua Smith in April, 1774. 6. Phebe, "Miss Knowles," was married in January, 1793, to "Mr. Sears." 7. Sarah, married Calvin Hubbard, in January, 1784. 8. Anna.

(VII) Joshua Knowles, third of the eight children of Elisha and Abigail Knowles, resided in Haddam. Many town deeds of Haddam relate to him, showing that he purchased a one-sixteenth interest in a sawmill in 1795 and sold it in December, 1803. He probably removed to Easthampton, Massachusetts, shortly after this date, for here his daughter Harriet was born. He was married, in 1790, at the Haddam Church, to Concurrence Porter, daughter of Abner and Abigail Porter, granddaughter of Sergeant William Porter, and great-granddaughter of William Porter.

(VIII) Harriet Knowles, daughter of Joshua and Concurrence (Porter) Knowles, was born June 16, 1807, in East Hampton, near Mt. Tom, Massachusetts, and died June 7, 1889. She resided in West Springfield, Massachusetts, since her early childhood. She was married to Abraham Ives. (See Ives VII.)

(The Day Line).

It has been handed down by tradition that the Day family originally came from Wales, this tradition undoubtedly being correct. In the book of Heraldry containing the arms of William Day, R. D., Provost of Eton College and Dean of Windsor, confirmed by William Flower Norroy on October 21, 1582, in the twenty-fourth year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, he is said to be "descended from the Dees of Wales, viz., being the younger son of Richard Day, who was the son of Nicholas Day, the son of John Dee (called by the English Daye), he the son of Morgan Dee, younger brother to Richard Dee, "Welshman." The word *dee*, it is said, connotes dark or dingy, and is the name of a small river in Wales. The name was probably applied to some ancestor of the family who dwelt upon its banks, in order to distinguish him from some other of the same frontal-name. In time the word Dee came to be written according to its apparent sound, Daye or Day. This surname, moreover, still prevails in Wales, and it is there pronounced as in England and America. The family became prominent throughout the British Isles, which prominence it has since duplicated

in America. One of the ancient coats-of-arms for the English branches appears below.

Arms—Ermine, on a chief indented azure two eagles displayed argent.

(The Family in America).

(I) Robert Day, founder of the Day family in the New World, was born in England in 1604. In April, 1634, he and his wife Mary, aged thirty and twenty-eight years respectively, took passage in the barque "Elizabeth" from Ipswich, County Suffolk, England, to Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony, New England. A neighbor of his from Ipswich, one Samuel Ely, came with him, and they settled first in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where Robert Day was admitted a freeman, May 6, 1635. Mary Day, unable to stand the rigors of the New England climate or the work of homesteading, died soon after settlement was made in Cambridge. In 1636, Robert Day, Samuel Ely, and others of the Rev. Thomas Hooker's company, penetrated the unbroken wilderness and made their settlement at Hartford, Connecticut. Here in Hartford, Robert Day took as his second wife Editha Stebbins, who bore him four children (no issue by first wife). The will of Robert Day follows, dated May 20, 1648:

The Will of Robert Day hee being sick and weake, yet in perfect memory: doth order and dispose of his estate to his wife and children, in the manner following: Impr'mis, I give unto my beloued wife Edatha Day my new dwelling howse and howsing thereto adioyning, howse Lott Allso all my Land whereof I stand possessed, or that of right doth belong unto mee, lying in Hartford, during the tearme of her naturall life: my will is that the said howse and Land shall bee deuided in an equall proportion: my will is also that all my howsehold stuff and Cattle and other moueable goods shall bee my wiues to bring up my children: And in case my wife should bee married to another man then my surviers of my will shall haue power if they thinke good to take security for the bringing up of the children, and for so much estate as shall bee thought meete by them, And to this my last Will and Testament I make my wife my Executrix and I doe desire my Deare Brethren Mr. Tailecoate, Willterton and Stebbing, to take Care of and Assist my wife in the ordering her selfe and my children, and I give them power to doe what in their Judgements may bee for the best, to bring up my children and dispose of them, And that I leaue for theire good, And to this my will, I sett my hand the day aboue written.

ROBERT DAY.

Edward Stebbing.
Wallter Gaylerd.

Robert Day, the American ancestor, and his second wife, Editha (Stebbins) Day, were the parents of the following children: 1. Thomas, of whom forward. 2. John, who married Sarah Butler. 3. Sarah, married (first) Nathaniel Gunn; (second) Samuel Kellogg. 4. Mary, married (first) Samuel Ely; (second) Thomas Stebbins; and (third) John Coleman.

(II) Thomas Day, eldest of the four children of Robert and Editha (Stebbins) Day, was born in Hartford, Connecticut. He removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he married Sarah Cooper, daughter of Lieutenant Thomas Cooper, who was slain, while on duty on Main Street, by the Indians when they burned Springfield, October 27, 1659. Thomas Day died December 27, 1711; his will, which follows in part, was dated May 29, 1711, and proved March 25, 1712:

I, Thomas Day of Springfield, in the County of Hampshire, within here Majest's province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, having by God's good hand of providence unto me attained to old age and being in daily expectation of my dissolution; yet through God's mercy towards me in ye enjoyment of a competent measure of health and in perfect memory, have thought good to make, appoint and constitute, this my last will and testament, hereby abro-

gating and nulling all other wills and testaments. And first I do give and bequeath my soul to God, my most merciful Father in Jesus Christ, hoping by ye merit of his Son my Saviour that I shall obtain eternal redemption and the forgiveness of my sins for his sake; and that my departing soul shall be received into the arms of his everlasting mercy, being pardoned by the blood of my most dear Redeemer and Saviour, and sanctified by his Holy Spirit, to enjoy everlasting happiness in the Kingdom of Glory forevermore, and my body I do commit to the earth, there to rest till the resurrection of my dead body and reunion of my immortal soul and so to live with Christ to all eternity. And as to that portion of outward estate which God has been pleased to bless me withal, I do hereby dispose of in manner following:

1st. I do give until Sarah my well-beloved wife in case she survive and outlive me, the improvement of all by whole estate both lands and moveables to be for her comfort and maintenance so long as she shall continue in the estate of widowhood and bear my name, together alsoe with all the income of my estate in my son, Jonathan's hand, that she may be comfortably provided for. And further I do give unto my beloved wife aforesaid one-third part of the moveable estate to be at her own dispose, according as she shall see convenient.

2dly. I do give unto my son Thomas Day all my woolen wearing clothes after my decease together with my best hatt.

3dly. I do give unto my son Samuel Day my lower lot in the neck over the Great River, containing two acres more or less and alsoe one-third part of my land in the piece called Ashquenunseck Neck over the Great River aforesaid; moreover one-fourth part of the Meadow called the World's End, the whole being ten acres.

Thomas and Sarah (Cooper) Day were the parents of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, as follows: 1. Thomas, born March 23, 1662; married Elizabeth Merrick. 2. Sarah, born June 14, 1664; married John Burt. 3. Mary, born December 15, 1666; married John Merrick. 4. John, born February 20, 1669; died August 6, 1670. 5. Samuel, born May 20, 1671, died October 19, 1729; married, in 1697, to Marah Dumbleton, who died in 1759, having borne him eight children. 6. John (2), of whom forward. 7. Ebenezer, born February 18, 1676, died June 12, of the same year. 8. Ebenezer (2), born September 5, 1677; married Mercy Hitchcock. 9. Jonathan, born August 8, 1680; married Mercy Burt. 10. Abigail, born in 1683; married (first) Samuel Warriner; and (second) Thomas Miller.

(III) John (2) Day, sixth of the ten children of Thomas and Sarah (Cooper) Day, was born September 20, 1673. He was married (first) to Mary (also given Marah) Smith, of Hadley, Massachusetts, on March 10, 1697, who bore him five sons and five daughters. He was married (second) to Hannah (Marsh) Kent, by whom no issue. One of the sons was John, of whom forward.

(IV) John Day, eldest of the ten children of John (2) and Mary, or Marah, (Smith) Day, was born July 5, 1698. He was married, January 2, 1724, to Abigail Bagg, of West Springfield, and they resided near the Ingleside School. John Day died March 30, 1751. They were the parents of five daughters and four sons, one of whom was Joel, of whom forward.

(V) Joel Day, one of the nine children of John and Abigail (Bagg) Day, was born April 6, 1730, and died February 14, 1803. He was married, May 17, 1751, to Eunice Day, daughter of Colonel Joseph and Elizabeth (Matoon) Day, of Northfield. Colonel Joseph Day served in the French and Indian wars and was killed in a battle at Stone Arabia (later Lansingburgh, and now a part of Troy), New York. Eunice (Day) died December 29, 1815. She practiced much with roots and herbs, traveling about with her medicines on horseback to all

the sick in the vicinity. Joel and Eunice (Day) Day were the parents of twelve offspring, as follows: 1. Tryphena, married Oliver Bagg of West Springfield, and they had three children: i. Amanda, unmarried. ii. Tryphena, who married James Eldredge, of West Springfield. iii. Grata, or Margaret, who married Deacon Horace Smith. 2. Joel, who married (first) Lucretia, daughter of Captain William Day, of Boston; and (second) Eunice Bordutha. Issue (all but last two by first union): i. Chester, who married Marinda Day. ii. Sophia, unmarried. iii. Edward, who married Aurelia Meiller. iv. Lucretia, married Rufus Colton. v. Joel, who married Chloe Ely, sister of John, Peletiah and Willard Ely. vi. Francis, unmarried. vii. Pamelia, who married Enoch Ely, Jr. viii. Amelia, unmarried. ix. Laura, who married Daniel Merrick. x. Harriet, who married Lucius Ely. xi. Newton, who married Laura Morgan, daughter of Hiram. xii. Lucy, who married Russell Ely, son of Russell. 3. Jedediah, who married (first) Hepzibah Chapin Miller, daughter of John; and (second) his cousin on his mother's side, Phebe Day, daughter of Giles and Sarah Day, the latter a daughter of Edmund Day. Issue: i. Irving, of South Hadley. ii. Jedediah, unmarried. iii. Sarah Hepzibah, who married Andrew J. Judd, son of her cousin, Lydia (Day) Judd, daughter of Eli Day. 4. Eli, who married Lydia Judd, and they lived at Smith Ferry. 5. James, who married Asenath Ely. 6. Edward, unmarried. 7. Robert, unmarried. 8. Alexander, who married Phoebe Atkins. 9. Lucy, who married her cousin, Jube Ely. 10. Eunice, of whom further. 11. Tervia, died young. 12. Tervia (2), died young.

(VI) Eunice Day, tenth of the twelve children of Joel and Eunice (Day) Day, died December 12, 1844, aged seventy-four years. She was married, in Ireland Parish, West Springfield, Massachusetts, on January 22, 1795, to Abraham Ives. (See Ives VI).

References:—Burke's "General Armory"; Matthews' "American Armoury"; Fairbairn's "Crests"; Bardsley's "English & Welsh Surnames"; Cutter's "Genealogical and Family History of the State of Connecticut" (4 vols.); Cutter's "Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of the State of Massachusetts" (4 vols.); "Encyclopedia of Biography" (1916); "Massachusetts Biography" (1916); Newspaper clippings; and Family Data.

SHEPHERD, Thomas Munroe,

Philanthropist.

One of the most singularly helpful lives was that lived by the remarkably versatile and well-beloved Thomas Munroe Shepherd, of ancient and honorable ancestry, who contributed in generous measure to the luster of the city of his birth, Northampton, Massachusetts, where he died February 3, 1923, at the age of sixty-six years, his loss being mourned by people in all walks of life, for he was by nature endowed and through wealth empowered to become a benefactor of his fellowmen; howbeit, when he did those things, he exhibited one of those beautiful traits of his character, in making his benefactions, not in his own name, but rather in the name of his father or his mother, of precious memory. Widely traveled, having visited, in company with Mrs. Shepherd, all the principal countries and most of the important centers of the world, he added much valuable information to his education, and also made priceless collections of rare souvenirs that have found a residence in harmony with the Colonial treasures housed in the Shepherd family home, unique for its historical associations and contents. Of

naturally refined and cultured tastes, Mr. Shepherd possessed notable amateur landscape artistic ability, and was also ingeniously skillful with pen and ink in etching; and many are the products of his art that adorn the walls of the Shepherd residence; more numerous, in fact, than the space so limited will allow of proper display. Specimens of his art as seen in designs for book-covers monograms, illustrations and letter heads, not to mention his rarely beautiful designs of municipal corporation seals, are extant, and reveal something of the man's talent in that direction. One would hardly expect that a depository of such a wealth of gifts would be found exhibiting capacity for hard and painstaking attention to business details, in which, in his particular field, he became eminently successful; yet as a banker and the holder of a co-receivership of a large concern he displayed qualities which showed he was a master of financial problems as well.

Born in Northampton, September 18, 1856, son of Henry and Susan L. B. (Munroe) Shepherd, Thomas Munroe Shepherd was descended from Sir Ralph de la Pomeraie, chief of staff of William the Conqueror, by whom he was granted a coat-of-arms. Sir Ralph was the ancestor of the Pomeroy family, to which belonged the distinguished General Seth Pomeroy, of Northampton. The immigrant ancestor of the Pomeroy family was Eltweed Pomeroy, who came from Beaminster, County Dorset, England, in 1630, and was one of the original settlers of Dorchester, Massachusetts. He was president of the first town meeting held in the colonies. His last years were lived in Northampton, and he died at the home of his son, Medad, who was the first of the family to settle there. In the Pomeroy line other forbears of the Shepherd family were John Webster, fifth governor of the Connecticut colony, and Jonathan Hunt and John King, the latter two having come from Northampton, England, and having persuaded the people of "Nonotuck" to rename the town after their old home town overseas. The direct lineage of the Northampton Shepherds is traced to Edward Shepherd, who came to America in 1639 with his wife, Violet Stanley, was made a freeman in 1643, and joined the Thomas Shepherd Church, Cambridge, Massachusetts. His wife Violet died, and he married (second) Mary Pond, and their son, Sergeant John Shepherd, removed to Hartford, Connecticut, where he died July 12, 1777. The records have as head of the next generation John Shepherd, a deacon of the South Church, Hartford, who married Hannah Peck, and had a son, Samuel, born February 2, 1684, and married, May 17, 1709, Bethiah Steele, a descendant in the third generation of William Bradford, who came over in the "Mayflower" and was governor of Plymouth Colony for thirty-one years. About 1764 James Shepherd, a son of Samuel and Bethiah (Steele) Shepherd, and their grandson, Dr. Levi Shepherd, removed from Hartford to Northampton. Dr. Levi Shepherd became a prominent merchant and a dealer in drugs. He was rated as one of the wealthiest and most public-spirited men in Hampshire County. Dr. Levi Shepherd married, in 1771, Mary, a daughter of the celebrated General Seth Pomeroy. Their son, Thomas Shepherd, born in 1778, and died in 1846, was a merchant and wealthy landowner, and was postmaster of Northampton from 1830 to 1841 and from 1845 to 1846. His wife was Catherine, daughter of Judge John Tryon, of Lebanon Springs, New York, who was a descendant of William Tryon, who

was one of the founders of Middletown, Connecticut.

Henry Shepherd, father of Thomas Munroe Shepherd, inherited some of his qualities, an eminent public spirit and enterprise, from his father, Thomas Shepherd. He became one of the most desirable citizens of Northampton, and was locally distinguished for his sterling worth, his strict integrity and his adherence to the highest moral and religious principles. He denied himself the opportunity to become a New York merchant, and chose agriculture for his vocation. He was a prominent member of the Unitarian Church. He was a member of the old Democratic Party, but forsaking it on the issue of slavery, he joined the Republican Party when it was organized. He was an ardent Prohibitionist, and in his eighty-ninth year, and but a few months before his death, he attended as a delegate the national convention of the party at Chicago. He became a prolific contributor on the subjects of the liquor question and other vital issues to the Northampton and Springfield (Massachusetts) newspapers. He married (first) February 14, 1838, Elizabeth M. Strong, daughter of Captain Samuel and Elizabeth (Smith) Strong, of Belchertown, Massachusetts. Mrs. Strong was a granddaughter of Dr. Phineas and Abigail (Lay) Smith, of the noted John Cotton Smith family of Sharon, Connecticut, and was a great-granddaughter of Samuel and Jerusha (Mather) Smith. Jerusha (Mather) Smith was a descendant of Richard Mather, who was the first president of Harvard College. Others of her noted ancestors were Governor John Haynes and Governor Wyllys of Connecticut. Still another was John Devotion, who was one of the founders of Brookline, Massachusetts, and was of the ancient Huguenot family of De Vaution. She was also a descendant of Elder John Strong. To Henry and Elizabeth M. (Strong) Shepherd were born three daughters: 1. Mrs. Mary E. (Shepherd) Cogill. 2. Mrs. Helen M. (Shepherd) Crane. 3. Mrs. Catherine Tryon (Shepherd) Smith, wife of Albert E. Smith, of Springfield. Henry Shepherd married (second) Susan L. B. Munroe, of Boston. To them was born one son, Thomas Munroe Shepherd, of this memorial. His mother's lineage is traced to Mary Chilton, who arrived in America on the "Mayflower," and who is said to have been the "first woman to step on Plymouth Rock." She married, in 1627, John Winslow, and they had a daughter, who became the wife of Miles Standish, Jr. Mrs. Shepherd traced her "Mayflower" line through the Middlecott, Boucher, Foye and Munroe families. She had a Revolutionary ancestor, Ensign Munroe, the first man killed in the Lexington fight, and therefore the first American patriot to shed his blood in that war.

Henry Shepherd was a remarkable man for his mental powers and his physical vigor. Even in his far advanced years and down to within a few months of his death he continued to take great pleasure in riding his mettlesome Kentucky thoroughbred, his last trip being made in his ninetieth year in company with his son, Thomas M., and a mutual friend, the journey embracing one hundred and eighty miles and consuming eight days. He was but slightly fatigued on his return home. He passed away at the old family homestead on Bridge Street, Northampton, November 20, 1900. His next-door neighbor, a clergyman, in a eulogy of him, said:

* * * There was a large and deep religious

life with him that showed itself in a generous and kindly hospitality and openness of heart and manner. He has so often spoken of the cardinal thing in religion as being the love of God. He said, over and over again, we must not get away from that. It is the essential thing. That was the anchor of his philosophy and his life. * * * He was a strong man and unafraid, generous and true, who has left a fair name, a most interesting story and a precious memory.

Thomas Munroe Shepherd attended a private school in his native city, then was a pupil in the public schools, and was graduated from the Northampton High School in the class of 1875. He embarked upon a business career by entering the First National Bank of Northampton, where he served an apprenticeship of three years. He next became an associate in the banking firm of the J. G. Mackintosh Company of Holyoke. He early displayed those qualities which became the elements of the success that he was to attain in the field of finance. He had made attention to detail and loyalty to his superiors habits of his business life, which his own pleasures were not allowed to invade. He afterward became secretary of the Manufacturers' Trust Company of Holyoke, and following the liquidation of that bank, after having been in Holyoke for eighteen years, he went to Springfield and there engaged in business for himself. His most conspicuous business achievement was accomplished while living in Springfield, during his incumbency as a co-receiver of the Taber-Prang Art Company. He persistently refused to "feather his own nest" by way of his receivership, and urged the stockholders to hold their shares. He worked hard and long to put the concern back on its feet, and three years after his appointment he was able to show results. Eventually, every creditor was paid in full of his claims, the affairs of the company were placed on a new firm foundation, and the property was turned back to the stockholders.

Having accumulated a modest fortune, Mr. Shepherd retired from active business life before he reached the age of fifty years. He began to lay plans for the gratification of his chief ambition in life —travel. He also assisted numerous worthy people to assist themselves, and made many and wise benefactions in a quiet manner that was a revelation of the true character of the man. He had his own inimitable way of doing things, and he had his own methods of accumulating his fortune. His advice to young men was that which he had followed for himself:

Avoid tobacco and liquor first of all. Be prompt and cheerful. Make your employer's interest your own. Do not be afraid to do more than you are paid for. Learn all parts of a trade. When you reach a position of authority do as you agree, and require it of others. Win the confidence of your associates. Do business so that you can do it again with the same people.

As an indication of Mr. Shepherd's marked versatility, he found himself readily adaptable to amateur dramatics and public endeavors. While living in Holyoke he was for ten years secretary and manager of the Arlington Club, then the leading social organization of that city. He was the Northampton member of the famous old Springfield Annual Charity Ball Committee. Through his ancestry he was eligible for membership in the Sons of the Revolution, and he became president of the Seth Pomeroy Chapter of that organization in Northampton. In the celebration of Northampton's quarter-millennial anniversary he was appointed by the mayor to be a member of the general committee and chairman of the committee on historical

collections. He was a prominent figure in the pageant given by the Daughters of the American Revolution in "Wildwood" in 1911, and took the part of his ancestor, General Seth Pomeroy, in which he made a wild ride on horseback across a natural stage set in the woodland. Mr. Shepherd was deeply interested in the child-welfare movement. He was allied sometimes with the Republican and sometimes with the Prohibition parties, but he never courted political office. He was a member of the Unitarian Church and of its board of trustees. He gave to the new building of the Northampton Unitarian Society a memorial window, of his own designing, in memory of his mother and father, and which he entitled "Service." He also prepared and gave the contents for the corner-stone. He was elected a member of the advisory board of the Children's Home, a trustee of the Cooley-Dickinson Hospital; librarian of the Northampton Historical Society, and vice-president of the Connecticut Valley Conference of Liberal Churches. The most outstanding benefaction in his career came with his erection and presentation to the trustees of the Dickinson Hospital of a modern and fully-equipped surgery building, he having designed the building, made the drawings, supervising the construction, and paying for all from money acquired by his own efforts. "The Henry Shepherd Surgery," as the building was dedicated, in memory of the father of the donor, has within it a tablet bearing the following inscription:

For the relief of human suffering
And in loving memory of his father
Henry Shepherd
For many years a resident of Northampton
This building was erected by
Thomas Munroe Shepherd,
1901.

Mr. Shepherd now felt justified in seeking to gratify his one main ambition, that for travel. On September 15, 1914, he married Edith Carpenter, of San Francisco, California, third daughter of George Washington Carpenter, and his wife Elizabeth, who was a great-granddaughter of John Kays, who was an aide-de-camp of General George Washington at Valley Forge in 1777. Previous to his marriage Mr. Shepherd spent eight years in travel, his journeyings embracing ninety thousand miles and visiting fifty different nations. He first visited the attractive places of this country and then his itineraries in foreign lands took him out of the beaten paths in South America, Africa and the Orient. He made a rare collection of souvenirs of art, technical works and fabrics. This remarkable tour he reduced to the form of a unique journal, generously illustrated with his own pen and ink sketches. In 1914, following his marriage, he and his bride made a tour, visiting nearly all the countries of the Orient.

The ancestral Shepherd home in Northampton does not bear the lineaments of a mansion of the rich, while it is the shrine of the priceless heirlooms of the family, distinctive of the life of the well-to-do and cultured New England families since the latter part of the eighteenth century. The Shepherd house was erected in 1792, and in it are all the implements of agriculture and household use as they were developed through the process of inventive genius in succeeding generations. The collector and connoisseur so fortunate as to have entree to this remarkable repository of rare and beautiful specimens of varied workmanship and art may gather something of the spirit of him whose delight it was to assemble these treasures from all parts

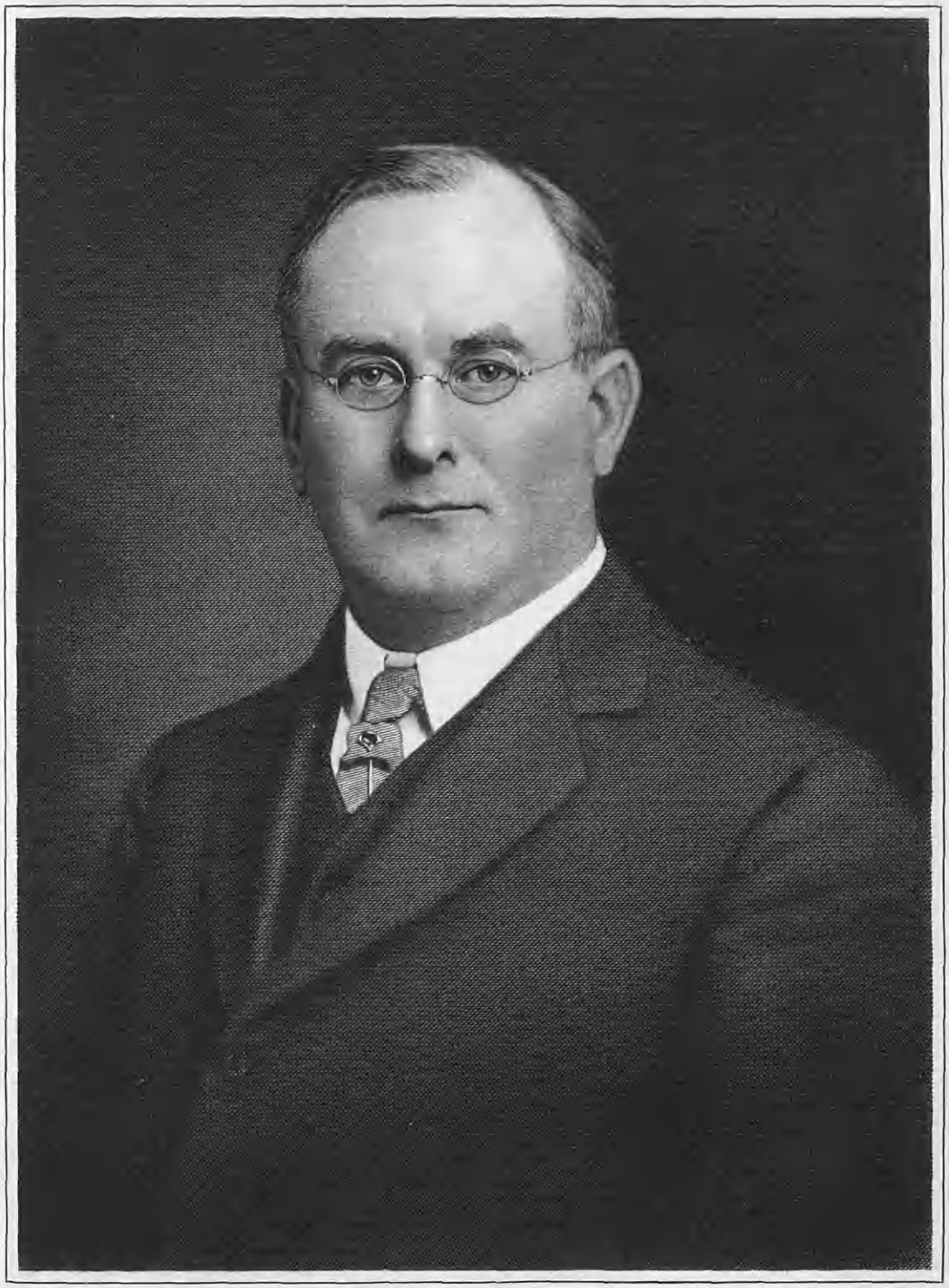
of the world. It is an education in itself for those permitted to make a study of them at first hand.

GOODWIN, Edward Clayton,

Business Executive, Financier.

From machinist in the shops to treasurer of the corporation in the space of twenty-two years was the record of achievement of Edward Clayton Goodwin, treasurer of the Hart & Cooley Company, and vice-president of the Fafner Bearing Company, both of New Britain, Connecticut, who died there in the year 1923. This record is of prime significance, for it amply proves that the late Mr. Goodwin was a man of outstanding ability. He achieved a noteworthy success and rose to a place of power and influence in the business and industrial circles of New Britain solely through his own innate abilities, and by reason of his own initiative and perseverance without the assistance of any outside influence whatsoever. He believed in the efficacy of hard work, and he himself a man of indefatigable energy, fully proved the truth of one of the fundamental laws of economics: that hard, unremitting work is the surest cure for all business ailments and most bodily ills. He was an unusually fine example of the "self-made man," in the finest sense of that often misused and misapplied term, and that his life was well lived, fully rounded and useful is conclusively proved by his brilliant record of achievements.

Edward Clayton Goodwin was born in Tarryville, Connecticut, on June 11, 1866, a son of Willard T. and Amelia (Fenn) Goodwin, who subsequently became well-known and highly respected residents of New Britain. The son spent the early part of his life in his natal community, where he attended the local public schools and where at an early age he embarked upon his business career by securing a position as a machinist, with the Eagle Lock Company. Mr. Goodwin moved his own family to New Britain and entered the employment of the Hart & Cooley Company of that city, with which concern he was destined to remain throughout the remainder of his active business life. His first position with the Hart & Cooley Company was that of machinist, and shortly after, in 1902, his abilities were recognized by the company's officers and he was appointed to take full charge of the engine room and equipment. So ably did he acquit himself that in the following year, 1903, he was made superintendent of the plant—proof sufficient of his high efficiency and great executive ability. In 1907 he was elected to membership in the board of directors, and in 1908 was made assistant treasurer of the company. In 1909 he became treasurer, which position he held with distinction up to the time of his death, discharging the many duties devolving upon such an important office with the same thoroughness, efficiency, faithfulness and high integrity that characterized everything he did throughout his entire life. In addition to this most important position, Mr. Goodwin was also a member of the board of directors of the Hart & Hutchinson Company, as well as a director and vice-president of the Fafner Bearing Company. Politically, he was a firm believer in and an ardent advocate of the principles of Republicanism, and served his chosen party faithfully and well as a member for many years and one-time chairman of the Republican Town Committee. He served one term as a representative in the General Assembly, and was mentioned a number of times as a



E. C. Goodwin

candidate for the mayoralty. Mr. Goodwin was always a protagonist in the cause of education, deeply interested in the welfare of the schools of New Britain, and was elected as a member of the School Committee in 1911, which membership he held continuously until a few months before his death. He served as chairman of the Committee on School Accommodations, and was largely responsible for the extensive building programme still being carried out by the school department. He served as vice-president of the Rotary Club of New Britain for many years, as well as treasurer of the Shuttle Meadow Club, and also held membership in the New Britain Club. His religious affiliation was given whole-heartedly to the First Congregational Church of New Britain, of which he was a regular attendant, a deacon, and a most liberal supporter. He also gave freely but wisely of his means toward the support of many and various local charities and benevolences. He was formerly the chairman of the New Britain branch of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, in which organization he took an active and leading part. He was a man who was respected by all the workmen of the plants with which he was connected, and by all with whom he came in contact. His personality was dominant, yet engaging and kindly withal, and he had that faculty of making friends wherever he went.

Edward Clayton Goodwin was married at Ferryville, Connecticut, on November 7, 1888, to Clara L. Hinman, a native of Plymouth County, and a daughter of Henry L. and Mary Jane (Curtis) Hinman. Edward Clayton and Clara L. (Hinman) Goodwin were the parents of two daughters: Mrs. R. E. Pritchard, of New Britain, and Mrs. Chester Thompson, of Simsbury. Mr. Goodwin is survived by his widow and two daughters, aforementioned, and by three grandchildren: Jane, John, and Betsy Goodwin Pritchard. The death of Edward Clayton Goodwin occurred at his home in New Britain, Connecticut, on September 5, 1923, in his fifty-seventh year. Later, his memory was honored in an unique way, as the following excerpts from one of the New Britain newspapers will show:

A memorial program for the late E. Clayton Goodwin will be held at the State trade school by the Rotary Club in connection with the regular Thursday noon meeting this week. The program will be in the nature of a memorial because of the fact that the meeting is being held at the school, which has been named the E. C. Goodwin School, in commemoration of the fact that it was the last big school building constructed while Mr. Goodwin was chairman of the school accommodations committee. The men will at the same time celebrate the fact that the building is an All-Rotary building. It was the achievement of Mr. Goodwin, who, had he lived, would be president of the club this term . . . . The program will include brief addresses by Judge B. F. Gaffney on "Mr. Goodwin's service to the Schools," by Rev. Henry W Maier on "Mr. Goodwin as a Man," by E. W. Christ on "Mr. Goodwin as a Manufacturer and Political Leader," and by Leon A. Sprague, founder of the New Britain Rotary Club, on "Clayton Goodwin as a Rotarian." Superintendent Holmes and Director Hall will give short talks. . . . P. F. King, president of the Board of Education and E. M. Pratt, secretary, will be guests.

The following editorial, which appeared in a New Britain newspaper following Mr. Goodwin's death, shows how highly regarded and respected he was throughout the city and its environs, and how his upright life and constructive labors were appreciated:

A man of New Britain has died leaving an example of fidelity to trust, sincerity of thought

and devotion to duty that is rarely equaled. No person associated in any way with Edward Clayton Goodwin could fail to feel the inspiration of his life. Young men recalling experiences with him, speak of his compelling example of straightforwardness. Older men dealing with him in business or matters pertaining to the welfare of the city and especially of its children felt the atmosphere of honest purpose which dominated him. For years a member of the board which was often criticized, Mr. Goodwin's good faith and conscientious work on that board brought praise from the most bitter critics of its decisions. He was a quiet, almost retiring man, who sought always to convince those whose opinions differed from his by a simple marshalling of the facts as they had developed under his close scrutiny. And at the end of his presentation of his case those who still held contrary opinions held, too, a greater respect for the man who had unselfishly devoted his time and thought to matters which would have been no official concern of his had not the people called upon him to take care of them. The tale of Mr. Goodwin's public life and private constructive activities is the sort of tale that discloses a firm, lovable character, not lacking in strength because of its gentleness; not wanting in force despite the unobstrusiveness of his actions. He was a sort of man of the friendship of whom one was proud; the sort of a man who when his activities cease leaves a standard for others to follow if they would help to strength, courage and happiness of their own, the people of their community, the people of the world. New Britain was proud of Edward Clayton Goodwin. Those who knew him held his memory dear.

BELL, Stoughton,

Attorney-at-law.

One of the foremost factors in the activities and interests of the membership of the Suffolk County bar in Massachusetts, Stoughton Bell, senior partner in the prominent law firm of Putnam, Bell, Dutch & Santry, has an established repute for his attainments in general practice, and for personal leadership and accomplishment in the courts of the State. To the expansion of the civic and community programme of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and its practical application to the progress and welfare of the city, Mr. Bell renders the efficient service of intelligent and constructive citizenship in office; and in the development of important projects in the department of city planning, he represents vital matters that pertain to the material aspects of the future of a metropolis. His ancestors from earliest Colonial days have been co-workers in the establishment and building of the New England settlement, the maternal branch in particular having been associated with every era of the advance of the State. From the first-comer of the paternal name, the lineage is as follows:

(I) William Bell, who was born in 1715, came from Ireland to Tewksbury, Massachusetts; he married Abigail Kittridge.

(II) Hugh Bell, son of William and Abigail (Kittridge) Bell, was born in 1771, and died in 1851; he married Nancy Wilson.

(III) Robert Gibson Bell, son of Hugh and Nancy (Wilson) Bell, was born in 1808, and died in 1893; he married Sophronia (Bruce) Doe.

(IV) Albert Decatur Spaulter Bell, son of Robert Gibson and Sophronia (Bruce-Doe) Bell, was born June 27, 1842, and died February 8, 1908; he resided in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was a trustee of estates. He married Susan Laura Stoughton, in 1869. (See Stoughton VIII.) Their children: 1. Laura, born in 1870; married Louis Stoughton Drake, who was born August 5, 1865, in Rochester, New York, is an East India importer and a manufacturer, and compiler of the work "The Drake Family in England and America," and "Descendants of Thomas Drake, of Wey-

mouth, Massachusetts"; they have three children: Laura, Andrew Jackson, who died in infancy, and Prudence. 2. Stoughton, of whom further. 3. Gertrude, born in 1876. 4. Conrad, born in 1877; married (first) Elizabeth P. Dudley, by whom he had two sons: Dudley, and Conrad, Jr.; he married (second) Florence E. Ross, by whom he had three children: Charlotte, Robert, and Stoughton (2). 5. Gibson, born in 1879; married Laetitia Collins (Hulse) Wheeler. 6. Hugh, born in 1882, died in 1883. 7. Stuart, born in 1884.

(V) Stoughton Bell, eldest son of Albert Decatur Spaulter and Susan Laura (Stoughton) Bell, was born June 28, 1874, in Newton, Massachusetts. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1896 with his degree of Bachelor of Arts, and from the Law School of Harvard University in 1899 with his degree of Bachelor of Laws. He established himself in a general practice in Boston that year, at first as a clerk, and then as a member of the firm Putnam & Putnam; that, with himself as a partner, was shortly afterwards known as Putnam, Putnam & Bell, and today is Putnam, Bell, Dutch & Santry.

In business interests, Mr. Bell is chairman of the board of directors of the Multibestos Company, of Walpole, Massachusetts; vice-president of the Walpole Trust Company; director of the Cambridge Trust Company, of Cambridge; the Package Machinery Company, of Springfield, Massachusetts; and of the Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company, Salmon Falls, New Hampshire.

From the outset of his professional career, too, Mr. Bell has been prominently identified with the civic advancement of Cambridge; he was a member of the Cambridge Common Council in 1900 and 1901, and of the Board of Aldermen in 1902 and 1903; for four years he was chairman of the mayor's special tax committee, and he is now a member of the Cambridge Planning Board.

Mr. Bell holds the offices of chairman of the Cambridge Branch of the American Red Cross; chairman of the Cambridge Safety Council; and president of the Cambridge Club; and he is a member of the council of the Harvard Law School Alumni Association, and of the Cambridge Historical Society; Phi Delta Phi Fraternity; Union and Harvard clubs, of Boston; Episcopalian Club, of Massachusetts; Harvard Club, of New York; Oakley Country Club; and the Bostonian Society. His professional affiliations are with the American Bar Association, the Massachusetts Bar Association, the American Law Institute, and the International Bar Association.

In his religious faith, Mr. Bell is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church; he is senior warden of Christ Church, Cambridge; member of the corporation of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul; member of the Bishop and Trustees in the Diocese of Massachusetts; of the Boston Episcopal Charitable Society; and of the Episcopal Church Association.

Stoughton Bell married, June 8, 1908, Mabel Anzonella Lewis, who was born December 23, 1875, in New York City, New York, daughter of Walter Herron and Arabella B. (Dash) Lewis. Their children: 1. Lewis Stoughton, born August 6, 1909, at Manchester, Massachusetts. 2. Mabel, born November 10, 1911, at Cambridge. 3. Madeline, born November 23, 1916, at Cambridge.

(The Stoughton Line).

(I) Rev. Thomas Stoughton, the first of the line, came from England in 1630.

His brother, Hon. William Stoughton, was lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, and the first chief justice.

(II) Thomas Stoughton, son of Rev. Thomas Stoughton, was second of the name.

(III) Thomas (3) Stoughton, son of Thomas (2) Stoughton, third of the name.

(IV) John Stoughton, son of Thomas (3) Stoughton, married Sarah Fitch.

(V) Nathaniel Stoughton, son of John and Sarah (Fitch) Stoughton, married Martha Ellsworth.

(VI) Nathaniel Stoughton, son of Nathaniel and Martha (Ellsworth) Stoughton, married Abigail Potwine.

(VII) Thomas Potwine Stoughton, son of Nathaniel and Abigail (Potwine) Stoughton, married Susan Bradley; their son, Edwin W., was Ambassador to Russia in 1878.

(VIII) Henry Evander Stoughton, son of Thomas Potwine and Susan (Bradley) Stoughton, was born in 1815, and died in 1873; he was a member of the Vermont State Senate, and was United States Attorney for Vermont. He married Laura E. Clark, who was born in 1817, and died in 1871. Their daughter, Susan Laura Stoughton, married Albert Decatur Spaulter Bell (see Bell IV), and they were the parents of Stoughton Bell, of this review.

KNIGHT, Richard Dexter,

Business Executive.

The name Knight has been borne from the origin of that family designation by members of it who have proved themselves valorous in battle for worthy causes, have distinguished themselves as leaders in the field of agriculture in the New World, and as captains of industry of the modern day have shed luster on the family escutcheon. They have been made the recipients of honors at the hands of their fellows, and in turn have honored the family name and the day and generation in which their activities were given rein. As originally applied, the name was a title bestowed upon a young man after he was admitted the privilege of bearing arms by a ceremony called knighting, the order generally being conferred by the King. Eventually, and quite appropriately, the title came to be used as a surname by a family of descendants of some noble knight whose deeds of prowess had given outstanding prestige and lent a peculiar glamour to the possessor of the honor which far outshone the original family name, and the latter was lost in the shades of antiquity. It is significant that the members of the family of Knight have been, for the most part, noted for their chivalrous acts down through the years of the changing order, as if they were conscious of the fact that they had a name sustain, and were in duty and by blood bound to maintain its lofty ideals and purposes.

Among those in America who have borne the name Knight there perhaps has not arisen a more brilliant figure, the circle of his calling and career being taken into consideration, than Richard Dexter Knight, president of the Livermore & Knight Company, of Providence, Rhode Island, and one of the most prominent business men of that city, which was the place of his birth, in 1861, and where he passed away, in 1922, having given to the world a new departure in the business-art of printing-engraving, which now is quite common, but which in the early days of Mr. Knight and his partner's association was original with

them. From the beginning of his active business career to its end this exponent of the already celebrated family name confidently believed that patient and painstaking labor in one's chosen field was the essential element of success. He found his chief pleasure in doing the work for which he had found himself peculiarly fitted. He knew that to work was good for the brain and brawn of man, and as for himself he was convinced that

Toil is the true knight's pastime.
—Kingsley, "The Saint's Tragedy."

(I) Richard Dexter Knight was in the eighth generation from Sergeant Richard Knight, the immigrant ancestor of the family, who was in Newport, Rhode Island, as early as 1648, in which year he married Sarah Rogers, a daughter of James and Mary Rogers. He was keeper of the prison, and general sergeant, a freeman and water bailiff. He was one of forty-eight men, who, in 1677, received a grant of one hundred acres each in a plantation to be called East Greenwich, Rhode Island. He and his wife were the parents of three children, one of them, Jonathan, of further mention.

(II) Jonathan Knight, second son of Richard Dexter and Sarah (Rogers) Knight, moved to Providence, Rhode Island, after he had sold off considerable possessions in Narragansett and Machantatack, Rhode Island, and he later became a deputy, then a lieutenant and finally a captain. He and his wife Hannah had five children, one of whom was Captain Robert Knight.

(III) Captain Robert Knight, fourth child of Jonathan and Hannah Knight, married Mary Potter, daughter of John and Jane (Burlington) Potter. He was a freeman in 1720 and a deputy in 1736. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, among them Robert (2), of further mention.

(IV) Robert (2) Knight, third child of Captain Robert and Mary (Potter) Knight, was born in September, 1721, and died April 18, 1791. He married Mercy Gorton, daughter of John and Mercy (Matthewson) Gorton. They had six children, one of whom was Robert (3), of further mention.

(V) Robert (3) Knight, fifth child of Robert (2) and Mercy (Gorton) Knight, was born June 12, 1750, and died July 31, 1823. He married Elizabeth Hammond, daughter of Captain Amos Hammond, a company commander in the French and Indian War and at the battle of Crown Point. Robert (3) Knight served throughout the Revolution. To him and his wife were born twenty-two children, among them Stephen, of further mention.

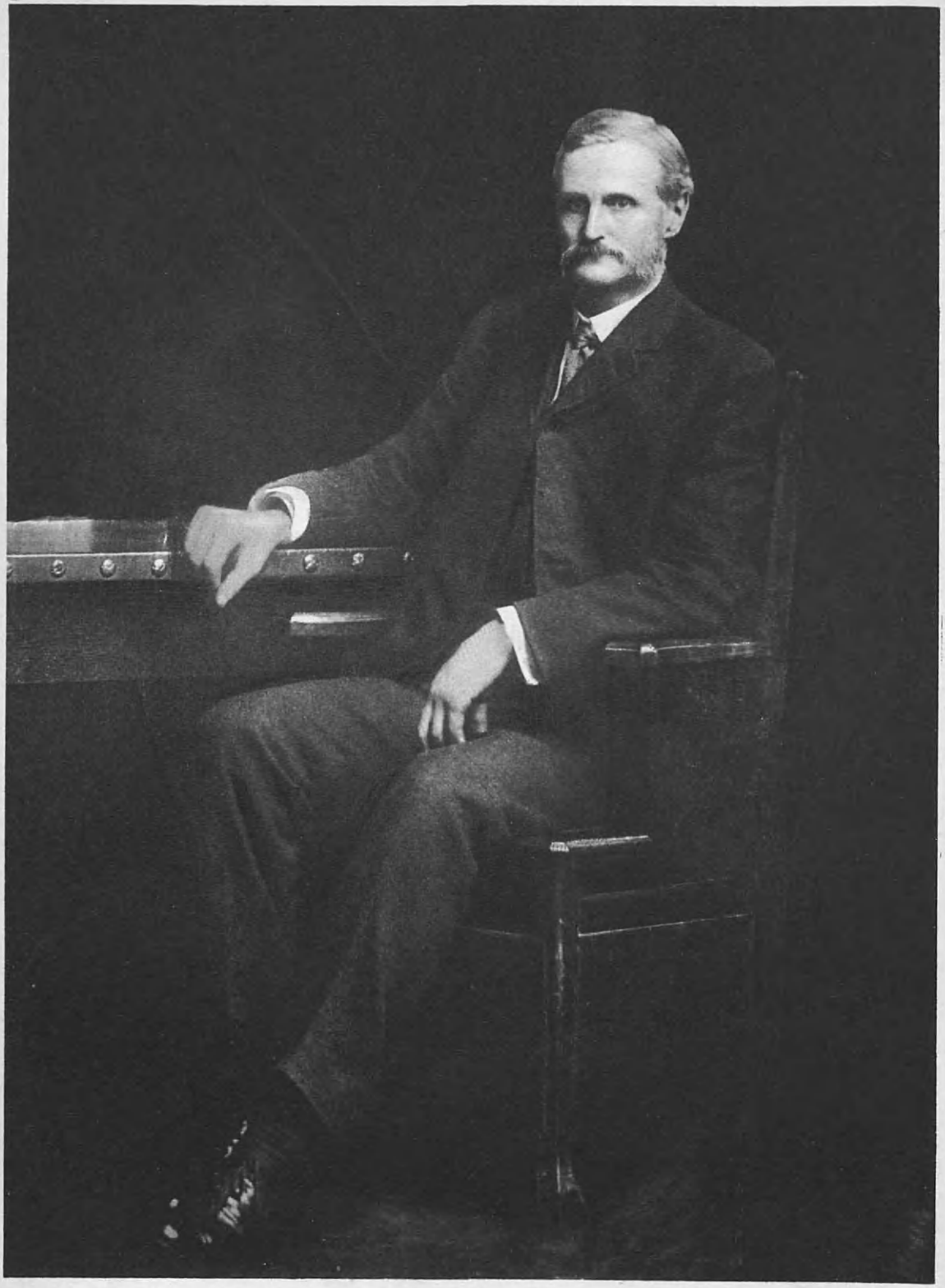
(VI) Stephen Knight, fifth child and second son of Robert (3) and Elizabeth (Hammond) Knight, was born May 13, 1780, at Cranston, Rhode Island. All his life he was a farmer, and as a rule was employed by others who were large land owners. He was a laborer, had a large family and did not accumulate any property, therefore all his sons, on attaining their manhood, were obliged to seek their own livelihood. He married (first) Esther Burton. He married (second) Wealtha Brayton, daughter of Benjamin Brayton. By his first wife he had one child; by his second wife nine children, among whom was Dexter Newton, of further mention.

(VII) Dexter Newton Knight, youngest son of Stephen and Wealtha (Brayton) Knight, and the father of Richard Dexter Knight, of this memorial, was born at Cranston, Rhode Island, July 16,

1832. As a young man he worked in a cotton mill in Coventry and attended the primary school of that town when not employed. He completed his education in the schools of Providence, being employed as a clerk after school hours in the store of his brother, Benjamin B. Knight. At the age of twenty-one, he became a partner in a flour and grain business, and he later established the Roger Williams Flour Mill. In 1876, having disposed of his interest in the mill at Providence, he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he engaged in flour-milling for two years. Returning to Providence in 1878, he soon afterward became a partner in the Reliance Flour and Grain Mills, and later he was connected for many years, until his death in 1903, with the Hebronville Manufacturing Company. He held to the Republican political faith. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and at one time was superintendent of the Sunday School of Trinity Union Methodist Episcopal Church, where he was a communicant. He married, August 17, 1853, Diana Paine Williams, born January 25, 1833, died October 6, 1882, daughter of Thomas and Deborah (Brown) Williams. They were the parents of three children: 1. Howard Newton, vice-president of the Livermore & Knight Company, of Providence, Rhode Island. 2. Richard Dexter, of whom further. 3. John Chapman, a member of the corporation of the Hall & Lyon Company.

(VIII) Richard Dexter Knight, second son of Dexter Newton and Diana P. (Williams) Knight, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, August 5, 1861, being in the eighth generation from the American progenitor of the Knight family. He received his education in the schools of Providence, and as an amateur press printer, he entered upon his business career in 1875. It will thus be readily observed that from this humble beginning the youth had the predilections to the great career he was to honor in his chosen field in America and in foreign countries. He formed, January 1, 1883, a partnership with Frank D. Livermore, an expert steel engraver, the style of the firm being Livermore & Knight. Afterward the business was incorporated under the name of the Livermore & Knight Company. There is no record of an earlier combination of the two trades of steel plate engraver and letter press printer than that effected by Messrs. Livermore and Knight. The genius of these two men was exhibited in their unusual and remarkable combinations of color, plate-making, and shapes of folding and cutting, which were not only revolutionary in the trades, but also constituted a distinct advance in processes, which now have come to be generally adopted by the users of high-class printing and engraving. Mr. Knight eventually became president and treasurer of the Livermore & Knight Company, and lived to see the establishment attain a world-wide reputation for honorable dealing, honest products of a standard second to none in their line, and to enjoy the fruits of his many years of consistent endeavor and characteristic enterprise. He was also president of the Thorp & Martin Company, and of the Thorp & Martin Typewriter Company, of Boston.

Mr. Knight was a member of the Hope Club, the Agawam Hunt, the Squantum Association, and the Commercial Club of Providence, of the Union League Club of New York, and was affiliated with Adelphia Lodge, No. 33, Free and Ac-



H R Bull

cepted Masons, and was a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar.

Mr. Knight married, March 22, 1883, Grace Anna Remington, a daughter of Samuel B. and Harriet (Watson) Remington, of Providence, Rhode Island. To them were born two children: 1. Howard, born September 24, 1884; married Elizabeth Brayman, and they live in Providence. He is manager of the Livermore & Knight Company. Their children: Deborah, Elizabeth Harriet, and Richard Brayton. 2. Annie Brayton, born December 18, 1886; married Stephen B. Ames, of Providence, and they are the parents of three children: Knight, George Henry, and Nancy.

Mr. Knight's death, April 10, 1922, at his home, No. 15 Benevolent Street, Providence, did not actually close the career of this man who had reached the eminence of his craft, which he and his partner had raised to an art. His name is not only enshrined in the fame that came to the establishment he helped to found, it endures in the products made possible by the processes of which he was an inventor, and the influence of his strong personal magnetism survives in the hearts of his immediate family and relatives and of his legion of friends and associates. He numbered his acquaintances by the hundred on either side of the ocean. He left to his home city of Providence a rare legacy of an example of stalwart citizenship, and to the business world a model of business integrity and of progressive ideals.

BUELL, Judge Harley P.,

Business Executive, Public Official.

Influential as judge of the Probate Court and as a successful business man, Judge Barley P. Buell was an outstanding figure in the development of Colchester, Connecticut. His personal success was closely interwoven with the welfare of the city he served in various capacities throughout his half-century of residence there.

Judge Buell was descended from one of the oldest of Connecticut families, founded by William Buell, born about 1610 in Chesterton, Huntingdonshire, England, who came to New England about 1630 and settled first in Dorchester, Massachusetts. About 1655 he moved to Windsor, Connecticut, where he died November 23, 1681, having won the esteem of his fellow colonists by his ability and sturdy good sense. He married Mary, surname unknown, and had seven children, one of whom was Samuel Buell, born September 2, 1641, who moved to Killingworth, Connecticut, as a pioneer, was a large property-owner and man of wealth, and held several public offices. He married Deborah Griswold, and among their children was Ensign William Buell, born October 18, 1676, who moved to Lebanon, where he died and was buried as "One of the Fathers of the Town." He married (first) Elizabeth Collins, daughter of Joseph Collins, of Hartford, Connecticut. Of their children, Captain William Buell carried the line, marrying, as his third wife, Mrs. Elizabeth (Hollister) Miller, by whom he had a son, Captain William (2) Buell, who married Abigail Horsford, and had a son, John Buell, born and died in Marlboro, Connecticut, having married Mary Porter, daughter of Elihu and Mary (Gillette) Porter, of Colchester.

John W. Buell, their son, was born November 4, 1812, in Hebron, Connecticut, moved to Gilead, where he married, September 21, 1836, Mary Ann Post, born August 17, 1813. Children, born in

Gilead: 1. John H., born February 9, 1842, farmer, lumberman, once sheriff of the county, and county commissioner. 2. Martha, born March 10, 1845. 3. Harley P., of further mention. 4. Hart E., born March 24, 1855, a farmer.

Harley Post Buell, son of John W. and Mary Ann (Post) Buell, was born November 6, 1851, in Gilead Society, town of Hebron, Connecticut, and died March 16, 1923. In childhood he alternated attendance at the district school, taught by Edward S. Hinckley, with work on the farm, and remained at home until he was nineteen. He then clerked for two years for his uncle, Charles G. Buell, who had a general store at Hebron Green. In 1872 he moved to Colchester, where he met the opportunities which brought him success. He began to work as clerk in the store of William B. Otis. Four years later the purchase of the drug business of Charles H. Rogers made him an independent proprietor, and success continued to visit the enterprise. In 1890, Mr. Buell erected the Buell Block in Colchester, the center of his business enterprises. He was one of the important incorporators of the Colchester Savings Bank, which he served as a director from the time of its incorporation. An incorporator of the Linwood Cemetery Association, he served as its treasurer.

In politics a Republican, Judge Buell took an active interest in local and State politics. In 1884 he was elected Judge of Probate, an office he held for thirty-nine years, except for a two-year interval. He was a member, at one time chairman, of the Board of Selectmen; member and chairman of the School Board of District No. 1 for twenty-five years; and a trustee of Bacon Academy. In 1902 Judge Buell was delegate from Colchester to the Constitutional Convention in Hartford, called to revise the State Constitution. Five years later, in 1907, the district elected him to represent it as Senator. Fraternally the judge was a member of Wooster Lodge, No. 10, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was the oldest member and the last living Past Master. He was also a charter member of Colchester Lodge, No. 30, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In Colchester, June 7, 1877, Judge Buell married I. Loretta Tew, a native of Lebanon, daughter of John Tew. Mrs. Buell survives her husband.

A man of great probity and justice in both private and public life, Judge Buell won universal esteem, and used his wide influence for the benefit of the community. Duty always found him ready. Gentleness and kindliness characterized him in every relation in life, tempered with firmness and good judgment.

MATHEWSON, Dr. Rufus Wellington,

General Practitioner, Writer.

The patronymic Matthewson, Mathewson, is derived from the Christian name, Matthew, sometimes varied to Mathew or Mathie, whence Matheson, Matteson. Robert Mathewson married in London, in 1559, Joane Goring. The Mathewson coat-of-arms is herewith given:

Mathews-Mathweson Arms—Gules, three chevronels or.

Crest—On an escallop gules between two wings azure a cross flory or.

According to the history and genealogy of the Mathesons, compiled by Alexander Mackenzie, the Matheson, Mathewson, MacMahon, or Mac Mathon, early family history, for which he has drawn upon two family manuscripts, one known as the "Iomaire" and the other as the "Bennetsfield," is by the first traced

back to Ireland with the possibility that they may have emigrated from Denmark to Scotland, before they went to Ireland, and from thence to Scotland. They are certainly an old race in Ireland, and the name MacMathan, Mahon, or Mahony is still prevalent there. On the borders of England, and in the south of Scotland they are called Mahons and Maddisons, and in the peninsula of Kintyre, contiguous to Ireland, the ancient inhabitants were Mac Kiachans, Mc Kays, Mac-Maths. The first-named manuscript traces the history of the clan in Scotland back as far as the war with the Picts in the ninth century and relates that after the war was over the third King of Scotland (alias Kenneth Mac Alpin) rewarded his followers and allies with gifts of land, in which distribution Lochalsh was bestowed upon MacMathon. His successors, this authority states, cannot be traced until the twelfth century, when flourished Kenneth Matheson, of Lochalsh. Skene holds that the Mac Mathans, or Mathesons, represented in the manuscript of 1450 are a branch of the Mackenzies, and that their origin in that document is deduced from Mathan or Mathew, a son of Kenneth, from whom the Mackenzies themselves take their name. This origin is corroborated by tradition, which has always asserted a close connection between the clans, both of whom are descended from the Old Earls of Ross.

Another authority asserts that the Mathesons derive their name from the ancestor and founder of the clan, whose name in ancient Gaelic is spelt "Mathgamna," in more modern Gaelic, "Mathan," both pronounced "Mahan." This name, which signifies originally a "bear," has been usually considered equivalent to the English name Mathew, and has always been so translated, and the clan, termed in Gaelic Clan Mhic Mathgamna, or Clan, have always called themselves Mathewsons or Mathesons. Their earliest possessions lay in the western part of the modern County of Rose, and included Lochalsh, Lochcarron, and part of Kintail, originally forming a part of the ancient province of Argyll, granted for the first time to the Earls of Ross by Alexander II after his conquest of Argyll in 1228. Important branches of the family were the Mathesons of Lochalsh and Ardross, and the Matthesons of Shiness, Archany, and the Lews.

(I) Henry Matteson, the first of the family in America, was born in England in 1646, and died in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, about 1690. On June 12, 1678, the Assembly transferred to him one hundred acres of land originally granted to John Pearce, and on October 27, 1684, he mentioned in a testimony that he was about thirty-eight years old. In 1685 he was deputy to the Rhode Island Assembly. He married, in 1670, Hannah Parsons, daughter of Hugh and Elizabeth Parsons. She married (second), in 1693, Charles Hazelton, Sr. Children, born in East Greenwich, Rhode Island: 1. Henry, born in 1671, died in West Greenwich, Rhode Island, April 13, 1752; married Judith Weaver. 2. Thomas, died January 19, 1740; married, November 14, 1695, Martha Shippee. 3. Joseph, of whom further. 4. Francis, born March 15, 1680, died in 1750; married, May 12, 1700, Sarah Nichols. 5. Hannah. 6. Hezekiah, died in 1752; married Margaret, daughter of Zorobabel Westcott.

(II) Joseph Mathewson, son of Henry and Hannah (Parsons) Matteson, was born at East Greenwich about 1758. He married (first), in March, 1705-06, Rachel Weaver; (second) Martha, surname un-

known. To the first marriage were born four children, among whom was one son, Joseph, of whom further.

(III) Joseph Mathewson, son of Joseph and Rachel (Weaver) Mathewson, was born at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, March 22, 1706, and died at Coventry, Rhode Island, in June, 1757. He married, May 15, 1729, at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, Lydia Millard, and they became the parents of nine children, among whom was Joseph, of whom further.

(IV) Joseph Mathewson, son of Joseph and Lydia (Millard) Mathewson, was born at Coventry, Rhode Island, March 3, 1737, and died at Pomfret, Connecticut, October 15, 1825. He married, January 5, 1764, Prudence Bowen, and they became the parents of five children, among whom was Rufus, of whom further.

(V) Rufus Mathewson, son of Joseph and Prudence (Bowen) Mathewson, was born in Coventry, Rhode Island, March 28, 1770, and died in Terre Haute, Indiana, September 22, 1815. He was sent by President Thomas Jefferson to Algiers and afterwards to Turkey. Later he sold his farm, for which it is recorded that he received 10,000 silver dollars, with which he drove to Terre Haute, Indiana, where he was robbed. He married, May 5, 1804, Polly Bowen, of Lisbon, Connecticut. Children born in Coventry, Rhode Island: 1. Darius Burnham, born and died same day, January 28, 1805. 2. Mary, born May 17, 1806. 3. Louisa Burkley, born December 16, 1807. 4. Randolph, born March 13, 1810. 5. Amelia, born October 30, 1812. 6. Rufus Wellington, of whom further. 7. Rhoda, born February 19, 1816.

(VI) Dr. Rufus Wellington Mathewson, son of Rufus and Polly (Bowen) Mathewson, was born in Coventry, Rhode Island, March 24, 1814, and died in Durham, Connecticut, May 5, 1893. He received his early education in the local schools, and then, having decided to enter the medical profession, prepared for his chosen work by securing an unusually through medical education for his time. After studying with different physicians and attending the Medical Department of Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut, for one year, he became a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which is now a part of Columbia University, New York City, from which he was graduated in 1835. Upon the completion of his studies he began general practice in Norwich, Connecticut, where until 1846 he also conducted a pharmacy, and where he was a competitor of Benjamin Douglas, of Middletown, since lieutenant-governor. He was justice of the peace in Norwich in 1834 and in 1846. Later he was for some time in Ledyard, and in 1856, removed to Durham. There he built up a very large practice, which was also extensive in the towns surrounding Durham. Progressive in his ideas, always careful to secure for his patients the benefits of the latest medical discoveries, he was a pioneer in introducing new methods in his practice, and attended every meeting of the Middlesex County Medical Society, except the last, during the quarter of a century preceding his death. In 1884 he wrote a history of "The Medical Profession in Middlesex County." In his professional practice he was kindly and benevolent, giving to those from whom he could never receive payment the same skilful care which he gave the most wealthy. Politically, he was an ardent Democrat, but he did not hesitate to vote for a Republican if he considered the candidate of that party the best man for the office,

and during the entire period of his residence in Durham he was correspondent for the "New Haven Register." The prosperity of the Durham Academy and the excellent educational advantages enjoyed by the youth of Durham were, for many years, mainly due to his untiring devotion. He was earnest in his efforts to advance musical culture, and in matters of public improvement he was, until old age, one of the foremost. In Ledyard and in Groton he was long known as the man who "got through" the measure providing for the building of "Groton's Pike," extending from Groton's Ferry to New London, and he was also influential in securing the building of the road from "Crooked Lane" in Durham to the Lyman residence in Middlefield, an achievement which greatly reduced the travel on the main road to Meriden. He was bitterly opposed to saloons, and it is said that "his private lectures were worth many public ones." His professional activities gave him ample opportunities to know the full effect of the saloon evil, and his methods of combat were both prompt and effectual. In one especially obnoxious case, he gathered the evidence, had several complaints drawn, and gave notice that he should begin next morning and bring one prosecution each day until the nuisance was abated. The saloon keeper gathered up his goods and left the town with his family and effects in the night. The following excerpts are from the New Haven "Evening Register," and give expression to the sentiment of those who knew him best:

He was out-spoken in his condemnation of persons and things believed by him to be in the wrong. During the War of the Rebellion Mr. Page, the minister of the Congregational Church, was very vehement in his utterances from the pulpit upon national questions, and unsparing in his criticisms of the South and Southern sympathizers. Dr. Mathewson was for several years the only Democrat who attended that church. He said that "Mr. Page and himself were the two honest men in the town; they both spoke just as they thought"* * * For thirty years he was a living constant, powerful force for the better and against meanness and injustice in the life of Durham. His wife died twenty-eight years before him, and the tender, affectionate remembrance in which she was held to the last moment of his life, showed how loving a heart may beat beneath a seemingly rough exterior.

Dr. Rufus Wellington Mathewson married, at Gales Ferry, Connecticut, December 3, 1849, Susan Ellen Williams, daughter of Daniel and Diana (Bolles) Williams. (See Bolles VII.) Children, born in Norwich, Connecticut: 1. Earl, a physician. 2. Rufus. 3. Mary. 4. Amelia. 5. Randolph. 6. Susan.

(The Bolles Line).

The Bolles, Boels, Bolle name is an ancient one, and appears as "Boels" in the Roll of Battle Abbey, as given by Hollingshed, and as "Bolls" in the list of Conquerors of England, under William of Normandy, as given by Duchesne, from a charter in that abbey. The Bolles family was in County Lincoln, England, as early as the reign of Henry III (A. D. 1216-1272). Its principal seat seems to have been Bolle Hall, in Swineshead, until the close of the reign of Edward IV (A. D. 1483), when the elder branch of the Bolleses settled at Hough, near Alford, in Lincolnshire, while a younger branch established itself at Gosberkirke, now Gosberton, in the same county—and from this younger branch descended the Baronets of Scampton, Lincolnshire.

(I) Joseph Bolles, the first of this line in America, came from England to America, though the precise period and place

of his arrival is not known. In 1640 he was engaged in trade at Winter Harbor, near the mouth of Saco River, in the then Province of Maine. He afterwards removed to Wells, Maine, where he held the office of town clerk from 1654 to 1664, during which period his dwelling house, and the first volume of the town records were burned by the Indians. He died at Wells, Maine, in the fall of 1678, leaving a will, dated September 18, of that year, which was admitted to probate in November, 1678. He was a large land-owner, and at his death his real estate, reduced already by several grants to his children, was appraised at five hundred pounds. Records show that he was a man of high character and standing, universally respected and honored. In July, 1653, commissioners of Massachusetts held a Court at Wells, and appointed him "Clerk of the Writs, with power to grant Warrants, Attachments," etc. When in 1660, the Gorges agent came to Maine with commissions for various persons, as counsellors and magistrates, Joseph Bolles received one of the commissions; and when, in 1664, Sir Ferdinand Gorges, grandson of the original patentee commissioned "Sundry of his loving friends as Deputies and Commissioners for the government of the Province of Maine," Joseph Bolles was again included. He married Mary, surname not recorded. Children, probably not in order of birth: 1. Mary, married before September 18, 1678, Colonel Charles Frost, of Kittery, Maine. She died November 11, 1704. 2. Thomas, of whom further. 3. Mercy. 4. Hannah. 5. Sarah. Of these two, one married —— Becke, and the other married —— Chadbourne, but which is not recorded. 6. Samuel, married Mary Dyer, daughter of William Dyer, of Sheepscot, Maine, and removed to Rochester, Massachusetts. 7. Joseph, died at Wells, September 25, 1683; married Mary, surname unknown, who survived him. No issue.

(II) Thomas Bolles, son of Joseph and Mary Bolles, was born December 1, 1644, and died in New London, intestate, May 26, 1727. Soon after reaching manhood he was induced by John Winthrop, governor of Connecticut, to remove from Wells to New London, Connecticut. He settled first in the "town Plot," but in 1668 he bought a house and lot on what was then called "Foxen's Hill," but later, "Bolles' Hill," a beautiful slope just north of the present city of New London.

Governor Winthrop gave Mr. Bolles a number of young apple trees which he had imported from England, and from those trees, Rev. Matthew Bolles, the great-great-grandson of Thomas Bolles, gathered fruit. He purchased a portion of "Bolles' Hill" from Owaneco, son of Uncas, and Sachem of the Mohican Indians, and a descendant has Owaneco's receipt for the final payment on account of this purchase, dated October 14, 1693; signed "Owaneco, his marke." The receipt is attested by two witnesses and certified by "Richd Christophers, Commissioner." Thomas Bolles was much employed in town affairs, and for nearly twenty years was in the Commission of the Peace. He was of the "standing order" in religion, and educated John, his only surviving child, "in the Presbyterian way." In 1673, a considerable bequest was made to New London by Robert Bartlett, for the education of children. The first Bartlett Committee chosen by the town to manage this property was elected in 1698, and Mr. Bolles was first on the list. Thomas Bolles married (first) Zipporah Wheeler, of Groton, Connecticut, July 1, 1669. She,

with two of her children, Mary and Joseph, were murdered June 6, 1678, by a boy named John Stoddard. Thomas Bolles married (second) Rebecca Waller, daughter of Matthew Waller, of New London, who died without issue, February 10, 1711-12; (third) Hopestill, widow of Nathaniel Chappell, by whom he had no child, and who survived him, dying in 1753, aged about ninety. Children, all of first marriage: 1. Mary, born in 1673, died June 6, 1678. 2. Joseph, born in 1675, died June 6, 1678. 3. John, of whom further.

(III) John Bolles, third and only surviving child of Thomas and Zipporah (Wheeler) Bolles, was born in New London, Connecticut, August, 1677, and died there in his ninetieth year, January 7, 1767, leaving a will dated June 21, 1763. At the age of thirty he became dissatisfied with the tenets of the Presbyterian Church, which was the only one in the State recognized by law, and the members of which composed "the standing order," became a Seventh Day Baptist, and was immersed. "Well educated, familiar with the Bible, independent in fortune, and earnest in his convictions, he was actively engaged in 'polemical controversy' and wrote and published many books and pamphlets, for which he was persecuted even to the extent of 'stripes and imprisonment.'

John Bolles married (first), July 3, 1699, Sarah Edgecombe, daughter of John Edgecombe, of New London, Connecticut, and granddaughter of Nicholas Edgecombe, of Plymouth, England; (second) Elizabeth Wood, of Groton, Connecticut. Children of first marriage, all born in New London: 1. Joseph, born March 1, 1701, died in July, 1785; married Martha, surname unknown. 2. John, born October 22, 1702, died in 1777; married (first), July 20, 1727, Lydia Starr; (second), July 26, 1758, Widow Miriam Delamore. 3. Thomas, of whom further. 4. Samuel, born April 22, 1707, died in 1735. 5. Ebenezer, born July 12, 1708, died June 24, 1762; married Mary Rogers, daughter of John, and granddaughter of James. 6. Patience, born November 26, 1709; married, November 23, 1727, Thomas Turner. 7. Zipporah, born October 6, 1711, died in 1793; married ——— Whipple, died without issue. 8. Isaiah, born October 11, 1713, died January 28, 1789; married in 1735, Lydia Power. 9. Enoch, born October 20, 1715, died December 3, 1800; married (first) Hannah Moore. 10. Joshua, born August 5, 1717, died in 1800; married Joanna Williams, daughter of Thomas Williams, of New London. Children of second marriage, born in New London: 11. Mary, born April 11, 1737, married ——— Sweetingham, and died without issue. 12. Christiana, born March 5, 1738, died in 1782; married William Crouch. 13. Elizabeth, born March 5, 1742; married John Rogers, son of Samuel and Hannah (Gardner) Rogers. 14. Samuel, born May 10, 1744, died August 10, 1842; married (first) Margaret Moore; (second) Widow Louis (Wickwire) Hamilton.

(IV) Thomas Bolles, son of John and Sarah (Edgecombe) Bolles, was born in New London, Connecticut, June 12, 1704, and died there in 1795. His will indicates that he was farmer, carpenter, and cooper. He married (first), May 2, 1728, Mary Rogers, daughter of Daniel and Grace (Williams) Rogers; (second) Anna Smith, daughter of James Smith, and aunt of Anna Gardner, who married his son Amos Bolles; (third) Isabel Whitney, who survived him. Children, all born in New London, except Stephen:

1. Sarah. 2. Thomas. 3. Joanna. 4. Stephen, born in Waterford, Connecticut. 5. Daniel. 6. Lucy. 7. Amos. 8. Mary. 9. Zebadiah, of whom further.

(V) Zebadiah Bolles (or Bowles), son of Thomas Bolles, was born June 11, 1743, and died in 1817. He was a farmer in Waterford, Connecticut. He married, in 1803, Margaret Green. Children: 1. Diana, of whom further. 2. Margaret, born in 1813; married, January 27, 1833, Ralph Hurlbut, a farmer of Gales Ferry. Children: Ralph W.; Mary A.; Tabitha E.; George W.; and Henry W.

(VI) Diana Bolles, daughter of Zebadiah and Margaret (Green) Bolles, was born May 10, 1806. She married, May 29, 1825, Daniel Williams, cabinet-maker. Children: 1. Susan E., of whom further. 2. Alonzo A.

(VII) Susan E. Williams, daughter of Daniel and Diana (Bolles) Williams, married Dr. Rufus W. Mathewson, of Durham, Connecticut. (See Mathewson VI.)

References:—(Mathewson) Burke: "General Armory." Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Austin: "Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island." History and Genealogy of the Mathesons," compiled by Alexander Mackenzie. "Daughters of the American Revolution Lineage Book," Vol. XXX. Arnold: "Vital Records of Rhode Island," Vol. I (Coventry). New Haven "Evening Register," May 9, 1893. (Bolles) "Massachusetts Colonial Records," Vol. IV.

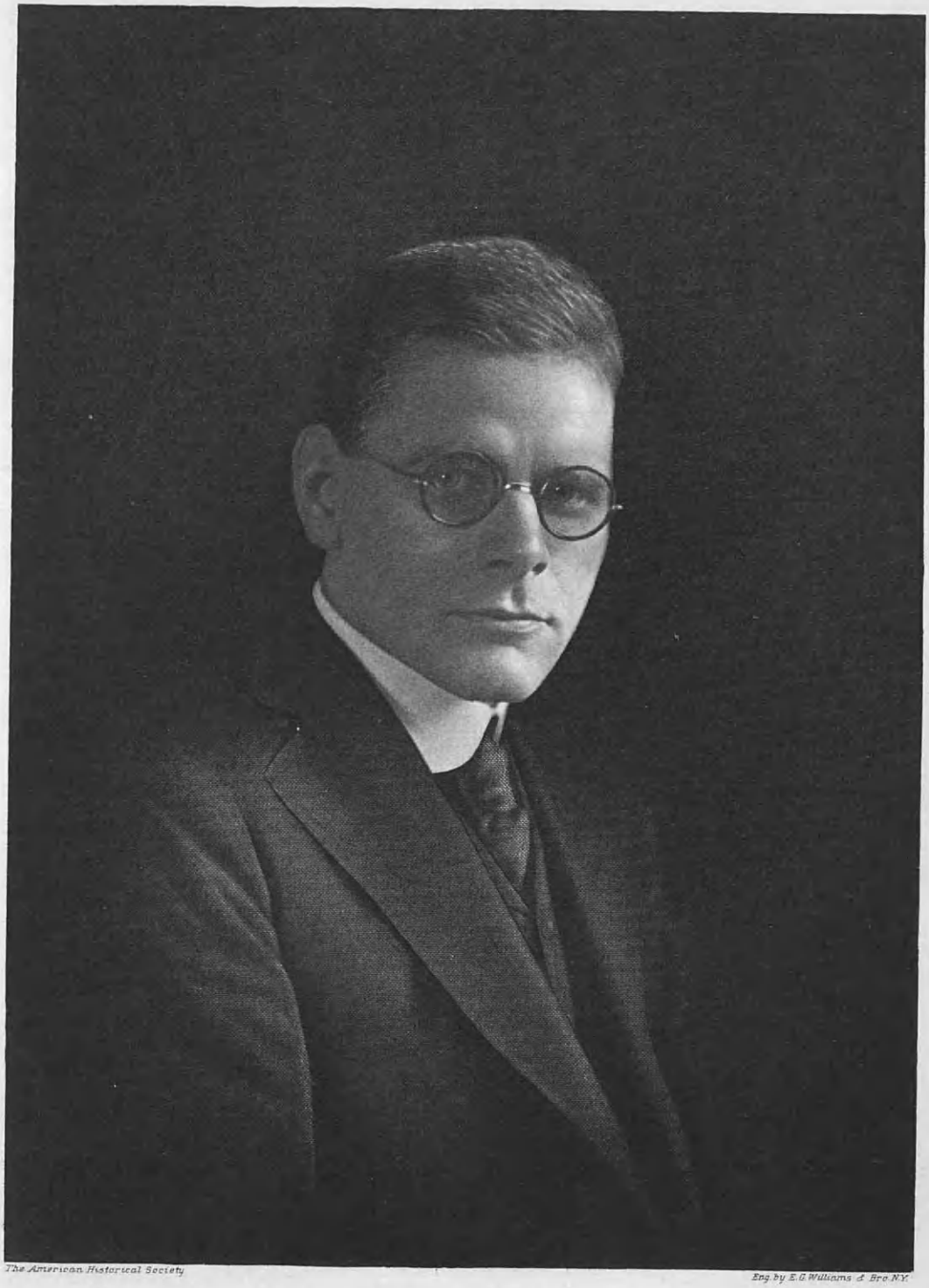
BIGELOW, Dr. F. Nolton,

Expert Otolaryngologist.

Life's lessons are most felt when they are drawn from the examples of the young, who live forever in the glory of perennial youth. Cut off on the threshold of a brilliant career, after a short life filled with achievement already brilliant, Dr. F. Nolton Bigelow, of Providence, Rhode Island, was called to join the galaxy of young stars, who have passed beyond the darkness of our night of whom Shelley sang in his most telling poem, voicing the belief in eternal life he held with others of great spiritual gifts:

He hath outsoared the shadow of our night;
Envy and calumny and hate and pain;
And that unrest which men miscall delight
Can touch him not nor torture yet again.
From the contagion of the earth's slow stain
He is secure, and now can never mourn
A heart grown cold; a head grown grey in vain
And when the spirit's self has ceased to burn
With sparkless ashes load an unlamented urn.

Dr. Bigelow was a descendant in the eighth American generation from the ancient English family of Baguley. The derivation of this patronymic is interesting in that the surname has been corrupted to perhaps a far greater extent than any other Anglo-Saxon family name. During the surname epoch, when family names became a necessity and were first generally used, the name was probably spelled Bigginhleaw, which was compounded from the Saxon word *Biggin*, meaning house, home, dwelling, building or stead, and *Hleaw* or *Hlaw*, meaning hill or barrow; thus, Bigginhleaw, a-house-by-a-hill, the place of residence of the person who finally assumed it as a surname. John, who lived in a house by a hill, was thus called John Bigginhleaw. Such an unwieldly word, however, was subject to countless orthographic assaults, and as early as the year 1318 it is found recorded as Baggilegh. Since that time it has appeared as follows: Baggelegh, Baggeleyhe, Baggeleg, Baggiley, Baggoley, Bagoley, Baguley, Beguley, Bageley, Bagleye, Bagley, even Boglo, Bigulah, Bagelow, Begelow, Biglo, and finally, Bigelow. The oldest form which has become permanent is Baguley,



The American Historical Society

Eng. by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Walter Bigelow

and this is borne by a township near Northenden, County Chester, England. It is from the Baguleys of Baguley Hall, Cheshire, England, that John Bigelow, the American ancestor, was descended. The heraldic device which the descendants of John Bigelow are entitled to bear is as follows (authority of Matthew's: "American Armoury"):

Arms—Or, three lozenges azure.
Crest—A ram's head erased azure, charged with three lozenges and attired or.

(The Family in America).

(I) John Bigelow, who was destined to become the progenitor of most of the American Bigelows, was baptized in England, February 16, 1617. He came to America and settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, where he died July 14, 1703, at the age of eighty-six years. In the early registers and records his name is found in a variety of spellings, among which are Boglo, Beguley, Biglo, Bigulah, Bageley, and Boguley. In a deed dated 1642 he is named "John Bageley," a descendant of the Baguleys of Baguley Hall, Cheshire, England. He gave distinguished service in the Pequot and King Philip's wars. He was married (first) in Watertown, Massachusetts, October 30, 1642, to Mary Warren, also a native of England, who died October 19, 1691. He was married (second), in 1694, to Sarah Bemis. He had six sons and six daughters, all by the first wife, and was the ancestor of numerous families of the name throughout the New England States. His sons were: John, Jonathan, Daniel, Samuel, Joshua, of whom forward, and James.

(II) Joshua Bigelow, fifth of the six sons of John and Mary (Warren) Bigelow (or Biglo, Boglo, Bigulah, Bageley, and Baguley), was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1655. He married Elizabeth Flagg, and his brother, Samuel, married her sister, Mary Flagg, daughters of Thomas and Mary Flagg.

(III) Eleizar Bigelow, son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Flagg) Bigelow, married Mary Fiske, and they had a son, Joshua, of whom forward.

(IV) Joshua (2) Bigelow, son of Eleizar and Mary (Fiske) Bigelow, was born in 1733. He took as his wife Majora Knowlton, and she bore him a son, Eleazer, of whom forward.

(V) Eleazer Bigelow, son of Joshua (2) and Majora (Knowlton) Bigelow, was born in 1769. He was married to Lydia, surname unknown, and they were the parents of Nolton, of whom forward.

(VI) Nolton Bigelow, son of Eleazer and Lydia Bigelow, was born in 1815. He married Letitia Parker, who bore him a son, Charles Nolton, of whom forward.

(VII) Charles Nolton Bigelow, son of Nolton and Letitia (Parker) Bigelow, was born in 1862. He was married to Mary Maybee, and they had a son, Frederick Nolton, of whom forward.

(VIII) Dr. F. Nolton Bigelow, son of Charles Nolton and Mary (Maybee) Bigelow, and a lineal descendant in the eighth generation from John Bigelow (or Bagelow, Biglo, Boglo, Bigulah of Baguley), the American ancestor, was born in Davisburg, Michigan, October 22, 1885. He prepared for college at Holly, Michigan, and entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he had four years of study in medicine, being graduated a Doctor of Medicine in 1907. In the course of his senior year he began special work as student assistant to Professor R. Bishop Canfield in the Otolaryngological Department. He served as interne in the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary. In January, 1911, he was

appointed Otological Externe to the Rhode Island Hospital, and in December of that year Assistant Surgeon in the Department of the Eye, Nose and Throat, serving as such until July 20, 1920, when he was made a full surgeon, a post he held to the day of his death. During his entire residence in Providence he practiced Otolaryngology exclusively.

In the spring of 1918, Dr. Bigelow applied for service overseas in the World War, and was appointed a lieutenant in the Medical Corps, United States Army, and ordered to join General Hospital No. 115, which was being organized at Cape May, New Jersey. This was a unit composed of specialists in head diseases, with four departments: Neuro-Surgery, Otolaryngology, Ophthalmology and Oro-plastic Surgery. This unit was destined for service in France and was not long in getting ready for the voyage. Dr. Bigelow, however, on account of a severe gastric attack, just prior to receiving his orders to proceed to Cape May, was obliged to remain in this country with the home unit stationed at Cape May. In spite of many attacks of gastric pain and distress, he performed his duties with faithfulness and was regarded by his senior officer as the ablest medical assistant on the hospital staff. The most difficult cases in the Department of Otolaryngology were assigned to him; and his counsel and advice, based upon a rich experience, created a wide demand for his services among his fellow-officers. He was recommended for promotion; but the war was near its end, and an order was received stopping all promotions. By the summer of 1919, his duties had become lighter; and he was assigned to the Army Lip Reading School, for the re-education of soldiers deafened by toxic disease or concussion, who were returned home from overseas. The school was the only one of its kind in the army at the time, and its unparalleled record and splendid achievements, according to the statements of Dr. Gordon Berry, who commanded the unit, were the outstanding phases of Army Reconstruction work. Dr. Bigelow's earnest efforts for these afflicted men not only bettered their health, but did much in making the school the success it was. Much of the valuable service Dr. Bigelow was able to give the Rhode Island Institute for the Deaf in after years was stimulated by the experience he gained from teaching this deafened group of soldiers.

Dr. Bigelow wrote many books and read many scientific papers before the societies and institutions with which he was affiliated. Among his published works are: "Pulmonary Abscess Following Tonsillectomy," "Observations of the Mastoid Structure by Means of the X-Ray," "Some of the Dental Problems of the Otolaryngologist"; "A Type of Enucleator That Isolates the Tonsil and Its Contents From the Mouth and Pharynx during Tonsillectomy"; "Further Observations of Mastoid Structure by Means of X-Ray"; "Further Observations on the Use of the X-Ray in Mastoid Diagnosis"; and a translation from the German text of "Wittmack's Treatise on the Mastoid Bone," which was practically completed at the time of his death.

Among the papers Dr. Bigelow read before societies were: "The Treatment of Fractures of the Nasal Bones"; "The Anatomy of the Nose and the Accessory Sinuses"; "The Indications of Tonsillectomy"; "Laryngeal Syphilis"; "The Direct Examination of the Esophagus and Lower Air Passages"; "Early versus Late Operation in Acute Mastoiditis"; "The

Development of the Mastoid Cells"; and "Variations in Anatomy from the Viewpoint of Pathology and Operative Procedure."

His most valuable scientific contribution was probably his research work in connection with "Types of Mastoid Structure with Special Reference to the Differentiation by Means of Stereoradiography." In this work, he was closely associated with Dr. Isaac Gerber, of Providence, and they had the collaboration of Dr. Joseph C. Beck, of Chicago, Illinois, and Dr. Samuel Inglauer, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Through the generosity of Dr. Alexander B. Randall, of Philadelphia, Dr. Bigelow had access to a large number of human skulls from his collection, and was able to differentiate many of the types of mastoid complexity. This has proved of great value in operative interference for the relief of mastoiditis. Although Dr. Bigelow pursued these studies in a quiet and unostentatious manner, they received world-wide recognition and acknowledgment and comment of the most flattering kind from authorities throughout the country.

Dr. Bigelow was a member of the University Club, of Providence, the Agawam Hunt, the American Laryngological Association, the American Otological Society, the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, and served as chairman of the Eastern Section on its meetings in Providence in 1923. He was also a member of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, the New England Otological Society, the Rhode Island Medical Society, the Providence Medical Association, and president of the Rhode Island Society of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology in 1923. He was a member of the Central Congregational Church, and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. He served as surgeon and consultant for the Rhode Island Institute for the Deaf, the Rhode Island Hospital, and for the Pawtucket Memorial Hospital. He served as vice-president of the Eastern Section of the Rhinological and Otological Society and also as its chairman, being one of the youngest men to ever hold that post. He was considered responsible for one of the most successful meetings that the section ever held. Had he lived a few months longer he would have attained the peak of an Otolaryngologist's ambition, for his name had been recommended the June previous for favorable consideration in both the American Laryngological Association and the American Otological Society, a tribute to his worth and an invitation to go higher. He was made a member of the society, June 2, 1924. During the last year of his practice he was associated with Dr. Francis B. Sargent.

Dr. F. Nolton Bigelow was married at Brandon, Manitoba, on April 26, 1917, to Laura H. Smith, a musician of note and a native of Brandon, Manitoba. Her parents were John E. and Margaret (Hunter) Smith. Dr. and Mrs. Bigelow were the parents of two children: Nolton, born February 8, 1918; and Meryl, born September 27, 1922. Mrs. Laura H. (Smith) Bigelow and her two children survive Dr. F. Nolton Bigelow, whose death occurred on February 13, 1924, losing to the medical fraternity one of its foremost and most promising practitioners.

The outstanding features of Dr. Bigelow's character were simplicity and directness, clearness of vision and perfect honesty of purpose; the shining lesson of his life was to know one's work, to do it well, and always to try to do it better.

He was a skilled surgeon, a clear and constructive thinker, a brave spirit and a courageous heart. He carved out for himself a career which has no one to succeed him, and his death at thirty-nine years, in the height of promise of a future of rare achievement in his chosen branch of medicine, removed from his beloved city of Providence one of the most foremost exponents of medical surgery.

References: Burke's "General Armory"; Matthews' "American Armoury" (2 vols.); Fairbairn's "Crests"; Bardsley's "English & Welsh Surnames"; Cutter's "Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of Massachusetts" (Vol. IV); Family Data.

RUGG, Frederic Waldo,

Financier.

Upon the promotion of general business affairs through the activities of the banking world, President Frederic Waldo Rugg has based the successful progress of his career, his association with the one institution, the National Rockland Bank, of Boston, Massachusetts, for nearly a half-century, being characterized with a sedulous devotion to its expanding interests and its increasing part in the history of finance. The traditions of a long-established New England family have made themselves evident in Mr. Rugg's consistent loyalty to his life-work. From the first-comer that bore the name, the family has been represented in all service, civic and military, for the general upbuilding and advancement of this section of the country, his lineage from John Rugg being as follows:

(I) John Rugg, whose death is recorded in 1695, came from England in 1652, and settled at Lancaster, Massachusetts, where he was a soldier in King Philip's War. He married, for his second wife, in 1660, Hannah Prescott, daughter of John Prescott, who came from England by way of Barbados to Boston and Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1640, and settled at Lancaster.

(II) Daniel Rugg, son of John and Hannah (Prescott) Rugg, was born in 1678, and died in 1758; he married Elizabeth Priest.

(III) Amos Rugg, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Priest) Rugg, was born in 1716, and died about 1789; he married Mary Burpee.

(IV) Thomas Rugg, son of Amos and Mary (Burpee) Rugg, was born in 1743, and died in 1811; he was a soldier in the American Revolution. He married, for his first wife, Eunice Stickney, daughter of Jonathan Stickney.

(V) Thomas Rugg, son of Thomas and Eunice (Stickney) Rugg, was born in 1765, and died in 1846; he was a soldier in the American Revolution. He married, in 1787, Elizabeth Norcross, who died in 1851, daughter of Lieutenant Page Norcross.

(VI) Captain William Stickney Rugg, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Norcross) Rugg, was born March 7, 1807, and died April 18, 1874, and he was long engaged in the express business; early identified with military affairs, he was a captain of a local company, and he was much interested in political matters. He married, in 1835, Clarissa Sawtelle, who was born in 1814, and died in 1867. Their children: 1. Elvira J., born in 1837, died in 1913; married William A. Hale. 2. Julius Erastus, born in 1838, died in 1916; married (first) Mary A. Young; married (second) Mrs. Eudora Fowle Ball. 3. William H., born in 1842, died in 1862; was a private in the 6th New Hampshire Volunteers in the Civil War. 4. Clara F., born in 1844, died in 1922; married Foster E. Beaman. 5. Herbert N., born in

1847, died in 1898; married Addie Cushing. 6. Albert N., born in 1851, died in 1854. 7. Alfred A., born in 1851, died in 1854. 8. Frederic Waldo, of whom further.

(VII) Frederic Waldo Rugg was born December 1, 1855, at Rindge, New Hampshire, where he attended public and select schools. He entered upon his career as a banker in 1880, as a cashier in 1898, and in 1907 he was made president of the National Rockland Bank. He has held the position of Commissioner of Statistics of the city of Boston, Massachusetts, since 1915; and he is a member of the board of managers of the Boston Provident Association; trustee of the Bank Officers' Association, of Forest Hills Cemetery, Roxbury Boys' Club, and the Roxbury Charitable Society; president of the Roxbury Historical Society; and member of the City Exchange, Boston Chamber of Commerce, New Hampshire Historical Society, and the Appalachian Mountain Club, of Massachusetts. His favorite sport is swimming.

Mr. Rugg married (first), January 6, 1879, Lurella Rachael Billings, who was born October 6, 1855, and died in 1919, daughter of Martin Billings, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts. Their child was: 1. Robert Billings, born September 17, 1886, in Boston, a graduate of Dartmouth College, class of 1908, now vice-president of the National Rockland Bank of Boston. He married, in 1922, Margaret J. Hurley, and they are the parents of a son, Frederic Waldo (2), born in 1923. Mr. Rugg married (second), in 1923, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, Mrs. Myra A. (Lane) Knight, who was born in 1865, at Raymond, New Hampshire.

(The Sawtelle Line).

(I) Richard Sawtelle, who died in 1694, was the immigrant ancestor.

(II) Obidiah Sawtelle, son of Richard Sawtelle.

(III) Obidiah Sawtelle, son of Obidiah Sawtelle.

(IV) Hezekiah Sawtelle, son of Obidiah Sawtelle, second of the name, was born in 1703.

(V) Jonathan Sawtelle, son of Hezekiah Sawtelle, was born in 1724, and died in 1801.

(VI) Jonathan Sawtelle, son of Jonathan Sawtelle, second of the name, was born in 1753, and died in 1830.

(VII) Solomon Sawtelle, son of Jonathan Sawtelle, was born in 1786, and died in 1861; he married Rebecca Dwinnell. Their daughter, Clarissa, married Captain William Stickney Rugg. (See Rugg VI.)

CHRISTIAN, Dr. Henry Asbury,

Physician and Teacher.

Foremost medical institutions, both school and hospital, in Massachusetts, have required of Dr. Henry Asbury Christian that distinguished service of physician-in-chief, and of teacher of the theory and practice of physic, that he has most effectually accorded, both to the further strengthening and progress of their humanitarian purpose, and to the permanent benefit of his profession and the general public. As the head physician of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, in Boston, Massachusetts, and as consulting physician in many other hospitals, and dean and teacher in the Medical School of Harvard University, Dr. Christian is a factor of pronounced value to the interests of medical science; while the profession and the reading world in general are further obligated to him for his series of published articles, always informing, practical, and popular.

Dr. Christian's claims to descent from the first-comers to America are inclusive of early families of the South, the substantial landed proprietors, sharers in the building of settlements destined to become influential communities, men who fought for Independence in the American Revolution. From the first of the family name, the American lineage is as follows:

(I) Thomas Christian, coming from England to Virginia in 1657, patented one hundred acres of land on the north side of the James River, and on the east side of the Chickahominy River in Charles City County, Virginia, January 15, 1657; and on October 21, 1687, he received a patent for 1,080 acres near by.

(II) James Christian, son of Thomas Christian, patented land in the parish of St. Peter's, in New Kent County, Virginia, in 1719; he married Amy Macon.

(III) William Christian, son of James and Amy (Macon) Christian, whose estate was appraised in 1771, married, for his second wife, Susan Browne.

(IV) Captain Henry Christian, son of William and Susan (Browne) Christian, was a captain in the Continental Army of the American Revolution, and he served under Major-General Marquis de la Fayette. He lived in Amherst County, Virginia; and he married Martha Patteson.

(V) Henry Asbury Christian, son of Captain Henry and Martha (Patteson) Christian, married, for his second wife, Susan (Palmer) Fuqua.

(VI) Camillus Christian, son of Henry Asbury and Susan (Palmer-Fuqua) Christian, was born November 20, 1834, in Buckingham County, Virginia, his home place being included in Appomattox County. His parents removing to Lynchburg when he was a young boy, he attended the old Lynchburg College, after which he engaged in the wood and coal business with Adams Brothers-Paynes Company, and just before the Civil War he was associated with David A. Payne in the book busines. At the beginning of the war between the States, Mr. Christian volunteered in the Confederate service, in which he remained two years, until he received wounds that caused him to be incapacitated. After the war, he was associated with John W. Miller and James Franklin, private bankers, under the firm name of Miller & Franklin, this firm afterwards becoming merged with the National Exchange Bank, which was consolidated with the Lynchburg National Bank; and he served as cashier of that bank from its organization until 1891, when he resigned from active business. He served in the Lynchburg City Council on several occasions, and was chairman of the finance committee; and at the time of his death, which occurred November 30, 1915, he was a member of the School Board, in which capacity he had served for thirty-seven years. For many years he was a member of the board of trustees of the Lynchburg Female Orphan Asylum; fraternally, he was originally a member of Marshall Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and leaving that lodge at the time of the organization of the Hill City Lodge, to become one of the charter members, he is thought to have been the last survivor of the original members. He had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church from his boyhood days, and he had served the Court Street Church in Lynchburg as a member of the board of stewards. At the time of his death, a local newspaper voiced the general sentiment with regard to this fine type of citizen:

The death of Camillus Christian is noted by the community with unaffected sadness, for Mr. Christian was distinctly a community figure. Throughout the period of a long and busy life, he had grown into a commanding and wholesome community influence. His love for the city was a part of his life; his interest in Lynchburg's affairs was keen, vital, unflagging; his high standards of civic patriotism were constantly being translated into the force of inspiring example; and whenever the call to leadership came to him in things that meant well for Lynchburg, or call to any rank of service in Lynchburg's behalf, he was ever wont to respond with full measure of cheerful, unselfish consecration.

Camillus Christian married, in 1862, Mary Elizabeth Davis (see Davis IV), who was born in 1836; and their children were: 1. John Davis, born in 1862, died in 1899; married Lizzie Hutter. 2. Thomas Davis, born in 1867; married Janie Williams. 3. Henry Asbury, of whom further.

(VII) Dr. Henry Asbury Christian, son of Camillus and Mary E. (Davis) Christian, was born February 17, 1876, in Lynchburg, Virginia, where he attended the public and high schools. He was graduated from Randolph-Macon College in 1895, with his degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts, and that college conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1923. Preparing for his profession at the Medical School of Johns Hopkins University, he was graduated there in 1900 with his degree of Doctor of Medicine; and he received a Master of Arts degree from Harvard University, also, in 1903.

Entering upon the diversified activities of his career, Dr. Christian was associated with Boston City Hospital in 1900-01 as second assistant pathologist; in 1901-02 as assistant pathologist; and in 1902-05 as second visiting pathologist; and meantime, in 1903-05, he was also assistant pathologist at the Children's Hospital in Boston, and during those years he was instructor in pathology in Harvard University.

Dr. Christian was licensed to practice medicine in Massachusetts in 1905, and in that year he became assistant visiting physician at the Long Island Hospital. During 1906-07, Dr. Christian was instructor in the theory and practice of physic in Harvard University, and at that period he was assistant in charge of clinical teaching in the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston.

Since 1907, Dr. Christian has engaged in consultation practice in internal medicine in Boston; and his many professional associations in college and hospital since then have been inclusive of the following: From 1907 to 1912, he was physician-in-chief in the Carney Hospital, and meantime, in 1907-08, he was assistant professor of the theory and practice of physic in Harvard University, and since 1908 he has officiated as Hersey professor of the theory and practice of physic. As dean of the faculty of medicine at Harvard University School of Medicine, he served from 1908 to 1912; and since 1911 he has held the office of physician-in-chief at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, in Boston. From 1912 to 1924 he was consulting physican at the Huntington Memorial Hospital for Cancer; since 1912 he has been a member of the consulting staff of Carney Hospital; and since 1924 he has been consulting physician for the New England Hospital for Women and Children. In 1918, he was assigned by the surgeon-general to the duties of medical school teaching at Harvard University; and later he was commissioned major of the Medical Corps of the United States Army; he was not called into active service, but served as

major of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps from 1918 to 1921.

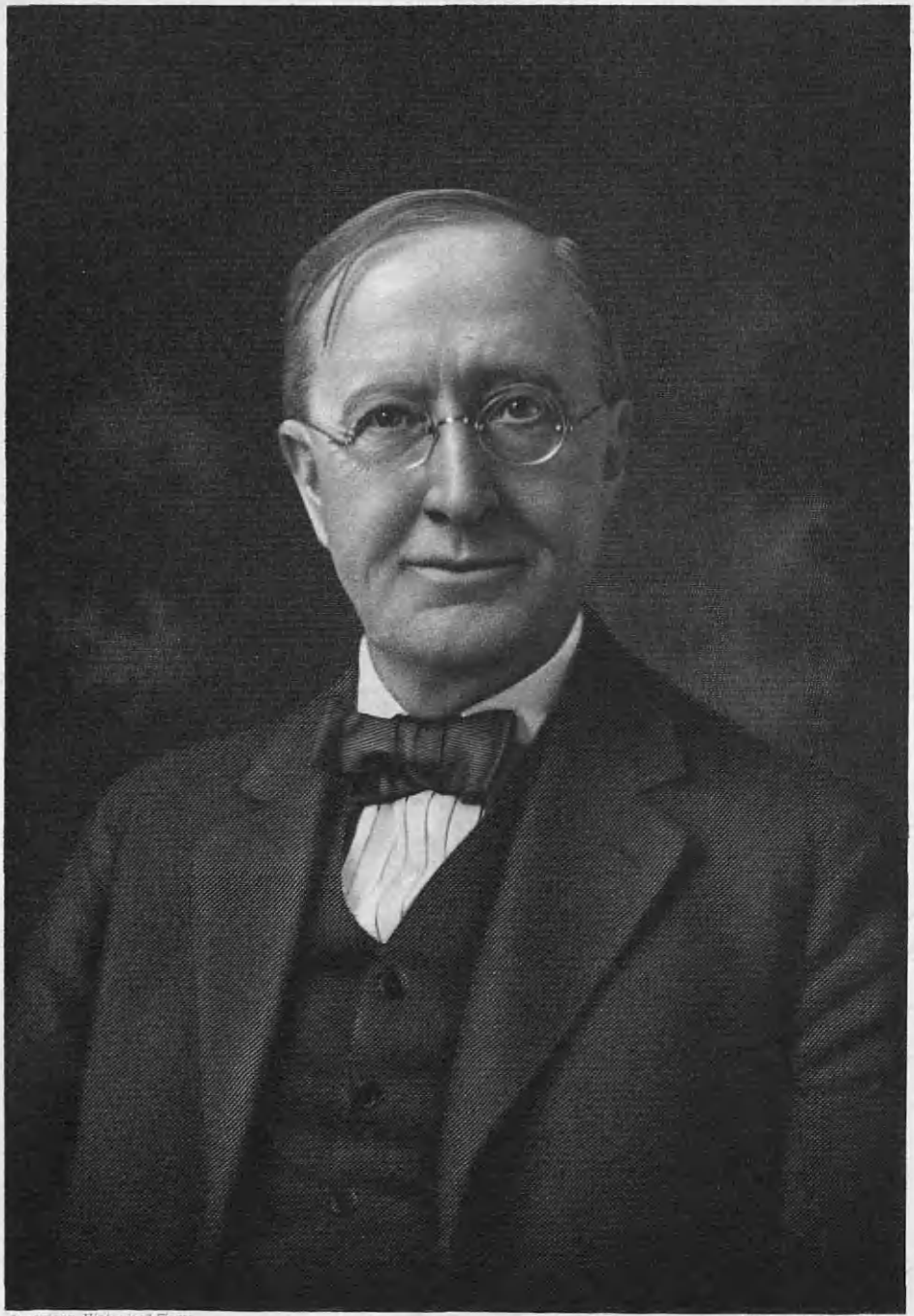
Dr. Christian is the author of more than one hundred articles on medical subjects that have appeared from time to time in medical journals; and in association with Sir James Mackenzie, he was editor of "Oxford Medicine." His affiliation with his professional organizations is inclusive of: the American Association of Pathology and Bacteriology; American Medical Association; Association of American Physicians; Massachusetts State Medical Society; Interurban Clinical Club, Boston Medical Library Association; American Society for Clinical Investigation; Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine; American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Academy of Arts and Science; National Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis; American Association for Experimental Pathology; and he is a corresponding member of "Wien Gesellschaft für innere Medizin und Kinderheilkunde."

With the following-named clubs, Dr. Christian has prominent membership: Country Club, Brookline, Massachusetts; Union, University, St. Botolph, Harvard, of Boston, Massachusetts; Old Colony, Cosmos, Washington, District of Columbia; Century, New York City, New York.

Dr. Henry Asbury Christian married, June 30, 1921, at Brookline, Massachusetts, Elizabeth Sears Seabury, who was born April 23, 1875, in Boston, daughter of Charles William and Elizabeth Willard (Sears) Seabury. Charles William Seabury was secretary and treasurer of the Hecla and Calumet Mining Company.

Elizabeth Sears (Seabury) Christian on her father's side traces her line through six generations to John Seabury, or Seaberry, born in Porlock, England, who came to Boston in 1639, or earlier, for on November 25, 1639, he purchased a house-lot in Boston. Through the wife of one of the Seabury ancestors, Samuel, her lineage is traced back to John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, who landed from the "Mayflower" at Plymouth in 1620, for Martha Pabodie, wife of Samuel Seabury, was the daughter of Elizabeth Alden Pabodie, and granddaughter of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden. A collateral member of the Seabury family was Samuel Seabury, first Protestant Episcopal Bishop in America, having been consecrated in Scotland in 1784 as Bishop of Connecticut.

On her mother's side, Elizabeth Sears (Seabury) Christian traces her line back through six generations to Richard Sares, or Sears, who was born in 1590 and died in 1676, who landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, May 8, 1630, was awarded a grant of land at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1638, and later became a founder of Yarmouth, Massachusetts. Of the Sears line, Willard Sears, who was born in 1714 and died in 1765, married Susannah Howes, who was born in 1720 and died in 1763, and whose ancestry on her maternal side goes back direct to Hope Howland (born in 1630, died in 1683, wife of Elder John Chipman, born in 1621, died in 1728). Both the father, John Howland, and the mother, Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland, of Hope Howland Chipman, landed from the "Mayflower" in 1620. Of the same Sears line of ancestors, Willard Sears, who was born in 1794 and died in 1878, married Ruth Cushman, and through her the line is traced back to Elder Thomas Cushman, who was born in 1608 and died in 1691, and who married Mary Allerton, who was born in 1609 and died in 1699, last sur-



American Historical Socy

Eng by Finlay & Conn

Frank C. Sumner

vivor of the one hundred and two passengers who came over in the "Mayflower."

(The Davis Line).

(I) John Davis, first of this branch, emigrated from Wales to Virginia.

(II) Samuel Davis, son of John Davis, died in 1799; he married Annis Lipscomb.

(III) Thomas Davis, son of Samuel and Annis (Lipscomb) Davis, was born in 1777; he married Rachel Dixon.

(IV) John T. Davis, son of Thomas and Rachel (Dixon) Davis, was born in 1808; he married Margaret Preston, and they were the parents of Mary Elizabeth Davis, who married Camillus Christian. (See Christian VI.)

SUMNER, Frank Chester,

Banker, Financier, Philanthropist.

Of notable New England lineage, the chief executive of important banking houses and public utilities, a man whose name graced the directorates of many of the leading industrial concerns of the Connecticut metropolis, who was called to fill many civic posts of distinction, as well as offices of importance in the city, county and State governments, an adopted son and a trustee of Trinity College, who gave liberally of his wealth to the cause of education and to public institutions, Frank Chester Sumner was more than a public benefactor, he was a community asset. His experience, knowledge and judgment placed him in the front rank of the bankers of New England. He was one of the most modest of men, but won the respect and affection of all who came within the sphere of his influence. He was a man of remarkable characteristics. His life was one of exemplary simplicity and personal honor. He was a kindly gentleman, an aggressive business man, an astute banker, and a paragon of honor in the financial world, as he was in his private life. He possessed great vision upon the development of public affairs, and his business success proved his rare judgment in commercial and industrial affairs and in the future of Hartford, with which city his lot had been cast as a mere youth. As a citizen and as a man, Mr. Sumner revealed in life's daily round the virtues that distinguished his veteran service as a banker: the simplicity that ever goes with high human worth; a wit of nature that pierced shams through and brushed irrelevancies aside in a manner that might have made him equally great as a lawyer; a devotion to duty that knew no fagging; a charity that never failed. It is lives like this that are most useful in the living, and in remembrance most blest.

The Sumner family descends from Roger Sumner, who came from Oxfordshire, England, to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1636. The first of the line in Connecticut was Dr. William Sumner, who came from Boston and settled at Hebron in 1732. The Rev. Henry P. Sumner, grandfather of Frank Chester Sumner, was a Methodist circuit rider, traveling all over Connecticut from the closing years of the eighteenth century until his death in 1838. He married Mary S. Goslee, of Huguenot descent, from Glastonbury, Connecticut. George G. Sumner, mayor of Hartford and Lieutenant-Governor of the State, was a brother of Frank Chester Sumner.

Frank Chester Sumner, son of John Wesley and Mary (Gleason) Sumner, was born at Collinsville, Connecticut, June 8, 1850. He received his education in public schools, including Hartford High School. A few months before at-

taining his majority he entered the service of the Hartford Trust Company as a messenger, and step by step he worked his way up to positions of increasing responsibility. In 1886 he became treasurer, an office which he retained for thirty-one years. In 1886 also he was chosen a trustee of the company. In November, 1917, he was elected president to succeed Ralph W. Cutler. When the Hartford Trust Company and the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company merged in 1919 into the Hartford-Connecticut Trust Company, the largest trust company in the State, Mr. Sumner was chosen president. He had already achieved a place of eminence in the banking fraternity of the city, State and of New England. He was also president of the Gray Telephone Pay Station Company; vice-president and trustee of the Mechanics Savings Bank; vice-president of the Cedar Hill Cemetery Association and of the Connecticut Fair Association, and a director in the Hartford City Gas Light Company, the Hartford Morris Plan Bank, the Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company, the Plimpton Manufacturing Company, and the Thompsonville (Connecticut) Water Company. He had formerly been a director in the Pratt & Whitney Company, and in the Niles-Bement-Pond Company.

Mr. Sumner was a director for Connecticut in the George Junior Republic; a director in the Connecticut Humane Society and the Newington Home for Crippled Children; a member of the board of managers of the Hartford Hospital; was deeply interested in the Municipal Art Society while it was active; was a trustee from 1918 in Trinity College, Hartford, which institution gave him the honorable degree of Master of Arts in 1911, and he was a member of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce, the Connecticut Savings Bank Association, and of the Hartford, the Hartford Golf, the City, the Automobile, the Hartford Canoe, the Farmington Country, and the Get-Together clubs, of Hartford.

He took considerably more than a passing interest in the life of his adopted city, displaying at all times a splendid sense of civic duty. He was a Democrat, but always refused elective office, although he was a member of the Hartford Common Council in 1873, a member of the Board of Health during 1888-90, and a member of the Water Board from 1905 to 1911. He was a member of the Connecticut-Massachusetts Boundary Commission in 1905. For many years he was a member of the Brown School District Committee, and was deeply interested in the work of the school. He was a member of the Commission that built the Hartford Bridge over the Connecticut River. Artistic to a degree and with a sense of the ornate, he stood out to the last for a stone bridge, and eventually brought his fellows on the Commission to an agreement. He had long been a dominant factor in prison reform work, and from 1893 until his death he served as a member of the Connecticut State Prison Board, also as a director of the Connecticut State Prison, at Hartford. A life-long friend and patron of Trinity College, his will included a bequest of $50,000 to that institution, he leaving the larger part of his estate to the Wadsworth Athenæum, in which he was greatly interested, and of which his brother, George G. Sumner, was also a benefactor.

Frank Chester Sumner married Mary L. Catlin, daughter of George S. Catlin, of Hartford, Connecticut, who survives him. Singularly modest and unpreten-

tious, Mr. Sumner's influence was as quiet but as irresistible as the sunlight and will live forever in widening circles through those fortunate enough to have come within his sphere of influence. To his circle of congenial friends he gave the same unswerving loyalty which he gave to his bank and to his other business interests, and he was cherished by them far beyond the common measure. While his career was almost phenomenally successful, so far as the tangible results of a busy and varied financial career are concerned, the standard of ethics to which he steadfastly adhered during all the years of his active life, constitute the really priceless legacy which he commits to his family, friends and the community. He died at Hartford, Connecticut, December 9, 1924.

CUSHMAN, Herbert Ellsworth,

Man of Varied Activities.

At the bottom of one of the panels of the Forefathers Monument at Plymouth, Massachusetts, is this inscription: "Robert Cushman, who charted the Mayflower and was active and prominent in securing the success of the Pilgrim Enterprise, came in 1621." This Robert Cushman, whose term of residence in New England was short, was one of the leading spirits in all the preliminary measures taken in both England and Holland by the Pilgrims prior to the actual sailing of the "Mayflower," His own coming for some reason was delayed, but the year following he came in the "Fortune" accompanied by his only son, Thomas. This Thomas Cushman married Mary Allerton, a "Mayflower" passenger, and became prominent in church and colony life. Robert Cushman returned to England on business for the colony and there died in 1626, but Thomas Cushman continued in Plymouth until his death, December 10, 1691. He was laid at rest in that holiest of American shrines, Burial Hill in Plymouth, his gravestone proclaiming him "that precious Servant of God." He was the founder of this one of New England's historic families, he being the only son of Robert Cushman, who is commemorated on the Forefather's Monument.

Herbert Ellsworth Cushman, for many years financial head of one of New Bedford's great corporations, the Morse Twist Drill and Machine Company, and an eminent citizen, was of the ninth American generation of the family. The line of descent from Robert Cushman is through Elder Thomas Cushman, elder of Plymouth Church for forty-three years, and his wife, Mary (Allerton) Cushman; their son, Thomas (2) Cushman, and his second wife, Abigail (Fuller) Cushman, of Rehoboth; their son, Benjamin Cushman, and his first wife Sarah (Eaton) Cushman; and their son, Jabez Cushman, and his wife, ——— (Padelford) Cushman; their son, Zebedee Cushman, who moved to Taunton, Massachusetts, and his wife, Mary (Padelford) Cushman; their son, Alvah Cushman, of Taunton, and his wife, Sally (Leonard) Cushman; their son, William H. Cushman, of Taunton, and his wife, Joanna Harlow (Paine) Cushman; their son, Herbert Ellsworth Cushman, of further mention.

William H. Cushman was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, November 2, 1839, and there died, August 27, 1901. For many years he was engaged in nail manufacture with his brother, David Cushman, was well known, highly esteemed and greatly beloved. He married Joanna Harlow Paine, born October 12,

1840, daughter of John B. and Rebecca (Reed) Paine, and granddaughter of Levi and Lucy (Doten) Reed, of Plymouth. Mrs. Cushman survived her husband and later became a resident of New Bedford, where her sons were prominent in manufacturing corporations. William H. and Joanna Harlow (Paine) Cushman were the parents of eight children: Henry Presbrey, died young; Herbert Ellsworth, of further mention; Albert Francis, died aged twenty years; William Alvah, of New Bedford, clerk of the Morse Twist Drill and Machine Company; Jennee E., married Loues Bright Barker; Everett Morton, superintendent of the Holmes Manufacturing Company, New Bedford; Grace Reed, died young; Bessie May, married Francis N. Smith.

Herbert Ellsworth Cushman, eldest son of William H. and Joanna Harlow (Paine) Cushman, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, January 1, 1861, and died at his home in New Bedford, Massachusetts, December 27, 1923. He completed full courses of grade and high school study, finishing with graduation, class of 1880. He began business life with the Taunton Locomotive Works, serving the corporation as clerk for one year, then for about six years was head bookkeeper for the Williams Manufacturing Company of Taunton. In 1887 he resigned his position and came to New Bedford, entered the employ of the Morse Twist and Drill Machine Company, as sales agent, and served in that capacity for over thirty years (continuous service) with that very important corporation. He continued as sales agent for the company until 1902, his record in that responsible position then bringing him promotion to the office of treasurer and general manager, succeeding Gideon Allen, Jr., which position he held until his death. As treasurer of so important a manufacturing corporation, Mr. Cushman at once became a factor in the financial world and during the years which passed since assuming the duties of his office he grew to full stature as a financier and general manager. The corporation, under his management, had the greatest growth in its history. Mr. Cushman was very popular among his employees, who always found in him a warm friend and willing advisor.

During his thirty years of residence in New Bedford Mr. Cushman was called to many positions of trust—serving the First National Bank as director until his death, the New Bedford Institution for Savings, as trustee, the Fireman's Mutual Insurance Company and Union Mutual Insurance Company, of Providence, Rhode Island, as director, the New Bedford Foundry and Machine Company, as director, and was a director of the company which he also served as treasurer, the Morse Twist Drill and Machine Company. He was an ex-president of the New Bedford Board of Trade, being elected in 1908, a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Engineer and Machinery clubs of New Bedford, Hope Club of Providence, the Old Colony Historical Society of Taunton, the Peabody Museum and Essex Institute of Salem, the American Museum of Natural History of New York, and the Old Dartmouth Historical Society of New Bedford. He was until the time of his death the president of the Old Dartmouth Historical Society of New Bedford.

In religious matters, Herbert E. Cushman inclined toward Unitarianism, being a member of the Unitarian Church, of New Bedford. In the sphere of politics he adhered to the Republican Party. He

affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and was a member of Alfred Baylies Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Taunton; St. Mark's Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Taunton; New Bedford Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Taunton; St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar, of Providence.

Herbert E. Cushman married, January 22, 1901, Anna Russell Taber, daughter of William C. and Sarah A. W. Taber, and to this union were born three children: 1. Mary Allerton, who died in infancy. 2. Sarah, born September 30, 1902. 3. Eleanor Jarvis, born November 28, 1905. Mrs. Cushman died May 22, 1922. Mr. Cushman's two daughters, two brothers, Ernest Morton Cushman and William Alvah Cushman, and two sisters, Mrs. Francis N. G. Smith, and Mrs. Baker—all of New Bedford and Fall River,—survive him.

This record of the life of a busy business man necessarily touches the principal happenings of its half century of years. From the age of eighteen years Herbert Ellsworth Cushman was a worker, performing well each duty as presented and continually rising to a high level of usefulness. He is a worthy twentieth century representative of a family which dates back to the earliest English settlement of New England, a family, which during the near three centuries which have elapsed since Robert Cushman, "that precious servant of God," first stepped upon the sacred soil of Plymouth, has borne well its part in the upbuilding and development of the new Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The following is an editorial in a local paper, "The Evening Standard," on the death of Mr. Cushman:

In considering the career of the late Herbert E. Cushman, one naturally thinks of his connection with the Morse Twist Drill & Machine Company. When he entered the employ of the company as a young man it had become well established and was engaged in a profitable business, but it was under his management that it enjoyed its period of greatest expansion. * * * * The growth of the Twist Drill since he became its treasurer and chief executive officer and the high reputation its products bear, not only in this country but abroad, attest the foresight and prudence of Mr. Cushman's management. He was keenly interested in and well-informed about all departments of the business, and notwithstanding the increase in the number of workers it was his policy to maintain personal relations with every employee. His conception of his position was indeed somewhat patriarchal. He had a genuine and kindly concern in the welfare of the men who worked under him as such is not often the case with the heads of industries at large. One has only to talk with Twist Drill men, whether in the shop or in the office, to learn of the many acts of kindness of which Mr. Cushman was the author and of the assistance he was always ready to extend in emergencies.

The Twist Drill, however, did not absorb all of Mr. Cushman's time and energy. He had outside interests in the furtherance of which he was able to render a distinct public service. He was a member of the New Bedford Water Board, and he contributed much to the success and usefulness of the Old Dartmouth Historical Society in whose welfare he was deeply interested.

In his death New Bedford loses a man who has played an important part in the community's industrial and civic progress.

Thomas Cushman, an ancestor of Herbert E. Cushman, was the ruling elder of the Church of Plymouth for many years. The inscription on his gravestone is as follows:

Here lyeth buried that precious servant of God, Mr. Thomas Cushman, who after he had served his generation according to the Will of God and particularly the Church of Plymouth, for many years in the office of Ruling Elder, fell asleep in Jesus, December ye 10th, 1691, in the 84th year of his age.

WARNER, Luther Joseph,

Manufacturer.

The late Luther Joseph Warner, for many years a manufacturer and industrialist of note throughout the New England States, was a descendant in the ninth generation of the ancient English family of "le Warner." The derivation of the name is interesting in that it is classified both as an official and baptismal name. The official name comes from "Warrener," the keeper of Warrens. (A warren is preserved ground or water for conies, rabbits, hares, pheasants, partridges, fish, etc.) The baptismal name derives from Warnerus and Warnerius, meaning "son-of-Warner," or of a keeper of warrens. Other present-day surnames that had an identical inception are Warren and Warrener. A genealogy of the family in America follows:

(I) William Warner, probably from Baxted, in County Essex, England, was one of the earliest settlers of Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1637, where he died about 1648. The town granted him a house-lot, one acre more or less, on Mill Street, in 1637. He had with him three children, but no wife mentioned. Children, born in England: 1. John, of whom forward. 2. Daniel, born about 1618, died in Ipswich, September 9, 1688; married three times. 3. Abigail, who married Thomas Wells, and died July 22, 1671.

(II) John Warner, son of William Warner, was born in England about 1616, and died at Hadley, Massachusetts, about 1692. He probably came with his father, but possibly is the John Warner who came in the ship "Increase" from London in 1635, aged twenty years. He was one of the first settlers in 1670, of Brookfield, Massachusetts, but on the destruction of Brookfield, he removed to Hadley. He divided his property among three sons, May 17, 1692. He married (second), March 10, 1655, Priscilla, daughter of Mark Symonds, of Ipswich. Children, except first three, by second marriage: 1. Samuel, born in 1640; of Dunstable, New Hampshire, in 1685; married Mercy Swan. 2. Mark, of whom forward. 3. John, killed in 1660, by the falling of a tree. 4. Nathaniel, born in 1655, died January 15, 1714; married in 1681, Joanna Gardner. 5. Joseph, born August 15, 1657, died in 1658. 6. Mehitabel, born April 16, 1659, died June 12, 1678. 7. Daniel, born April 16, 1661; living in Ipswich, in May, 1711. 8. Eleazar, born November 13, 1662, died May 8, 1729; married, in 1689, Hester Taylor. 9. Priscilla, born September 25, 1666; married, in 1688, Thomas Cummings.

(III) Mark Warner, son of John Warner, was born in Ipswich, about 1645-6, and died in Northampton, Massachusetts, May 3, 1738. He preceded his father to Hadley, and removed about 1687 to Northampton. He married (first), December 8, 1671, Abigail, daughter of Richard Montague, of Hadley. She died February 6, 1705. He married (second), in 1713, Mary Root, of Westfield, who died in 1732. Children, born at Hadley, Massachusetts, by first marriage: 1. Abigail, born August 18, 1675; married, May 4, 1695, Charles Ferry, Jr. 2. Mark, of whom forward.

(IV) Mark Warner, Jr., son of Mark and Abigail (Montague) Warner, was born in Hadley; February 20, 1678, and died at Northampton, August 3, 1766. He married, April 16, 1701, Lydia Phelps, who died November 19, 1765, aged eighty-two years. Children, born at Northampton, Massachusetts: 1. Lydia, born February 9, 1702; married, about 1726, Abner Lyman. 2. Abigail, born

February 6, 1704; married Elisha Noble, of Sheffield, Massachusetts. 3. Elizabeth, born April 9, 1706; married, in 1737, Joseph Bridgman, of Belchertown. 4. Mehitable, born August 9, 1708; married, in 1731, Noah Bridgman. 5. Downing, born December 14, 1710, died February 8, 1729. 6. Mark, born December 21, 1712; married Experience, born in 1714, daughter of Jonathan Wright. 7. Mary, born May 24, 1715; married, in 1735, Israel Rust. 8. Daniel, of whom forward. 9. Naomi, born September 26, 1719; married 1741, Israel Sheldon, of Southampton. 10. Elisha, born October 5, 1722; married Mrs. Spaulding, lived in Chesterfield. 11. Lucy, born September 25, 1724; married Ebenezer Edwards.

(V) Daniel Warner, son of Mark, Jr., and Lydia (Phelps) Warner, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1717; and died there in 1804. He lived in Northampton all his life, and took part in the expedition against Louisburg in 1745, and, it is said, served in the Revolution. He married Jemima Wright, daughter of Samuel Wright, born in 1720, died in 1813. They had a son, Joseph, of whom forward.

(VI) Joseph Warner, son of Daniel and Jemima (Wright) Warner, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1751, and died there in 1836. He served in Captain Simeon Clap's company, Colonel David Wells' regiment, from May 10 to July 10, 1777, on an expedition to Ticonderoga; also in Captain Oliver Lyman's company for seven days, on the "alarm" of August 17, 1777. He married, in 1779, Jerusha Edwards, and they had seven sons and four daughters, of whom only the following are on record: Children, born at Northampton (partial list): 1. Oliver, born March 3, 1780; kept "Warner House," married Rhoda Bridgman. 2. Solomon. 3. Joseph (2), of whom forward. 4. Aaron, born 1794.

(VII) Joseph Warner, son of Joseph and Jerusha (Edwards) Warner, was born in Northampton in 1789, and died there in 1840. He had a son Joseph, of whom forward.

(VIII) Joseph Warner, son of Joseph Warner, married (first) Jane A. Barnard, who died about 1863; they were the parents of Luther Joseph Warner, of whom extended mention follows; he married (second) Emeline Barnard, a sister of his first wife.

(IX) Luther Joseph Warner, son of Joseph and Jane A. (Barnard) Warner, and a representative of the ninth generation of his family in America, was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, February 17, 1851, and died there September, 15, 1907, during the fifty-seventh year of his age. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his birthplace, following which he matriculated at Williston Academy, in Easthampton. He then attended Amherst College, and was graduated from this well-known institution with the class of 1873.

Following the completion of his scholastic work, Mr. Warner immediately embarked upon his business career by associating himself with his father, Joseph Warner, in the latter's silk industry, known as the Warner Company Silk Mills. Upon the death of the father, Mr. Warner inherited the business, which he carried along to an ever-increasing success until 1892, at which time the main part of the mills was destroyed by fire. The firm was shortly after absorbed by the Nonotuck Silk Company, Mr. Warner retiring from active business at that time. Luther Joseph Warner's entire business and industrial career was characterized by a strict code of business

ethics in which energy, ability, perseverance and probity were watchwords. His prominent place in manufacturing circles brought him further responsible positions, and he served faithfully as well as a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Northampton, and as president of the Agricultural Society of Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin counties, Massachusetts.

Luther Joseph Warner married, at Northampton, Massachusetts, October 5, 1875, Mary W. Hunt, a daughter of Seth and Juliet (Briggs) Hunt. (See Hunt VIII.) Mr. and Mrs. Warner were the parents of four children as follows: 1. Lucy Hunt, born August 3, 1876, died July 10, 1919. 2. Joseph, born September 12, 1879; married Josephine Laiblin, and they have issue: Emma Louise, and Joseph, Jr. 3. A child who died in infancy. 4. Hunt, born December 27, 1889; he served in the infantry of the United States Army as second lieutenant during the World War and was wounded in action.

The death of Luther Joseph Warner occurred at his home in Northampton, Massachusetts, on September 15, 1907. His passing was a distinct loss to his natal city, where for so long a time he had been closely identified with the progress and advancement of the city and its institutions. He leaves behind him, however, two sons to carry on the name and proud traditions of the ancient English family from which he was descended.

(The Hunt Line).

The surnames "Hunte" and "Hunt" are ancient ones in England, being occupative or official names applied to those who hunted or followed the chase. The original name was written "le Hunte" when surnames first began to come into fashion during the thirteenth century, the French *le*, showing the Norman influence, being dropped eventually, as was also the terminal "e" of the surname. In the early days hunting was almost entirely a diversion of the upper classes, and those to whom the name "Hunt" was attached were as a rule persons of rank and distinction.

The Hunts of America are very numerous at least, ten English immigrants of that name coming to the New World in the Colonial days and founding separate family lines which have ramified greatly. A Hunt genealogy, compiled by T. B. Wyman, Jr., under authorization of W. L. G. Hunt, lists all these lines, of which the Northampton line is herein considered.

(The Family in America)

(I) John Hunt, the progenitor of the Northampton line of the Hunt family, settled in Connecticut, but when he was born, when he came to these shores, and when he died, are matters shrouded in obscurity, the most painstaking research having failed to throw any light on the subjects. In view of dates, however, John Hunt, may quite possibly have been the son of "John Hunt, the elder," a yeoman of Monk Bradfield, County Suffolk, whose will was dated January 29, 1610-11, and proved July 22, 1611. In this will John Hunt, the elder, mentions the following children: John, Bartholomew, Lawrence, Edmund, and Margaret. If not the son of "John the Elder," our John may have been the grandson, descended through Lawrence, who is known to have had a son, John.

(1) John Hunt, of Connecticut, married Mary Webster, oldest daughter of Governor John and Agnes Webster, her father having been chosen in 1656 as the

fifth governor of Connecticut. Governor Webster's will, made June 25, 1659, named Jonathan and Mary Hunt, his grandchildren. John and Mary (Webster) Hunt had issue: 1. Jonathan, of whom forward. 2. Mary, who became the third wife of John Ingersoll, and they had seven children. She died in 1690.

(II) Jonathan Hunt, eldest child of John and Mary (Webster) Hunt, was born in 1637, and moved from Connecticut to Northampton, Massachusetts, about 1660. He was a maltster by occupation, and became a deacon of the church. He was made a freeman of the Colony in 1662; was a deacon from 1680 until his death; and served as a representative to the General Court in 1690. He died September 29, 1691, aged fifty-four years. He married, September 3, 1662, Clemence Hosmer, daughter of Thomas Hosmer, of Hatfield, and she married (second), in 1694, John Smith, of Milford, Connecticut. Jonathan and Clemence (Hosmer) Hunt were the parents of the following offspring: 1. Thomas, born in 1663, lived in Connecticut; became a freeman in 1684; and had sons, Thomas and Jonathan. 2. Jonathan, born in 1664, died same year. 3. Jonathan, who was born January 20, 1665; married Martha Williams, and they had eight children. He died July 1, 1738. 4. John, born December 22, 1667, died April 4, 1712. He lived in Northampton. 5. Hannah, born January 7-8, 1669; married, December 19, 1691 (second wife), Deacon Ebenezer Wright, son of Samuel Wright, Jr. They had nine children. 6. Clemence, born January 8, 1671, and died July 8, 1689. 7. Ebenezer, baptized May 3, 1673, died in 1675. 8. Ebenezer, of whom forward. 9. Mary, born March 24, 1679; married, December 16, 1701, Ebenezer Sheldon, son of Isaac Sheldon. She died in November, 1767, leaving twelve children. 10. Sarah, born July 20, 1682. 11. Samuel, born September 15, 1684; married Mary, surname unknown, and they had a son, Benjamin, born July 3, 1708.

(III) Ebenezer Hunt, eighth of the eleven children of Jonathan and Clemence (Hosmer) Hunt, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, February 6, 1675, and died at Lebanon, Connecticut, February 23, 1742-43. He married, May 27, 1698, Hannah Clark, born in 1681, a daughter of William Clark, of Northampton, Massachusetts. Ebenezer Hunt and his family moved to Lebanon from Northampton about 1723. To Ebenezer and Hannah (Clark) Hunt were born the following children: 1. Hannah, born October 4, 1699. 2. Stephen, born July 24, 1701; married Esther Janes, and they had nine children. 3. Ebenezer, of whom forward. 4. William, born October 12, 1705; married Sarah Lyman, and they had eight children. 5. Abigail, born May 30, 1707, died in 1708. 6. Abigail, born July 16, 1708. 7. Daniel, born August 17, 1711; married, and was father of six children. 8. Simeon, born November 3, 1713. 9. Phineas, twin, born May 24, 1716, died in 1787. 10. Esther, twin, born May 24, 1716, died early. 11. Esther, born October 27, 1718, died February 16, 1743. 12. Sybil, born November 7, 1720, died August 1, 1748. 13. Beulah, born March 16, 1723.

(IV) Ebenezer Hunt, third of the thirteen children of Ebenezer and Hannah (Clark) Hunt, was born August 28, 1703, in Northampton, Massachusetts, and died there February 21, 1788. He was married, December 9, 1730, to Elizabeth King, and they had issue: 1. Elizabeth, born June 22, 1732, died July 2, 1732. 2. A child born July 24, 1733, died same

day. 3. Ebenezer, born and died December 12, 1734. 4. Elizabeth, born June 7, 1736, died two days later. 5. Elizabeth, twin, April 24, 1738; married Benjamin Sheldon, Esq. 6. Infant, twin, born April 24, 1738, died two years later. 7. Hannah, born and died in the autumn of 1741. 8. Hannah, born July 11, 1743. 9. Dr. Ebenezer, of whom forward. 10. David, born November 28, 1746. 11. Seth, born February 14, 1748. 12. Sarah, born February 18, 1750.

(V) Dr. Ebenezer Hunt, ninth of the twelve children of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (King) Hunt, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, November 15, 1744, and died there December 26, 1820. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1764, and later studied medicine with Dr. Pynchon. He became a foremost druggist and physician of Northampton, and represented that town at various times in both houses of the Massachusetts State Legislature, over a period of eight years. He was a presidential elector (John Adams' ticket); a magistrate; and vice-president of the Massachusetts Medical Society. Dr. Hunt's two-page will, dated November 17, 1818, divided among his children ninety-nine acres of land, several thousands of dollars, and his house and library to his son, David. Dr. Hunt was married, November 5, 1772, to Sarah Bradish, who died August 12, 1803. They had issue: 1. David, of whom forward. 2. Ebenezer, born March 11, 1775, died June 9, 1835. 3. Sarah, born December 11, 1776, died young. 4. William King, born May 23, 1778, died January 27, 1795. 5. Sarah, born February 18, 1780. 6. Elizabeth, born November 15, 1781, died in 1782. 7. Elizabeth, born February 6, 1783, died in 1797. 8. Lewis, born July 18, 1784, died in 1818.

(VI) Dr. David Hunt, eldest of the eight children of Dr. Ebenezer and Sarah (Bradish) Hunt, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, July 4, 1773, and died there July 8, 1837. Like his father before him he became a well known physician. He was also a geologist, mineralogist and naturalist of note. He married, December 1, 1795, Wealthy Dickinson, who died September 25, 1838. Dr. Hunt was a wealthy man, and his property was divided among his children: 1. Marianne Elizabeth, born September 19, 1796. 2. William King, born January 12, 1798. 3. Wealthy, born July 2, 1799, died August 24, 1802. 4. Caroline A., born March 3, 1801, died in January, 1875. 5. Sarah Mills, born September 27, 1802. 6. David, born July 22, 1804, died in November, 1890. 7. Alfred Hopkins, born May 17, 1806. 8. Edward, born March 28, 1808. 9. Henry, born February 7, 1810. 10. Seth, born May 19, 1812, died September 13, 1814. 11. Seth, of whom forward. 12. Emily Bradish, born January 12, 1817, died October 5, 1817. 13. Frances Ann, born June 22, 1818, died August 24, 1838.

(VII) Seth Hunt, eleventh of the thirteen children of Dr. David and Wealthy (Dickinson) Hunt, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, July 28, 1814; and died there July 3, 1893. He married, on October 2, 1838, Juliet Briggs, a daughter of Eliphalet Briggs. She was born August 1, 1815. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Frances A., born October 25, 1839. 2. George, born at Deerfield, December 31, 1841. 3. Lucy B., born June 5, 1844. 4. David B., born at Northampton, February 13, 1847, died June 18, 1912. 5. Mary W., of whom further. 6. Elizabeth S., born February 26, 1852, died October 4, 1854.

(VIII) Mary W. Hunt, fifth of the six children of Seth and Juliet (Briggs) Hunt, was born October 9, 1849. She was married, at Northampton, the place of her birth, on October 5, 1875, to Luther Joseph Warner. (See Warner IX.)

References:—Bardsley's "English and Welsh Surnames." New England Historical and Genealogical Register. (Vol XX.) Judd's: "History of Hadley, Massachusetts." Wyman's: "Hunt Genealogy." Family Data.

ADAMS, Fred W.,

Manufacturer.

One of the best known and best liked business men of Auburn, Maine, was Fred W. Adams, a contractor for many years and later a manufacturer of building materials. With the exception of five years which he spent as a young man on a ranch in Colorado, Mr. Adams was a life-long resident of Auburn, and few men in that city had a wider circle of personal friends. He had an enviable reputation as a good neighbor and public-spirited citizen as well as an able business man. Indeed it was upon his friendly human qualities that much of his business success was founded.

Mr. Adams was a son of John W. and Carrie T. (Olcott) Adams, and was born in Auburn, Maine, July 7, 1867. He attended the Auburn public schools, and after leaving school learned the trade of carpenter. For a number of years he worked at this trade and then gradually, through industry and enterprise, worked into an extensive business as a contractor. He was for two years in partnership with Frank Whitney, after which he carried on his business under his own name. It was in the matter of his relationship with his employees that Mr. Adams was, perhaps, most successful. His keen insight into human nature made him an excellent judge of men, and his genial qualities made him popular with all the laborers who worked under him. After a number of years of success as a contractor, Mr. Adams became interested in the manufacture and sale of building materials. In 1912 he entered into a business partnership with J. Ernest Chalmers, under the firm name of the Adams-Chalmers Company. In February, 1919, he sold his interest in this concern and in May of that year bought the White interests in the J. W. White Company, of Lewiston, Maine, becoming president and a member of the board of directors. Under his management the business had a phenomenal growth and the plant was enlarged, making it one of the biggest and best-equipped in New England. Mr. Adams held the office of president of this company at the time of his death. He was a member of the Auburn Chamber of Commerce, and of the Twin City Council, No. 160, United Commercial Travelers. In civic matters he was always ready to coöperate with any project that made for the welfare of the community. Mr. Adams attended and supported the Congregational Church.

Mr. Adams married, in 1890, Nellie M. Sprague, of Leeds, Maine, and they had two children: Grace, now the wife of Erlon W. Rand, of Auburn, and a daughter who died in infancy. There is one granddaughter, Alice Nell Rand, and one grandson, Fred W. Rand. Mr. Adams was known as a man whose keenest interest was in his family circle. He died at his home in Auburn, October 26, 1921.

FRENCH, Asa Palmer,

Lawyer.

Inclusive of his career of abundant service to his profession, the law, Asa

Palmer French, both as District Attorney for the Southeastern District of Massachusetts, and as United States Attorney for Massachusetts, has honored those offices of responsibility in commensurate dignity and intelligence of administration. So, in other professional, and in civic positions, he has upon all occasions been a commanding figure as well as an accomplished public servant, and at the same time an active surety of those interests that favorably affect the public welfare.

Men and women of spiritual, mental and industrial endowments are among Mr. French's American lineage, from the "Mayflower" era throughout the successive periods that have marked the national growth, together with the share of the family name through its representative in the struggle of the Colonies for their independence. The line of descent from the paternal first-comer is as follows:

(I) John French, was born about 1612, came from England to Dorchester, Masachusetts, in 1630, removing thence to Braintree in 1640, where the homestead that was acquired at about that date or soon after continues in the family. He married Grace, surname unknown.

(II) Thomas French, son of John and Grace French, died in 1717. He married Elizabeth Belcher.

(III) Moses French, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Belcher) French, was born in 1699, and died in 1768. He married Esther (Bass) Thayer. She was a descendant of John Alden, who was born about 1599 and died in 1687, the seventh and last surviving Signer of the Mayflower Compact; he was a member of Captain Myles Standish's Duxbury Company in 1643; governor's assistant, 1632-40, 1650, 1686; deputy to the General Court in 1641-42-44-49; member of the Council of War in 1646 and in the following years; and acting deputy governor, 1664-77. He married, at Plymouth, Massachusetts, before 1624, Priscilla Mullins, who died after 1650, daughter of William Mullins.

(IV) Moses French, son of Moses and Esther (Bass Thayer) French, was born in 1731, and died in 1807, a soldier of the American Revolution; he married Elizabeth Hobart.

(V) Asa French, son of Moses and Elizabeth (Hobart) French, was born in 1775, and died in 1853; he married Mehitable Hollis.

(VI) Jonathan French, son of Asa and Mehitable (Hollis) French, was born in 1802, and died in 1882. He married Sarah Bracket Hayward.

(VII) Asa French, son of Jonathan and Sarah Bracket (Hayward) French, was born October 21, 1829, and died June 23, 1903. He was graduated from Yale College in 1851 with his Bachelor of Arts degree, and from the Law School of Harvard College in 1853 with his Bachelor of Laws degree. A lawyer of prominence, he was district attorney of the Southeastern District of Massachusetts, and he served as United States Judge of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, at Washington, District of Columbia, in 1882. He married, for his second wife, in 1858, Sophia Briggs Palmer (see Palmer VII), who was born in 1828, and died in 1891. Their children: 1. Asa Palmer, of whom further. 2. Emma L., married Jotham B. Sewall. 3. Sarah H., died in 1882. 4. Harriet C., married Charles Whitney Mixter. 5. Sophia M., married Robert Grosvenor Valentine.

(VIII) Asa Palmer French, son of Asa and Sophia Briggs (Palmer) French,

was born January 29, 1860, at Braintree, Massachusetts, and he attended the Brimmer Grammar School and English High School in Boston, as well as Adams Academy at Quincy, and Thayer Academy at Braintree, Massachusetts. He was graduated from Yale University in 1882 with his Bachelor of Arts degree, and from the Law School of Boston University with his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1885. Mr. French served as clerk to judges at the Court of Commissioners for the Alabama Claims, at Washington, District of Columbia, from 1884 to 1886, and he established himself in his profession as a general practitioner in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1887.

Mr. French was chosen as attorney for the Southeastern District of Massachusetts in 1901, and he continued in that office until 1905; and from 1906 to 1914 he was United States Attorney for Massachusetts. He was a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention in 1917.

Mr. French is a former president of the Randolph (Massachusetts) Savings Bank; and he was Franklin Medalist of the English High School, Boston; and he holds high office in Masonic and patriotic orders. He was Governor of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, and is Deputy Governor-General of that order; and he is Past Master of Norfolk Union Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Randolph; and Past District Deputy Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts. He is also a member of the University and Yale clubs, of New York; Tennis and Racquet, Algonquin, and Yale clubs of Boston; and of the Graduates' Club, of New Haven, Connecticut; and he was president of the Norfolk County Bar Association; and in 1918 and 1919, was a member of the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association. His recreations are book collecting and golf.

Asa Palmer French married, December 13, 1887, Elizabeth Ambrose Wales, who was born January 27, 1865, in Randolph, Massachusetts, daughter of George W. Wales, a shoe manufacturer, and their children are: 1. Jonathan Wales, born April 26, 1891, a graduate of Yale University in 1913, with his degree. 2. Constance, born April 13, 1896, married, June 10, 1919, John Lincoln Baxter, of Brunswick, Maine.

(The Palmer Line).

(I) William Palmer, who was born about 1585, and died in 1638, came from England in the "Fortune" to Massachusetts, and was at Plymouth in 1621, and later at Duxbury. His wife, Frances, surname unknown, came in the ship "Anne" in 1623.

(II) William Palmer, son of William and Frances Palmer, was born in 1613, and died in 1635-36, at Plymouth, Massachusetts.

(III) William Palmer, son of William Palmer, was born in 1634, and died in 1679, at Dartmouth, Massachusetts.

(IV) William Palmer, son of William Palmer, of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, was born in 1663, and died at Little Compton, Rhode Island.

(V) Thomas Palmer, son of William Palmer, of Little Compton, was born in 1697, and died in 1765.

(VI) Joseph Palmer, son of Thomas Palmer, was born in 1742, and died in 1791.

(VII) Simeon Palmer, son of Joseph Palmer, was born in 1785, and died in 1853; he was of Boston, and he married Mary Caldwell. Their daughter, Sophia Briggs Palmer, married Asa French (see

French VII), and they were the parents of Asa Palmer French, of this review.

GUILD, Charles Eliot,

Insurance Broker.

His own field of extensive insurance interests in Massachusetts has been rendered distinctive both for its substantial repute and its high standard of popularity, by Charles Eliot Guild's father's development of its value as a factor in the safeguarding and the continuous prosperity of all the activities of the business world. From the beginning of his career as a broker, Mr. Guild, formerly an executive official in an insurance company of world-wide enterprise and recognition, occupied a position of prominence in his vocation.

From the beginning of Massachusetts' settlement by English colonists, Mr. Guild's ancestors have been influential members of progressive communities; they have aided in laying the foundations of townships, and as civilians and military men, they are recorded as builders and defenders of the State; merchants, financiers, men of letters, and professional men of the highest type. The American lineage from the first of his branch of the Guild name is as follows:

(I) John Guild, who was born in 1612, and died in 1682, came from Scotland in 1636, and was one of the founders of Dedham, Massachusetts, and a soldier in King Philip's War. He married Elizabeth Crooke.

(II) John Guild, son of John and Elizabeth (Crooke) Guild, was born in 1646, and was a resident of Wrentham, Massachusetts. He married Sarah Fisher.

(III) John Guild, the third of that fontal name in direct line, a son of John and Sarah (Fisher) Guild, was born in 1690, and died in 1762. He married Mercy Foster.

(IV) Benjamin Guild, son of John and Mercy (Foster) Guild, was born in 1717. He married Abigail Graves.

(V) Benjamin Guild, a son of Benjamin and Abigail (Graves) Guild, was born in 1749. He married Elizabeth Quincy.

(VI) Benjamin Guild, the third of that fontal name in direct succession, and a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Quincy) Guild, was born in 1785, and died in 1858. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1804, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He married Eliza Eliot, a daughter of Samuel Atkins Eliot.

(VII) Charles Eliot Guild, son of Benjamin and Eliza (Eliot) Guild, was born on November 3, 1827, and died in February 15, 1905. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1846 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and engaging in the insurance business, became president of the American Insurance Company in Boston, Massachusetts, which position he held until 1873. He then became agent for the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company, for Boston, Massachusetts, and the Metropolitan District. He married Mary Lyman Eliot (see Eliot VI), who was born in 1827, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Robert Wheaton, born in 1855, and died in 1881. 2. Henry Eliot, born in 1859, and died in 1888. 3. Charles Eliot, Jr., of whom forward. 4. Eleanor, born in 1860, and died on January 1, 1925. 5. Katherine Eliot, born in 1866.

(VIII) Charles Eliot Guild, Jr., a son of Charles Eliot and Mary Lyman (Eliot) Guild, was born on July 15, 1862, in West Roxbury, now a part of Boston, Massachusetts, and is a present-day

(1926) representative of the eighth generation of the Guild family, the eighth generation of the Eliot family, and the tenth generation of the Lyman family, on American soil. He was graduated from the Roxbury Latin School in 1880. He was of the class of 1884, at Harvard College, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1899, and he entered upon his business career in Boston in January, 1892. In 1900 he was a partner of a firm representing the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company, Limited, in Boston; and since January, 1913, he has been established as an insurance broker in Boston. He was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Newsboys' Reading Room. He is a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; and of the Union Boat and Harvard clubs, of Boston; and the Hoosic Whisick Club, of Canton, Massachusetts.

Charles Eliot Guild was married on June 10, 1905, to Anne Gorham Forthingham, who was born on August 7, 1867, at Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, a daughter of Thomas B. Frothingham, of Boston, whose wife was Anne P. Lunt. (See Frothingham IX.) A brother of Mrs. Guild, the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, is at present the pastor of the Arlington Street Unitarian Church in Boston.

(The Eliot Line).

(I) Lieutenant Andrew Eliot, who was born in 1627, and died in 1704, came from England to Beverly, Massachusetts, in 1670. He was a deputy to the General Court, and he served in the expedition against Canada. He married Grace Woodier.

(II) Andrew Eliot, son of Lieutenant Andrew and Grace (Woodier) Eliot, was born in 1651, and died in 1688. He married Mercy Shattuck.

(III) Andrew Eliot, son of Andrew and Mercy (Shattuck) Eliot, and the third of this fontal name in direct line, was born in 1681, and died in 1749. He married Mary Herrick.

(IV) Samuel Eliot, son of Andrew and Mary (Herrick) Eliot, was born in 1713, and died in 1745. He was a bookseller. He married Elizabeth Marshall.

(V) Samuel Eliot, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Marshall) Eliot, was born in 1739, and died in 1820. He was a banker and philanthropist. He married Catherine Atkins.

(VI) Samuel Atkins Eliot, son of Samuel and Catherine (Atkins) Eliot, was born in 1798, and died in 1862. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1817, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and was treasurer of Harvard College from 1842 to 1853. He was mayor of Boston, Massachusetts, from 1836 to 1839; a member of the United States Congress in 1850-51; and was a prominent man of letters. He was married, in 1826, to Mary Lyman, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Mary Lyman, born in 1827; married Charles Eliot Guild. (See Guild VII.) 2. Elizabeth Lyman. 3. Charles William, born in Boston on March 20, 1834, received his Bachelor's degree from Harvard College in 1853, and his degree of Master of Arts in 1856; honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws from Williams, Princeton, Yale, Johns Hopkins, Tulane, Dartmouth, Brown, Harvard; honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from Harvard; and Doctor of Philosophy from Breslau. Dr. Eliot was the president of Harvard University from 1869 to 1909, and has since been president emeritus. He is the author of many works; and

was awarded the first gold medal of the American Academy of Arts and Letters in 1915, as a "Recognition of Special Distinction." He was married, on October 27, 1858, to Ellen Derby Peabody, who was born in 1836, and died in 1869, a daughter of Ephraim Peabody; their children: i. Charles Eliot, born November 1, 1859, died March 24, 1897, received his Bachelor's degree from Harvard College in 1882; married, on November 28, 1888, Mary Yale Pitkin, and they had issue: Ruth, Grace, Ellen and Carola. ii. Samuel Atkins, born August 24, 1862, at Cambridge, received his Bachelor's degree from Harvard in 1884, his degree of Master of Arts in 1889, Doctor of Divinity from Bowdoin College, and Doctor of Laws from Western Reserve University. He entered the Unitarian ministry in 1889; was secretary from 1898 to 1900, and since president of the American Unitarian Association. He was married, on October 22, 1889, to Frances Stone Hopkinson, and they have the following children: Samuel Atkins, Jr., Rosamond, Elizabeth, Charles William, Frances, Theodore Lyman, and Thomas Hopkinson Eliot. Dr. Eliot was married (second), on October 30, 1877, to Grace Mellen, a daughter of Judge Thomas Hopkinson. 4. Catherine Atkins, who married Francis H. Storer. 5. Frances Anne, born in 1836, died in 1896; married Henry Wilder Foote.

(The Lyman Line).

(I) Richard Lyman, who was born in 1580, and died in 1649, came from England in the ship "Lion" with his wife and children, to Boston, in 1631. He was a freeman in 1633, and an original proprietor of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1636. He was married, in England, to Sarah Osborne, daughter of Roger Osborne.

(II) John Lyman, son of Richard and Sarah (Osborne) Lyman, was born in 1623, and died in 1690. He settled at Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1654. He married Dorcas Plumb.

(III) Moses Lyman, son of John and Dorcas (Plumb) Lyman, was born in 1662, and died in 1701. He married Anne (surname unknown).

(IV) Moses Lyman, son of Moses and Anne Lyman, was born in 1689, and died in 1762. He married Mindwell Sheldon.

(V) Isaac Lyman, son of Moses and Mindwell (Sheldon) Lyman, was born in 1725, and died in 1810. He married Ruth Plummer.

(VI) Theodore Lyman, son of Isaac and Ruth (Plummer) Lyman, was born in 1755, and died in 1839. He married Lydia Williams.

(VII) Theodore Lyman, son of Theodore and Lydia (Williams) Lyman, was born in 1792, and died in 1849. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1810, with his Bachelor's degree, and was a philanthropist, State Senator, and mayor of Boston. He married Mary Elizabeth Henderson, and they had a daughter, Mary Lyman, who married Samuel Atkins Eliot, grandfather of Charles Eliot Guild. (See Eliot VI.)

(The Frothingham Line).

(I) William Frothingham came from his native Yorkshire, England, having been born in Holderness of that shire, coming in Winthrop's Fleet. He is listed as an inhabitant of Charlestown in 1630, and as a freeman of the colony in 1632. He was an adherent of the Rev. John Wheelright (brother of Mrs. Hutchinson) in 1636, but later renounced his adhesion. He died on October 10, 1651; and his wife, Anna (surname unknown), died on July 28, 1674, aged sixty-seven years.

(II) Nathaniel Frothingham, sixth of the ten children of William and Anna Frothingham, was born April 16, 1640, and died December 12, 1688. He was married, on February 6, 1667-68, to Mary Hett, who was married (second), in 1694, to Samuel Kettell.

(III) Nathaniel Frothingham, third of the twelve children of Nathaniel and Mary (Hett) Frothingham, was born on July 2, 1671, and died on July 31, 1730. He was married, on April 12, 1694, to Hannah Rand, who died on April 23, 1760, aged eighty-eight years.

(IV) Nathaniel Frothingham, third of the nine children of Nathaniel and Hannah (Rand) Frothingham, was born on December 7, 1698, and died on May 7, 1749. He was married, on July 27, 1721, to Susanna Whittemore, who was married (second), in 1756, to Stephen Badger.

(V) Nathaniel Frothingham, eldest of the eight children of Nathaniel and Susanna (Whittemore) Frothingham, was born on June 2, 1722, and died on March 14, 1791, and was the fourth of that fontal name in direct line. He was a prominent coach maker of Boston, and in his shops at one time were four of the family bearing the name Nathaniel, each distinguished by some peculiar and significant term. He was married (first), on March 1, 1743-44, to Mary Whittemore, who died on December 18, 1763, aged forty years, having borne her husband eight children. He was married (second), in 1765, to Ruth Taylor, who died on October 12, 1800, aged sixty-one years, having borne her husband two children.

(VI) Ebenezer Frothingham, fifth of the eight children of Nathaniel (4) and Mary (Whittemore) Frothingham, was born on December 13, 1756, and died on May 17, 1814. He was a crockery dealer of Boston, and an assessor of taxes there for many years. He was married, in 1779, to Joanna Langdon, who died on March 2, 1841, aged eighty-six years.

(VII) Nathaniel Langdon Frothingham, seventh of the nine children of Ebenezer and Joanna (Langdon) Frothingham, was born on July 23, 1790, and died on April 3, 1870. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1811, and in 1812, when only nineteen years of age, was appointed instructor in Rhetoric and Oratory at Harvard College, being the first incumbent of this office. While serving as instructor he studied theology, and in 1815 was installed as pastor of the First (Unitarian) Church of Boston, remaining in that position until 1850, when he resigned because of ill health. He published "Deism or Christianity" in 1845, "Sermons in Order of a Twelve-Month" in 1852, "Material Pieces, Translated and Original" in 1855-1870, besides nearly fifty pamphlets, chiefly of a serious nature, and numerous articles in the "Christian Examiner," and other periodicals. He was married, in 1818, to Ann Gorham Brooks, a daughter of Peter C. Brooks.

(VIII) Thomas B. Frothingham was the eldest of the five children of the Rev. Nathaniel Langdon and Ann Gorham (Brooks) Frothingham. In 1860 his name appears on a roll of Boston attorneys. He was married to Anne P. Lunt, a daughter of the Rev. William Parsons Lunt, of Quincy.

(IX) Anne Gorham Frothingham, fourth of the children of Thomas B. and Anne P. (Lunt) Frothingham, was married on June 10, 1905, to Charles Eliot Guild. She represents the ninth generation of her family in America. (See Guild VIII.)

WILCOX, Captain Rowland H.,

Business Man.

A unique career, as well as one of distinction, was that of Captain Rowland H. Wilcox, who in his long life as a fishing captain made the unusual record of "never having lost a man and never having had a vessel under his command meet with an accident." This, in view of the fact that early in his career his "catches" became records, which during his life-time were surpassed only by himself, represents an enviable achievement and offers conclusive evidence of a high grade of ability, as does also the record of his long connection with the Wilcox Fertilizer Company, of Mystic.

(I) Captain Wilcox was a descendant of Edward Wilcox, whose name is found among a list of inhabitants of the Island of Aquidneck (Rhode Island) in 1638, and who also owned land at Manhattan.

(II) Stephen Wilcox, son of Edward Wilcox, removed to Westerly, Rhode Island, some time prior to 1669. He married Hannah Hazard.

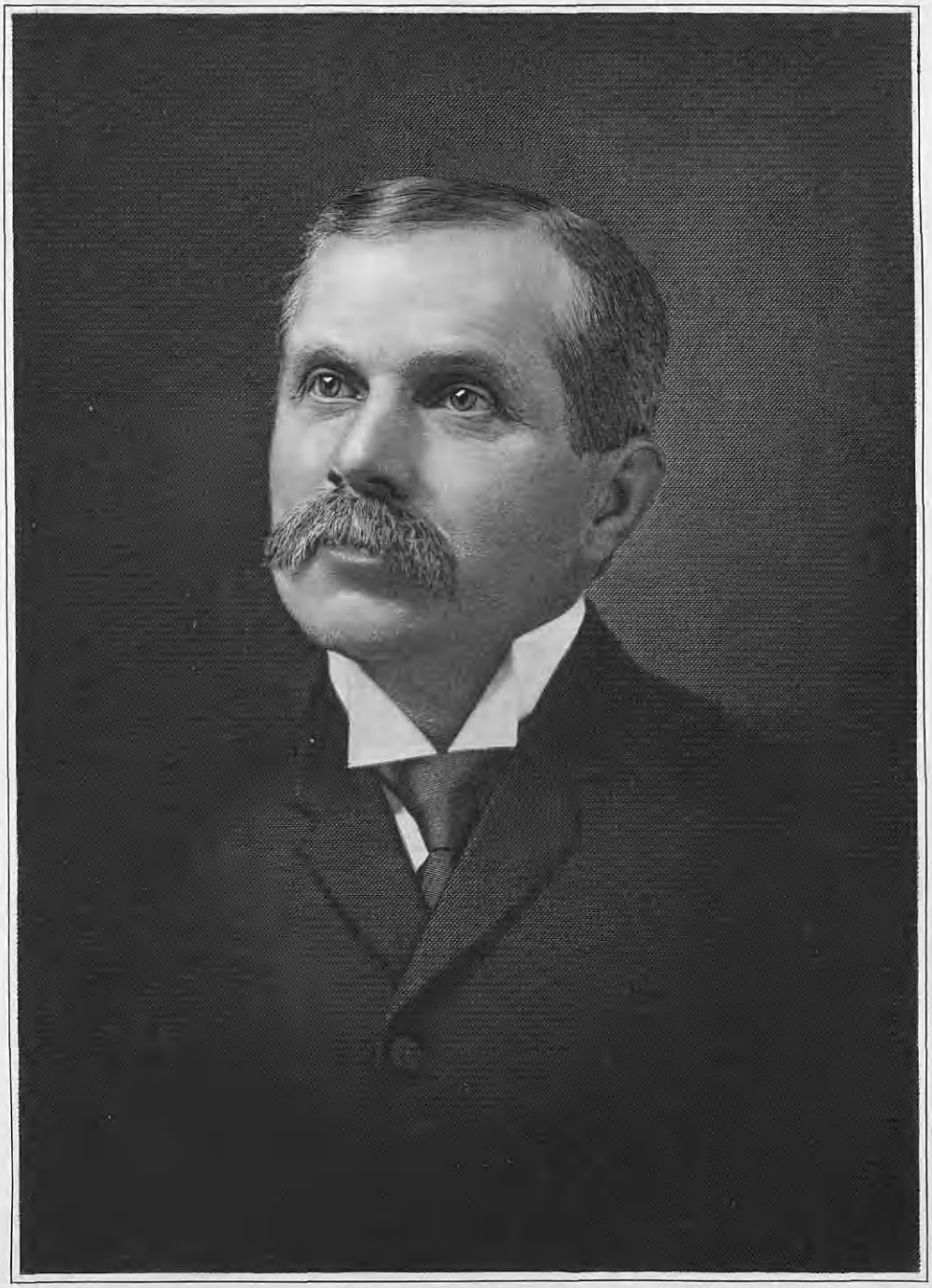
(III) Edward Wilcox, son of Stephen and Hannah (Hazard) Wilcox, was born in Westerly, in 1662. He married (second) Thomasin Stevens.

(IV) Elisha Wilcox, son of Edward and Thomasin (Stevens) Wilcox, was born July 9, 1706. He married and had a son, Hezekiah.

(V) Hezekiah Wilcox, son of Elisha Wilcox, was buried at Watch Hill, Rhode Island, 1819. He married, before 1758, Hannah Parker.

(VI) Captain Jesse Wilcox, son of Hezekiah and Hannah (Parker) Wilcox, was born at Watch Hill, Rhode Island, December 29, 1762. He became a ship carpenter and built and sailed many packets carrying freight and passengers to New York. Soon after the beginning of the Revolutionary War he removed to Stonington, Connecticut, and on July 5, 1828, he and his son, Jesse, Jr., were drowned during a thunder squall while on their way in a small sail boat from Stonington to Quiambaugh. Captain Jesse Wilcox married (first), December 9, 1784, Nancy Pendleton. She died September 2, 1796, the mother of six children. He married (second), May 6, 1798, Mehitable Wilcox, daughter of Ebenezer and Iantha (Mason) Wilcox. She was a woman of "superb constitution and well-endowed mentally," who survived her husband, her death occurring in 1868, at the age of ninety-nine years, six months, and twenty-three days. Among the seven children of the second marriage was Elias, of further mention.

(VII) Elias Wilcox, son of Captain Jesse and Mehitable (Wilcox) Wilcox, was born April 3, 1815, died February 15, 1901. He was in early life engaged in lobster fishing and ran a packet to New York, but later he engaged in menhaden fishing. Menhaden are used principally for oil and fertilizer, and about 1866, Elias Wilcox established in Mystic, Connecticut, a fish-oil and fertilizer factory, which was the beginning of an enterprise which has since "made the name of Wilcox famous all over the country." Elias Wilcox was a member of the Union Baptist Church. He married, April 23, 1843, Hannah L. Denison, born September 27, 1820, daughter of Henry and Lucy (Smith) Denison, and they became the parents of ten children, eight of whom survived to maturity: 1. Leander, born April 30, 1844, died December 22, 1895. 2. Ellen M., born August 27, 1846; married Minthorn D. Thompkins; died October 7, 1889; their only child, Odell L. Thompkins. 3. Almeda, born September 7, 1848;



R. H. Wilcox

married, July 20, 1870, Linneus Thompson. 4. Elias F., born October 6, 1850; married Fanny Davis. 5. Stephen R., born August 26, 1852; lived in Willimantic, Connecticut. 6. Hannah A., born April 2, 1855, died October 9, 1857. 7. Rowland H., mentioned below. 8. A daughter, born May 23, 1860, died June 1, 1860. 9. Orrin A., born September 16, 1861; married Mary B. Waterman. 10. Cora L., born May 30, 1864; married Isaac Miller; died January 15, 1899.

(VIII) Captain Rowland H. Wilcox, seventh child and fourth son of Elias and Hannah L. (Denison) Wilcox, was born in Quiambaugh, in the town of Stonington, Connecticut, January 26, 1858, and died July 22, 1922. He passed his boyhood days in his native town, attending the district school and acquiring his first practical knowledge of work, attending to the "chores" on the farm. The love of the sea was strong within him, however, and while still a young boy he began going with his father on fishing trips. In this way he early laid the foundation for a most successful career as a fishing master. When he was about fifteen years of age he began making regular trips with his brother Leander in quest of menhaden. He was observant and eager and so readily familiarized himself with the details of the fishing business that at the age of twenty he was made captain of the sailing gear on the sloop, "William T. Sherman." In 1882 he was made master of the steamer "Annie E. Gallup," which vessel was under his charge for some time, he then, at twenty-four years of age, having the distinction of being the "youngest master" on record. Subsequently he took charge of the "Annie L. Wilcox," of which he retained command until 1903, when he became the first master of the fine, new, just-launched "Leander Wilcox," which represented the most improved type of craft of her kind. Built on the most modern lines of the time and after plans drawn by her master, her construction embodied every feature suggested by more than one-third of a century's practical experience in the fishing industry. The "Leander Wilcox" was as perfect in every way as money, skill, and a thorough knowledge of the vessel's particular requirements could make her, and her master was justly proud of her.

Captain Wilcox made a close study of his business, into which he introduced "methods and reasonings based on scientific principles," all of which were reflected in the results he achieved. Early in his career his "catches" became matters of record well-known along the New England shores, were he was recognized as one of the most expert captains identified with the fishing industry on the Atlantic Coast. Though many strove to break his record in the matter of catches, it is said that those records were "surpassed only by himself." In addition to achieving the distinction of becoming the youngest master of a vessel, he also, when only "middle aged," became one of the very oldest in length of service, while the fact that he had "never lost a man nor had a vessel under his command meet with accident" caused him to be regarded with the deepest respect by his fellow-masters and by the families of his men.

The connection of Captain Wilcox with the Wilcox Fertilizer Company of Mystic was, with the exception of a short interval, continuous, and his efficient service in his important branch of the business was a notable factor in the attainment of the high standing which that enterprise won and still holds. Captain Wilcox retired from active business in 1918, and during the four years of life which re-

mained to him enjoyed a well-earned period of leisure.

Personally, Captain Wilcox was modest and retiring. Of an easy and refined manner, and strictly temperate habits, he set for those in his employ an example which, to a remarkable degree, was emulated. He was a member of Eureka Harbor, No. 8, American Association of Masters and Pilots of Sailing Vessels; and was also a member of the American Order of United Workmen. Politically he gave support to the Republican Party, but limited his activities to a whole-souled effort to place competent men in office. On such careers of ability and faithfulness is the prosperity of nations built; and for such characters and such achievements may future generations justly be grateful. Captain and Mrs. Wilcox were both members of the Union Baptist Church, of which he was a substantial supporter, and in the work of which Mrs. Wilcox has long taken an active part.

On March 4, 1883, at Chincateague Island, Virginia, Captain Rowland H. Wilcox married Clara Elizabeth Matthews, a native of that State and a member of an old Virginia family whose connections include the Fitzhughs, Lees, Mitchells, Hollands and other prominent families of the Old Dominion State. To this marriage two daughters were born: 1. Edna Matthews, born December 23, 1883; graduated from Mystic High School, and then attended Williams Memorial Institute at New London, after which she became a student in New Britain Norman School. She married Professor William Colman, of Bucknell University, and they have one son, Roland H. Colman. 2. Marion Elizabeth, born August 21, 1890; married Norton C. Wheeler, of Mystic, Connecticut, secretary of the Standard Machinery Company of Mystic; they have one son, Norton C., Jr., born December 10, 1921.

STOCKTON, Howard,

Attorney, Financier.

Even from the beginning of his professional career Howard Stockton has demonstrated his exceptional value to the business world, and through his executive office in great industrial and public utility corporations, as well as in his directorship of the expansion of financial institutions, he has been a prominent means of stabilitating the business of these and related concerns. To the plans of religious and educational progress, Mr. Stockton is a sustaining factor, and a liberal and influential ally.

Men of brilliant intellect in the professions and of mental and moral energy in the military and the civic affairs of the Nation have constituted Mr. Stockton's ancestry, his American lineage from the first of the paternal name being as follows:

(I) Lieutenant Richard Stockton, who was born about 1630, and died in 1707, came from Kiddington, England, to Flushing, Long Island, before 1656. He settled on a large grant of land that is the present site of Princeton, New Jersey; and he was first lieutenant of the Flushing troop of horse in 1665. He married, in 1652, Abigail (surname unknown).

(II) Richard Stockton, son of Lieutenant Richard and Abigail Stockton, was born about 1654, and died in 1709. Settling at Princeton, New Jersey, he established the estate "Morven." He married Susannah (Witham) Robinson.

(III) John Stockton, son of Richard and Susannah (Witham-Robinson) Stockton, was born in 1701, and died in 1787. One of the leading jurists and

educators of his times; he served as chief judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, New Jersey; and he was a founder of the College of New Jersey. He married Abigail Phillips.

(IV) Rev. Philip Stockton, son of John and Abigail (Phillips) Stockton, was born in 1746, and died in 1792. He served as a chaplain in the Continental Army. He married Catharine Cumming.

(V) Lucius Witham Stockton, son of Rev. Philip and Catharine (Cumming) Stockton, was born in 1771; he served as a clerk of Hunterdon County, New Jersey. He married Eliza Augusta Coxe.

(VI) Philip Augustus Stockton, son of Lucius Witham and Eliza Augusta (Coxe) Stockton, was born November 6, 1802, and died in 1876. He was a first lieutenant in the United States Navy, and was United States Consul-General to Saxony. He married, as his second wife, in 1840, Mary Ann Remington, who was born in 1816, and died in 1908, daughter of J. B. Remington, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

(VII) Howard Stockton, son of Philip Augustus and Mary Ann (Remington) Stockton, was born February 15, 1842, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and with the residence of his parents in Saxony, he was graduated at the Royal Saxon Polytechnic School, at Dresden, (and was a silver medalist of his class of 1862) with the degree of Civil Engineer. He also made a thorough preparation in the study of law, and he was admitted to the bar, September 20, 1871. Mr. Stockton served as treasurer of the Cocheco Manufacturing Company from 1876 to 1887, and of the Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company from 1880 to 1887. He was president of the American Bell Telephone Company from 1887 to 1889; and he is now vice-president of the Old Colony Railroad Company; a director of the Merchants' National Bank, and of the Boston Manufacturers' Mutual Life Insurance Company. He was treasurer of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company from 1889 to 1900, and of the Essex Company, Boston, Massachusetts, since 1880. He is also actuary of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company; president of the Boston Athenæum; and was for many years a trustee of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Curling, golf and yachting are his favorite recreations.

In the Civil War, Mr. Stockton was appointed a captain of United States Volunteers, June 9, 1862; he was first lieutenant of the Third Rhode Island Cavalry, March 17, 1864; and was second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps of the United States Army, May 23, 1864. He was brevetted first lieutenant and captain, September 14, 1866; was first lieutenant, of the Ordnance Corps, May 13, 1867; and he resigned from the United States Army on June 1, 1871.

Mr. Stockton is a member of the Order of the Loyal Legion, and of the Somerset and Country clubs. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and was a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Massachusetts in 1892.

Howard Stockton married, January 6, 1870, Mary Mason, who was born November 22, 1844, and died July 27, 1886, daughter of Rev. Charles Mason, a granddaughter of Amos Lawrence, and of Jeremiah Mason, a descendant of General John Mason, who was of Dorchester, Massachusetts, about 1630. Their children: 1. Lawrence Mason, born February 18, 1871, in Springfield, Massachusetts, graduated from Harvard University with his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1891, and

with his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1894. 2. Mary Remington, born May 10, 1872, in Brookline, Massachusetts; married, October 14, 1903, William Amory (2). 3. Philip, born March 20, 1874, in Brookline; received his degree of Bachelor of Arts from Harvard University in 1896, and Bachelor of Science from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1899. He married, February 3, 1906, Margaret Head, daughter of Charles Head. 4. Ethel, born September 2, 1876, in Beverly, Massachusetts; married, May 10, 1909, Alexander Whiteside. 5. Eleanor, born August 25, 1878, died July 27, 1907; married, July 3, 1906, Rev. Sherrard Billings. 6. Jane Mason, born November 27, 1880, in Boston; married, January 11, 1911, Samuel Parkman Shaw, Jr. 7. Howard, Jr., born December 13, 1883, in Boston; received his degree of Bachelor of Arts from Harvard University in 1905, and his degree of Bachelor of Laws from the Law School of Harvard in 1907. He was an ensign of the United States Naval Reserve Force in the World War.

SEARS, Henry G.,

Business Executive.

On the long and honorable roll of those who have faced life with only youth, courage, and natural ability as capital and have by industry and persistence made their way to honorable success and an assured place in the business and social life of their community the name of Henry G. Sears should not be omitted. Trained and developed in the practical school of hard experience, to which by his own efforts he added the advantages of a good academic education, he built for himself a career the record of which may well serve as an inspiration as well as a tribute.

Mr. Sears was a descendant of the immigrant Richard Sears, whose ancestry careful research has thus far failed to establish, though various traditions and some known facts seem to indicate that the family may have been of English origin.

(I) Richard Sears is first mentioned on the tax list of the Plymouth Colony in 1633, when he was one of forty-four persons who were assessed nine shillings in corn at six shillings per bushel. From Plymouth he soon crossed over to Marblehead, Massachusetts, and was taxed there, as shown by the Salem lists, in 1637-38. He also had a grant of four acres of land "where he had formerly planted," from which it appears that he may have been in that plantation at some previous time. In 1639 he joined the colonists under Anthony Thacher and went to Cape Cod and founded the town of Yarmouth. His first house was built on Quivet Neck, and he later built another house a short distance to the northwest of his first home there. In 1643 the name of Richard Seeres appears in the list of inhabitants of Yarmouth "liable to bear arms." He was made freeman in 1652, grand juror in 1652, took the oath of allegiance and fidelity in 1653, was constable in 1660, and representative to the Court in Plymouth in 1662. In 1664 Richard Sares, husbandman, purchased for twenty pounds from Allis, widow of Governor William Bradford, a tract of land at Sesuit. He died in August, 1676, and was buried on the twenty-sixth of that month. His wife was Dorothy, surname unknown, who was buried March 19, 1678-79; but it is not certain that she was the only wife, or the mother of all or even any of his children. Indeed, there is a presumption that he was previously married and that his children may have

been born of his former wife. So far as known his children were as follows: 1. Paul, of whom further. 2. Silas, died at Yarmouth, January 13, 1697-98. 3. Deborah, born at Yarmouth, September, 1639.

(II) Captain Paul Sears, son of Richard Sears, the immigrant, is supposed to have been born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, sometime after February 20, 1637-38, and died at Yarmouth, February 20, 1707-08. He took the oath of fidelity in 1657, held a commission as captain of the militia, and made a claim for a horse lost in the war with the Narragansett Indians; but there is no further record of his military services. He was one of the original proprietors of Harwich, Massachusetts, grand juror there in 1667, and appears to have been of considerable importance in the plantation. His estate was appraised at the value of four hundred and sixty-six pounds, hence he was well possessed in lands and goods. He married, at Yarmouth, in 1658, Deborah Willard, baptized in Scituate, September 14, 1645, died in Yarmouth, May 13, 1721, daughter of George Willard, of Scituate. They had ten children, all born in Yarmouth: 1. Mercy, born July 3, 1659. 2. Bethia, born January 3, 1661, died in 1724. 3. Samuel, of whom further. 4. A daughter, born October 24, 1666. 5. Paul, born June 15, 1669. 6. Mary, or Margery, born October 24, 1672. 7. Ann, born March 27, 1675, died November 14, 1745. 8. John, born in 1677-78, died April 9, 1738. 9. Richard, born in 1680-81, died May 24, 1718. 10. Daniel, born in 1682-83, died August 10, 1756.

(III) Captain Samuel Sears, eldest son of Captain Paul and Deborah (Willard) Sears, was born in Yarmouth, "the last of January," 1663-64, died in Harwich, Massachusetts, January 8, 1741-42. He was one of the first settlers in Harwich, and was constable there in 1702, lieutenant in 1706, and in 1715, "Captain Sears granted liberty to build a pew in the meeting-house." He married Mercy Mayo, born in 1664, died January 20, 1748-49, daughter of Deacon Samuel and Tamzin (Lumpkin) Mayo, and granddaughter of Rev. John Mayo. They had eleven children, all born in Harwich: 1. Hannah, born July 1, 1685; married John Vincent. 2. Samuel, born September 15, 1687. 3. Nathaniel, born September 23, 1689. 4. Tamzin, born November 13, 1691, died July 17, 1761. 5. Jonathan, of whom further. 6. Captain Joseph, born July 15, 1695, died August 25, 1765. 7. Joshua, born May 3, 1697. 8. Judah, born October 29, 1699. 9. John, born July 18, 1701. 10. Seth, born May 27, 1703. 11. Benjamin, born June 16, 1706.

(IV) Jonathan Sears, son of Captain Samuel and Mercy (Mayo) Sears, was born in Harwich, September 3, 1693, died September 3, 1738. He was a farmer and well-to-do man in every respect, leaving an estate which after his death inventoried at three hundred and seventy-four pounds in personal, and five hundred and seventy-five pounds in real property. He married, in Yarmouth, June 29, 1721, Elizabeth Howes, born November 7, 1697, admitted to the church in Harwich in 1723, and died January 8, 1748-49, daughter of Deacon Joseph Howes, of Harwich. They had nine children, all born in Harwich: 1. David, born September 22, 1722, died in infancy. 2. David, born March 26, 1724, died in infancy. 3 Jonathan, of whom further. 5. Mary, baptized July 12, 1730, died young. 6. Sarah, born July 28, 1731, died December 16, 1749. 7. Prince, baptized July 30, 1732, died October 31, 1732. 8. Nathan, born Septem-

ber 25, 1733, died young. 9. Prince, baptized April 13, 1735.

(V) Jonathan (2) Sears, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Howes) Sears, was born in Harwich, September 29, 1725, died December 16, 1752. He was a mariner. He made his will, March 28, 1752, "being then very sick." The inventory of his estate was filed February 6, 1753, and amounted to one hundred and twenty-eight pounds, twelve shillings. He married (first), June 29, 1749, Priscilla Sears, born in Harwich, December 31, 1730, died April 12, 1819, daughter of Seth and Priscilla (Ryder) Sears. She married (second), April 11, 1754, Deacon John Sears. Jonathan and Priscilla (Sears) Sears had two children, both born in Harwich: 1. Jonathan, of whom further. 2. Elizabeth, born January 4, 1752; married, in 1773, Samuel Hall, born March 7, 1752.

(VI) Sergeant Jonathan (3) Sears, only son of Jonathan (2) and Priscilla (Sears) Sears, was born in Harwich, May 7, 1750, died in Ashfield, Massachusetts, February 18, 1808. During the early part of his life he went on whaling voyages, and incidents of his hairbreadth escapes are still narrated among his descendants. In 1785 he was wrecked off Harwich and barely escaped with his life. He removed to Ashfield about 1800, in which year he was dismissed from the church in Harwich to that in Ashfield. During the Revolution he served in Captain Thomas Hamilton's company and was stationed in Barnstable County for six months from July 10, 1775; was sergeant in Captain Abijah Bangs' company of Colonel Dike's regiment for three months to December 1, 1776; marched on the alarm of Falmouth one hundred and seventy-four miles; on the alarm of Falmouth and Bedford, in Captain Benjamin Berry's company, September 7, 1778, marching one hundred and twelve miles and doing seven day's duty. His widow drew a pension in 1840. He married, September 3, 1773, Abigail Hall, born November 2, 1754, died November 18, 1842, daughter of Joseph and Abigail (Clarke) Hall. They had eight children, all born in Harwich: 1. Barnabas Clark, born August 3, 1774, died April 18, 1799. 2. Jonathan, of whom further. 3. Freeman, born November 28, 1779. 4. Hepzibah Swan, born October 16, 1783, died February 13, 1814. 5. Azarelah, born July 10, 1789. 6. Nabby, born January 1, 1793, died February 24, 1881; married Dr. Joseph Warren. 7. Clarinda, born July 3, 1795, died May 3, 1824; married, November 24, 1814, Dr. Enos Smith. 8. Priscilla, born May 16, 1798, died September 7, 1798.

(VII) Jonathan (4) Sears, son of Sergeant Jonathan (3) and Abigail (Hall) Sears, was born in Harwich, March 19, 1777, died in Ashfield, August 2, 1859. He went to Ashfield with his father's family and settled on Cape Street, where he was a prosperous farmer and one of the leading men of the town. During the early years of his life he went with his brother, Barnabas Clark Sears, on fishing voyages to the banks of Newfoundland and the Magellan islands. Mr. Sears was a consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a man of character and one who held the respect of all his fellow-townsmen. He was selectman of Ashfield from 1820 to 1822, from 1824 to 1826, and from 1829 to 1831; representative to the General Court in 1833 and again in 1836. He married, February 3, 1803, Hannah Foster, born in Tisbury, Massachusetts, August 9, 1782, died in Ashfield, July 30, 1855. They had nine children, all born in Ashfield: 1. Clark, born January 31, 1804, died in West Hawley, Massachusetts, November

29, 1879; married, November 27, 1828, Emeline Kelly, born January 10, 1803; had eight children. 2. Olive, born May 27, 1806; married Heman Cargill. 3. William, born March 28, 1808, died November 15, 1875; married Olive Eldridge; had three children. 4. Freeman, born August 30, 1810; married (first), November 27, 1844, Eunice Parsons, born March 18, 1813, died August 15, 1850; married (second), May 28, 1851, Mrs. Angeline Corey; lived in Goshen, Massachusetts, and had ten children. 5. Philena, born September 3, 1812, died July 23, 1836; married Charles Cargill. 6. Stillman, of whom further. 7. Jonathan, born October 27, 1818; married (first), March 20, 1845, Rhoda Parsons, who died July 17, 1850; married (second), May 28, 1851, Mary Sears, daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca (Eldridge) Sears; had four children. 8. Milton Foster, born February 29, 1821, died in 1853; married Mercy D. Williams, born November 28, 1824, daughter of Apollas and Annis (Smith) Williams; had two children. 9. Hannah, born November 8, 1823, died in 1856; married, February 10, 1846, Henry Eldridge.

(VIII) Stillman Sears, son of Jonathan (4) and Hannah (Foster) Sears, was born in Ashfield, Massachusetts, September 23, 1815, died at Shelburne, Massachusetts, October 10, 1854. He early learned the importance of self-reliance, and when only a boy earned the means with which to secure his own education, working out on a farm during the summer months and attending school during the winter terms. After leaving school he first took to farming, but as his inclinations lay in other channels he began contracting for excavation work in company with his brother-in-law, Henry Eldridge, at Shelburne Falls. Later on they were subcontractors on the excavation work of the famous Hoosic Tunnel, near North Adams, Massachusetts, and while his business gave every promise of excellent success he was taken off in the prime of manhood, when thirty-nine years old. On September 27, 1842, Mr. Sears married Abigail Eldridge, who died November 20, 1854, having borne him two children: Isabella, married Henry N. Wood, and had four children; Henry G., of whom further.

(IX) Henry G. Sears, only son of Stillman and Abigail (Eldridge) Sears, was born in Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, April 4, 1853, being less than two years old when his father died. His mother died soon after, and the two children were taken to the home of Eli Eldridge, their maternal grandfather. There young Henry G. spent his early boyhood days. At the age of twelve he was hired out for two years to a farmer in Conway, to work for his board, clothes, schooling and one dollar each Fourth of July. When his term expired he hired out to work for another farmer for seven months for fourteen dollars a month and the privilege of attending winter terms of school. He afterward devoted another year to work under a similar arrangement, this time receiving twenty dollars per month for his work. He prudently saved the greater part of his wages thus earned and used it in educating himself at the Powers Institute, at Bernardston and at the Northampton Academy. After leaving school he came to Holyoke, Massachusetts, and for a few weeks was employed by Lemuel Sears, a merchant of that city, but at the end of that short period he went to Dwight, Illinois. This trip was made at the suggestion of his uncle, Henry Eldridge, who believed it would be best for the young man to start out in life for himself, and that in Illi-

nois he could "grow up with the country," but after a month the young man returned to Holyoke and was again taken into Mr. Sears' grocery store at a moderate salary and his board, and remained there until he was about twenty-three years old, when he acquired a partnership interest in the business. This was the actual beginning of his successful business career, and while the elder Sears had for years been proprietor of a moderately profitable retail establishment, the young partner took such an earnest and intelligent interest in building up and increasing the trade of the store that in the course of time it became an extensive wholesale and jobbing house with a large retail branch. The junior partner soon came to be recognized as one of the most able and straightforward business men in the city, and after the death of Lemuel Sears, the business was incorporated and Henry G. Sears was made president and treasurer of the concern. Under his wise guidance the enterprise steadily grew and prospered. Honesty, courtesy, and sound judgment brought substantial material reward and also won for Mr. Sears a high place in the esteem of his fellows. Thoroughly identified as he was with the business and social life of Holyoke, the high ideals to which he strictly adhered in all his associations and activities made him a potent factor in the community, and his happy, genial, friendly disposition won and retained for him hosts of friends. His sudden death on November 13, 1924, removed from Holyoke one of the community's most worthy citizens, one whose record should serve as both inspiration and practical benefit to those who are just beginning to make their way in life.

Henry G. Sears married, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, June 18, 1884, Fannie E. Ford, daughter of Charles E. and Jane R. (Hemenway) Ford, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, granddaughter of Alvah and Betsey (Barnes) Ford, and great-granddaughter of Phineas Hemenway, of Herkimer, New York, who ran away from his home when sixteen years old and entered the Revolutionary service as a drummer boy. Mr. and Mrs. Sears had three children: 1. Marion E., married Dr. Edward P. Bagg Jr., of Holyoke; four children: Edward P. (3), Henry Sears, Laurence Gorham, and Marjorie. 2. Marguerite, married Morton Hull, of Holyoke, Massachusetts. 3. Henry F., died in infancy.

BALLOU, Barton Allan,

Manufacturer.

Although well past his three-score years and ten, Barton Allan Ballou's name was heading one of the leading jewelry industries of the State of Rhode Island, as president, when his death occurred on March 11, 1922. He could almost be looked upon as a pioneer in the trade, for when he first became interested in the jewelry industry it was in its ininfancy, its noticeable growth taking place from that time on. He was one of the most prominent and widely known men in Providence, where the jewelry trade of this country centers. The firm which he headed as president was incorporated May 1, 1906, as B. A. Ballou & Company, at which time his son, Frederick Allan Ballou, was elected its treasurer and general manager, so today (1925) the Ballou name is still to be seen heading this great business.

The Ballou family is of distinguished lineage, and those in America appear to be descended from the Norman-French. The name is found variously spelled: namely, Belou, Ballowe, Belloue, Belleau,

Eng by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Barton A Ballou

The American Historical Society

Bellew, and Ballou, the latter spelling, the one carried by the line, belonging to Barton Allan Ballou, whose ancestry follows:

(I) Maturin Ballou, the immigrant ancestor, was born in Devonshire, England, between 1610 and 1620, and came to America previous to 1645, the exact place and date unknown. On January 19, 1646-47, he is first mentioned as a co-partner in the Providence Plantations, and on May 18, 1658, with Robert Pike, who became his father-in-law and with whom he was intimately associated all his life, he was admitted a freeman. Their home-lots stood adjacent in the north part of Providence, as originally settled. He died February 24, 1661. Between 1646 and 1649 Mr. Ballou married Hannah Pike, daughter of Robert and Catherine Pike, and she died at the age of eighty-two years. The children of this marriage, born in Providence, were: John, born in 1650; James, of whom further; Peter, born in 1654; Hannah, born in 1656; Nathaniel, died in early manhood; and Samuel, born in 1660, who was drowned June 10, 1669.

(II) James Ballou, son of Maturin and Hannah (Pike) Ballou, was born in 1652, and lived in Providence and Smithfield, Rhode Island. He married Susanna Whitman, who was born February 28, 1658. Children: James, born November 1, 1684; Nathaniel; Obadiah, of whom further; Samuel, born January 23, 1692; Susanna, born January 3, 1695; Bathsheba, born February 15, 1698; and Nehemiah, born January 20, 1702.

(III) Obadiah Ballou, son of James and Susanna (Whitman) Ballou, was born September 6, 1689, in Providence, Rhode Island. He married (first), January 5, 1717-18, Damaris Bartlett, daughter of John and Sarah (Aldrich) Bartlett. He married (second), December 26, 1740, Mrs. Sarah (Whipple) Salisbury, born December 26, 1701, in Cumberland, Rhode Island, widow of Jonathan Salisbury, and daughter of Israel Whipple. Children of first marriage: Ezekiel, of whom further; Susanna, born December 7, 1720; Daniel, born December 27, 1722; Abner, born October 28, 1725; Anna, born December 20, 1727; Obadiah, born September 29, 1730; Esther, born August 24, 1733; Aaron, born March 2, 1738. Children of second marriage: Zerviah, born January 4, 1742; Joseph, born May 15, 1746; and Benjamin, born February 7, 1749.

(IV) Ezekiel Ballou, son of Obadiah and Damaris (Bartlett) Ballou, was born January 5, 1718-19, in Wrentham, Massachusetts, and died June 5, 1789. He was a farmer, and lived three-quarters of a mile northeast of the Ballou meeting house. He married, July 3, 1740, Joanna Cook, daughter of Elder Josiah Cook, and she died January 16, 1797. Children: Jesse, born March 30, 1741; Levi, of further mention; Amey, born November 24, 1745; Reuben, born November 26, 1747; Asa, born March 2, 1750; Mary, born August 12, 1752; Anna, born March 1, 1756; and Joanna, born September 27, 1759.

(V) Levi Ballou, son of Ezekiel and Joanna (Cook) Ballou, was born in Cumberland, Rhode Island, September 23, 1744, and died July 13, 1805. He was a man of prominence in Cumberland, having held many town offices of honor and responsibility, was long a popular justice of the peace, and frequently represented his fellow-citizens in the General Assembly of the State, and was a much trusted counsellor in affairs of the neighborhood. On March 21, 1764, he married, at Cumberland, Comfort Thompson, who died October 28, 1826. Children: Rachel, born September 11, 1765;

Philena, born October 6, 1766; Rhoda, born December 15, 1768; Vienna, born January 29, 1771; Welcome, born March 1, 1773; Joanna, born February 25, 1775; Flavius J., born October 13, 1776; Rachel and Emelia, twins, born May 8, 1780; Levi, born August 29, 1782; Olney, born September 28, 1784; and Rev. Barton, mentioned below.

(VI) Rev. Barton Ballou, son of Levi and Comfort (Thompson) Ballou, was born in July, 1791, in Cumberland, Rhode Island. He was a graduate of Brown University, and studied for the ministry with Rev. Hosea Ballou, of Boston, Massachusetts, the famous Universalist minister. After this he was in the South for a time and while there contracted the yellow fever, from which he really never fully recovered. This affected his career as a minister, and after his return to the North he preached for only a short while, when he engaged in the teaching profession, becoming a teacher in the Bushee Academy, at the old bank near Woonsocket, Rhode Island. He remained in this work to the end of his life. Mr. Ballou married (first) Sarah Rathbone, and to this union five children were born. He married (second) Deborah Rathbone, to whom the following children were born: Barton Allan, the subject of this biography, and of whom further; and Sarah Alice, who married John Fry, of East Greenwich, Rhode Island.

(VII) Barton Allan Ballou, son of Rev. Barton and Deborah (Rathbone) Ballou, was born October 25, 1835, in Cumberland, Rhode Island. He attended the public schools of the neighborhood and this was practically all the education he received in the way of schools. His father died when he was a lad of nine years and this made it necessary for him to seek employment in order to add to the family finances. When he was twelve he went to work in a cotton mill, remaining for the period of one year. His next employment was in a factory, where he learned to make boots, after which, at the age of fifteen, he was apprenticed to a manufacturing jeweler in Providence. Here he learned the jewelry trade, but after a few years the Civil War came and naturally this caused a great depression in the trade. Mr. Ballou then gave up the work and went to New Hampshire for a while and while there he enlisted for service to his country. He recruited part of a company, filling the quota of the town of Ware, and was chosen lieutenant of Company G, 16th Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, which served in Southern Louisiana under General Banks in several important engagements. This term of service caused him to be so broken in health that upon returning to New Hampshire when the offer to take command of a colored company was made to him he had to decline it. After a year, having recovered his health, he returned to Providence and again entered the business of jewelry manufacture. In 1868 he bought out a part of the firm of Rathbone & Richards, the firm in which in earlier years he learned his trade, and subsequently it became B. A. Ballou. His brother-in-law, John J. Fry, was taken into the firm as a partner during that same year and the name then became B. A. Ballou & Company, which continued until Mr. Fry's death in 1895. Shortly after the death of Mr. Fry, Mr. Ballou's son, Frederick A. Ballou was taken into the firm. The business continued under the same name, however, until May 1, 1906, when it was incorporated as B. A. Ballou & Company, Inc., with officers as follows: B. A. Ballou, president; W. W. Middlebrook, of New York, vice-president; E.

C. Lakey, secretary; and F. A. Ballou, treasurer and general manager. Under this régime the business made rapid strides ahead, and very soon was recognized as one of the leading jewelry industries in the State, its success due largely to its capable executive head, who so thoroughly understood his business. Mr. Ballou had many of his inventions, pertaining to the improvement of the jewelry industry, patented, and became a very conspicuous figure in the jewelry world. In his later years Mr. Ballou, although heading this great enterprise, turned over to his capable son the management of its affairs, and under his supervision it continues to be a success. He had installed many improvements, being a wide-awake man who believes in modern methods.

Mr. Ballou belonged to many organizations and clubs, among them the Manufacturing Jewelers' Board of Trade, of which he was a director; the Manufacturing Jewelers' Association; board of directors of the Home for Aged Men and Aged Couples; Providence Chamber of Commerce; Rhode Island Historical Society; Pilgrims Society; Loyal Legion; School of Design; Rhode Island Country Club; president of the Dyer Street Land Company; and a trustee and president of the board of trustees of Bell Street Chapel Fund, which was created by James Eddy. Although Mr. Ballou held no political office, his views were Republican and he gave his support to this party. His religious views were liberal, and he and his wife were attendants of the Bell Street Chapel.

Barton Allan Ballou was twice married (first), on May 7, 1858, at Providence, Rhode Island, to Delia A. Wesley, who died shortly after, leaving no children. He married (second), November 28, 1867, at Blackstone, Massachusetts, Mary Rathbone Kelly, daughter of Eli and Lydia (Rathbone) Kelly, and they became the parents of three children: 1. Frederick Allan, associated in the business of which his father was head; he married Inez Remmington, and they are the parents of a son, Frederick Allan, Jr. 2. Charles Rathbone, unmarried. 3. Alice May, who married George Worcester Eliot, died in 1901; two children were born of this marriage: Mary and Ruth. Mr. Ballou is survived by his wife and children.

SHOVE, Charles Milton,

Industrialist and Financier.

The death of Charles Milton Shove, late in 1925, removed from the industrial world of the State of Massachusetts one of its foremost members, a man who had been treasurer and later president of the Granite Mills of Fall River, one of the most prominent leaders in that city's cotton manufacturing industry, as well as a protagonist in the up-building of many other allied industries and a financier of proved ability. His death brought to a close a long and useful life and a career of exceptional success and accomplishment. That he was a power for good and pillar of strength in the financial and industrial fields of endeavor in Massachusetts is not to be doubted, and that he will be greatly missed in those fields is a foregone conclusion.

Charles Milton Shove was a descendant of one of the oldest families of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, his ancestry being traced to Mrs. Margery Shove, who came from England with her son George in the year 1638, and settled near

Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony. From George Shove, in direct line, was Charles M. Shove, a lineal descendant. Mr. Shove was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, on July 15, 1853, the eldest son and second child of Charles O. and Rachel E. (Haines) Shove. The father, Charles O. Shove, was one of the organizers and the treasurer for many years of the corporation of the Granite Mills, which he founded with Lazarus Borden in the year 1863, and with which he was constantly connected until his death in 1875.

Charles Milton Shove received his early education in the public grammar schools of his birthplace, following which he entered the B. M. C. Durfee High School, whence he was graduated with the class of 1870. He then matriculated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and after spending two years at that well-known institution, entered upon his business career by accepting a position in the offices of the Granite Mills as clerk and draughtsman, in which capacity he continued until his father's death in 1875. On September 1, of that year, he succeeded to his father's position as treasurer of the Granite Mills, a position he held until his retirement in the spring of 1924. Since that time and up until his death he was president of the corporation and senior member of the board of directors. During his active business career, Mr. Shove also held executive positions with other local corporations and industrial organizations.

Mr. Shove was president of the Massasoit-Pocasset National Bank, having been connected with its predecessor, the Massasoit Bank, since the year 1876. He was also a member of the board of directors of the Fall River Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company; a director of the Bourne Mills, of which he was one of the original board; and a most valued member of the board of directors of the Union Hospital. As treasurer of the Granite Mills, he had been a member of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association, of which he was for a long period of years vice-president, but upon retiring from the office of treasurer, severed his connection with the association. He had also been a member of the board of directors of the Shove Mills, but gave up his interest in that concern several years before his death.

In politics, Mr. Shove was a staunch Republican, and while keenly alive to his responsibilities as a citizen, yet steadfastly declined to hold any public office. He was a charter member of the Quequechan Club, and a member of numerous other social and civic organizations of Fall River.

Charles M. Shove was deeply interested in the Union Hospital of Fall River, and was a very active member of its board of trustees for many years. He began his hospital service as a member of the board of managers of the Emergency Hospital, one of the predecessors of the Union Hospital, in 1897. His brother, Edward Shove, was an incorporator of the Union Hospital in 1900, and served as a trustee until 1906, when Charles M. Shove succeeded him. Since that year he was constant in his attendance at meetings of the board as a wise, sympathetic and enthusiastic counsellor, and was devoted to the best interests of the hospital as an instrument for great service to the peoples of his native city, of which he himself was one of the most valued and useful citizens. He and Mrs. Shove were particularly interested in the welfare of the pupil nurses, and on frequent occasions ex-

tended to them the hospitality of their charming home in Tiverton.

Charles Milton Shove was married (first), in 1880, to Annie H. Stickney, of Fall River. His second marriage was to Laura Gross, in 1893; and his third was to Mrs. Lucy (Haynes) Booth, of Fall River. The death of Mr. Shove occurred on November 10, 1925, in his seventy-third year. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Lucy (Haynes-Booth) Shove; three daughters, Margaret Shove, Helen (Shove) Borden, widow of Robert R. Borden, and Eleanor, wife of Richard Osborn; three sisters, Ellen M. Shove, and Mary E. Shove, of Fall River, and Mrs. Edward Brooks, of Andover; and by six grandchildren: Mary and Richard Osborn, Jr., and Margery, Richard S., Edward, and Robert R. Borden, Jr.

Following the death of Mr. Shove, at a special meeting of the Massasoit-Pocasset National Bank, held on November 11, 1925, the following tribute to his memory was unanimously adopted and ordered spread on the records:

At the time of his death Mr. Shove was a Director and President of this corporation and had served the interests of this bank and those of one of the other banking institutions that combined to form the Massasoit-Pocasset National Bank, for a period of more than forty-nine years as a Director and for more than twenty years as President.

Mr. Shove was a native of Fall River, and for more than fifty years was at the head of one of our largest manufacturing establishments and was personally connected with the management of various corporations and identified with the life of many social and benevolent institutions.

As a Director and President of the Massasoit-Pocasset National Bank, he brought to his office the wisdom of his large experience gained in other lines of business, so making him a most valued officer of this Bank.

It is a great thing, thus after seventy years, to carry out of life the record he possessed, made as it was in one community and under the light that beats on all our reputations and living, Mr. Shove will be sadly missed in our deliberations and especially it is with regret that we contemplate the termination of those dependable features of his heart and mind that made our association with him a most pleasing experience for so long a period.

The board of directors of the Granite Mills adopted the following set of resolutions to the memory of the late Charles Milton Shove, president and former treasurer of the corporation:

IN MEMORIAM
CHARLES MILTON SHOVE

The board of directors of the Granite Mills desires to place on record its high regard for the character and life work of Charles Milton Shove.

Held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens for his constructive work as treasurer of the Granite Mills for nearly half a century, he will be greatly missed by his fellow co-workers; many of them he befriended in times of sorrow and trouble. To the energy and vision of Charles M. Shove, the Granite Mills owed its existence, and to his son its success for fifty years. The span of the Mill's life has been covered by these two men as the chief executives. Since his retirement as treasurer, hardly more than a year ago, he has brought, as president, to the councils of the board of directors, an ever fresh enthusiasm and a far-sighted vision.

Mr. Shove was loyal in his friendships, loyal to the mill and upright in all his dealings with his fellowmen. He shirked no responsibility but continued to give of the best of his time and energy until called to the Great Beyond. This board in its meetings will miss very much his never failing courtesy and sound advice.

Voted that this tribute of respect and friendship be spread on the records of this corporation.

Numerous letters from the chief executives of large business corporations and important banks in the country, expressing their sorrow and sympathy at the passing of Charles Milton Shove, were

received by his family and by the Massasoit-Pocasset National Bank of Fall River.

GREENOUGH, William Bates,

Attorney-at-law.

Both to the executive direction of the legal interests of the State of Rhode Island, and the maintenance of the uniformity of the State laws, William Bates Greenough, one of the foremost members of the Rhode Island bar, has rendered a permanent benefit both in attorney-generalship and commissionership; while in the general practice of law his standing has long been one of widely acknowledged leadership. Of a well-informed and a scholarly mind, Mr. Greenough is one of the broadly experienced and accomplished men in New England in his profession, whether in legal history or in its practical application in the courts of law. Throughout the generations that have borne the name from the days of the early settlers in New England to the present, the family has distinguished itself in its participation in all the outstanding events that have combined to establish the State, whether for readiness and ability to secure the foundations of communities, or to serve as civilians or as military men in all movements for independence and defense. From the first-comer of the paternal name in this branch, the American lineage is as follows:

(I) William Greenough, who was born in 1641 and died in 1693, came from England to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1642. He established a shipyard, and he was freeman in Boston in 1673; and he was an ensign in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and a captain in King Philip's War. He married (first) Ruth Swift, daughter of Thomas Swift, of Dorchester; he married (second) Elizabeth Rainsford, who died in 1688, daughter of Elder Edward Rainsford; he married (third), in 1688, Sarah Shobe, of Chelmsford.

(II) John Greenough, son of William Greenough, was born in 1672, and died in 1732; he was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston. He married Elizabeth Gross.

(III) Thomas Greenough, son of John and Elizabeth (Gross) Greenough, was born in 1710, and died in 1785; he was a member of the Committee of Safety in the American Revolution. He married Mary Stoddard.

(IV) Rev. William Greenough, son of Thomas and Mary (Stoddard) Greenough, was born in 1756, and died in 1831; he was graduated at Yale College in 1774 with his degree of Bachelor of Arts, and from Harvard College in 1779; and he was minister of the Newton Congregational Church for fifty years. He married Lydia Haskins.

(V) Thomas Greenough, son of Rev. William and Lydia (Haskins) Greenough, was born in 1803, and died in 1873; he married Mary Johnstone Carruthers. (See Bates VIII.) Because of ill health he was unable to complete his college education and devoted himself to agricultural and outdoor pursuits.

(VI) James Carruthers Greenough, son of Thomas and Mary Johnstone (Carruthers) Greenough, was born August 15, 1829, and died December 4, 1924. He was one of the most prominent educators of his day; founder of the Rhode Island State Normal School; president of the Massachusetts State College; and principal of the Massachusetts State Normal School. He married,

in 1860, Jane Ashley Bates, who was born in 1835, and died in 1921. Their children: 1. Jeanie Grace, born in 1865, died in 1888; married Lyndon S. Crawford. 2. William Bates, of whom further. 3. Henry Waldo, born February 4, 1870, at Westfield, Massachusetts; received his education at Phillips-Andover Academy, Colorado College, and the University of Virginia. He married, October 12, 1919, Florence (Olney) Crawford, who was born at Providence, daughter of Frank Fuller Olney, the children of the wife's first marriage having assumed the surname Greenough; Robert Blakely and Thomas Olney, twins, born August 18, 1910, in Albemarle County, Virginia. 4. Beulah, born September 20, 1874, in Providence; married, September 12, 1900, Thornton Sherburne Hardy, son of Arthur Sherburne Hardy. Their children: Gelston and Evelyn.

(VII) William Bates Greenough, son of James Carruthers and Jane Ashley (Bates) Greenough, was born November 22, 1866, at Westfield, Massachusetts, and he was graduated at Amherst College in 1888 with his degree of Bachelor of Arts; then afterward he pursued postgraduate work at Yale College for one year, and in 1891 he received degree of Master of Arts from Amherst College, and his degree of Bachelor of Laws from the Law School of the University of South Carolina. Mr. Greenough established himself in his profession in Providence, March 1, 1892; and he is a member of the law firm of Greenough, Easton & Cross, and a standing Master in Chancery.

Mr. Greenough held the office of assistant city solicitor of Providence from 1895 to 1902. He was appointed to the position of Assistant Attorney-General of Rhode Island in 1902-05, and he was elected Attorney-General of the State from 1904 to 1911. He is a State Commissioner for Uniform State Laws, and a member of the Rhode Island Court House Commission. He was former vice-president of the American Bar Association; ex-president of the Rhode Island Bar Association; president of the Alumni Council of Amherst College; and a member of the American Law Institute. He is a member of the Providence Art Club; University Club; Agawam Hunt Club; Appalachian Mountain Club; and he has held the offices of Secretary, Chancellor, and Governor of the Rhode Island Society of Colonial Wars.

William Bates Greenough married, September 27, 1893, at Newton, Massachusetts, Eliza Smith Clark, who was born June 16, 1866, daughter of William Smith Clark, Doctor of Laws, who was born in 1826, and died in 1886, was graduated at Amherst College in 1848 with his degree of Bachelor of Arts. A veteran and an officer in the Civil War, he was colonel of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Infantry. He was professor at Amherst College, and president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The children of William Bates and Eliza Smith (Clark) Greenough: 1. Bertha Clark, born September 28, 1895, in Providence, was graduated in 1917 at Bryn Mawr College, with her Bachelor of Arts degree. 2. William Bates, Jr., born December 11, 1899, was graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1923, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and is now a member of the faculty. He served in the navy in 1918 and in 1923 received his commission as second lieutenant in aviation in the army. 3. Jane Ashley, born June 19, 1904, was graduated at Smith College in 1926.

(The Bate-Bates Line).

(I) James Pate, who was born in 1582, and died in 1655, came from England to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1635; he was freeman and selectman in 1636, and Representative to the General Court in 1641. He married Alice Glover, who died in 1657.

(II) James Bate, son of James and Alice (Glover) Bate, was born in 1624, and died about 1690; he was a Deputy to the General Court. He married Ann Withington.

(III) Samuel Bate, son of James and Ann (Withington) Bate, was born in 1648 and died in 1699; he married Mary Bliss.

(IV) James Bate, son of Samuel and Mary (Bliss) Bate, was born in 1683, and died in 1745; it was in this generation that the family began to write their name Bates. He married Anna Bull.

(V) John Bates, son of James and Anna (Bull) Bates, was born in 1717, and died in 1782; he married Edith Wood.

(VI) Nathaniel Bates, son of John and Edith (Wood) Bates, was born in 1744, and died in 1825; he married Hannah Church. (See White VI.)

(VII) Elijah Bates, son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Church) Bates, was born in 1770, and died in 1850; he was graduated at Yale College in 1794 with his degree of Bachelor of Arts, and was a prominent attorney-at-law; he married Mary Ashley.

(VIII) William Gelston Bates, son of Elijah and Mary (Ashley) Bates, was born in 1803, and died in 1880; he was graduated at Yale College in 1825, with his degree of Bachelor of Arts; was a member of the Massachusetts Senate, and of the Governor's Council; was district attorney, and Representative to the General Court. He married Jane Pelletreau Ashley—Major William (4), Major-General John (5), Judge John (6), Robert (7). Their daughter, Jane Ashley Bates, married James Carruthers Greenough. (See Greenough VI.)

(The White Line).

(I) William White, who was born in 1610, and died in 1690, came from England in the "Mary and John" to Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1634; he was freeman at Newbury in 1642; and he was one of the first settlers, and captain of the first military company at Haverhill, where he died. He married, for his first wife, Mary, surname unknown, who died in 1681 at the age of seventy-five years.

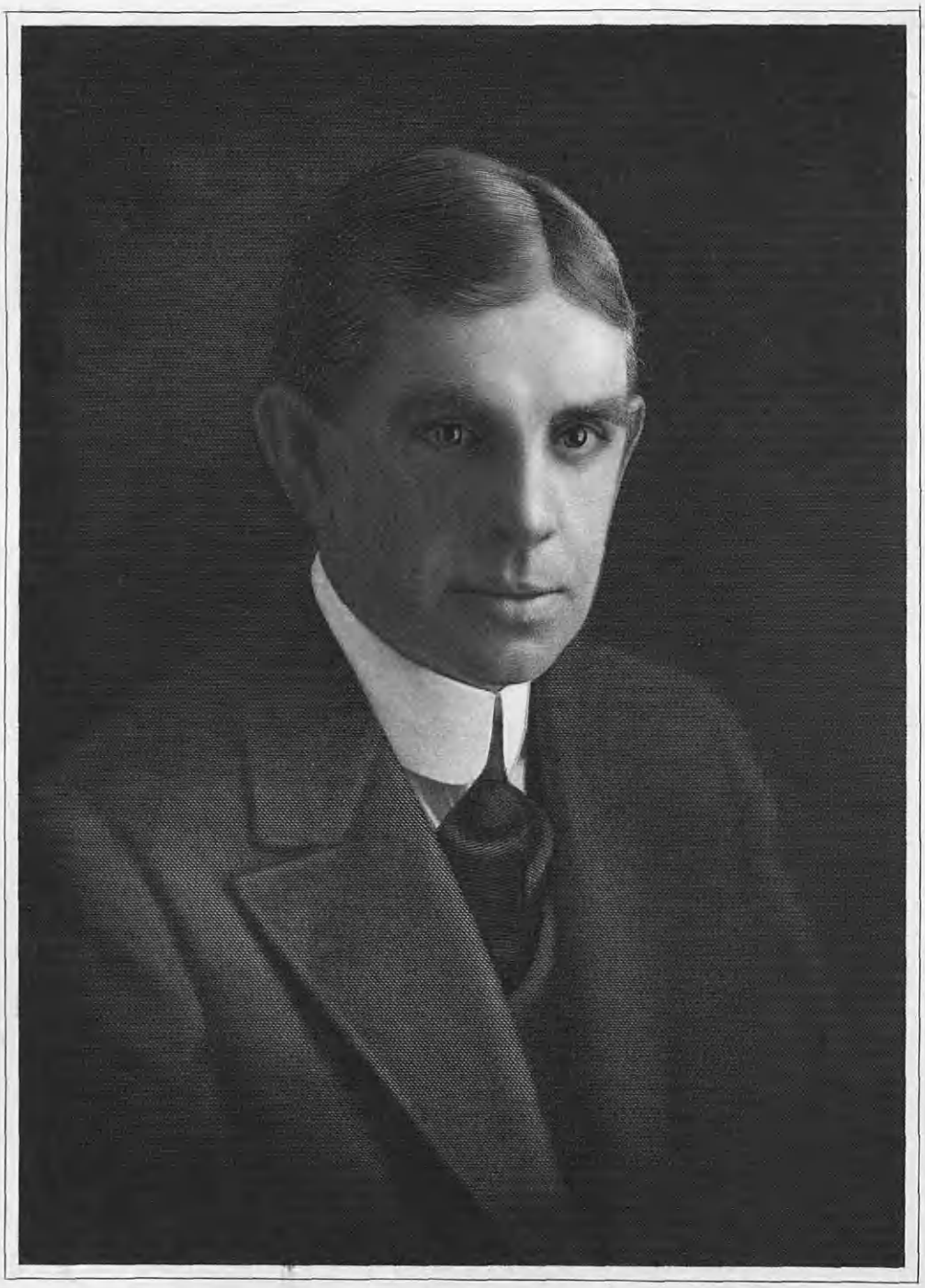
(II) Peregrine White, son of William and Mary White, was born aboard the "Mayflower" in Cape Cod Bay, in 1620, and died in 1704; he married Sarah Bassett, who died in 1712, daughter of William Bassett.

(III) Daniel White, son of Peregrine and Sarah (Bassett) White, married, in 1764, Hannah Hunt.

(IV) Benjamin White, son of Daniel and Hannah (Hunt) White, was born in 1684; he married, in 1714, Faith Oakman.

(V) Abigail White, daughter of Benjamin and Faith (Oakman) White, was born in 1718, and died in 1794; she married Jonathan Church, who was born in 1713, and died in 1809.

(VI) Hannah Church, daughter of Jonathan and Abigail (White) Church, was born in 1749, and died in 1840; she married, in 1769, Nathaniel Bates (see Bates VI), who was born in 1744, and died in 1825. He was great-grandfather of Jane Ashley Bates, who married James Carruthers Greenough. (See Greenough VI.)



S. A. Eddy

EDDY, Eugene Andrews,
Manufacturer.

A factor in the progress and expansion of present-day mechanics in Rhode Island, Eugene Andrews Eddy, among the foremost of manufacturers of machinery in New England, had devoted his entire life to that business and its development, with the basis of his operations at Providence, his native city. Respected and esteemed both for the excellent product of his plant, and for his high type of citizenship, he was one of Rhode Island's leading men in industry.

Mr. Eddy was a direct descendant of William Eddye, of Cranbrook, Kent County, England, the Eddy family having figured prominently in the history of the early colonies and the States of Rhode Island and Massachusetts since 1630; and the family has never relinquished the prestige and influence that came to it in the infancy of the Colonies, through the distinguished service rendered by its earliest members. William Eddy, Master of Arts, was vicar of the Church of St. Dunstan, in the town of Cranbrook, from 1589 to 1616. A native of Bristol, he attended Trinity College, Cambridge; he died November 23, 1616, and was buried in the Cranbrook Churchyard. He left the financial affairs of his church in better order than ever before, and collected and arranged the loose registers dating back from 1588 in a new parchment book, beautifully engrossing about eighty of the pages, and illuminating three title pages, one for births, one for deaths, and one for marriages, the book still being in existence at the parsonage.

Rev. William Eddye married (first), November 20, 1587, Mary Foston, daughter of John Foston, who died in September, 1573; she died in July, 1611, leaving an infant son, Nathaniel, who died nine days after the death of his mother. Rev. William Eddye married (second), in 1614, Elizabeth Taylor, widow.

Samuel Eddy, son of William and Mary (Foston) Eddye, was born in May, 1608, and died in 1685. He was the immigrant ancestor. On August 10, 1630, with his brother John, he left London, England, in the ship "Handmaid," Captain John Grant, arriving at Plymouth, Massachusetts, October 29, 1630, where he settled, and January 1, 1632, he was made freeman. On November 7, 1637, three acres of land in Plymouth were set off for him, and in 1641, six acres of land and thirty acres of meadow were added. On April 3, 1645, he sent his son John to live with Francis Gould until he should come of age. His wife was fined, October 7, 1651, for wringing out clothes on the Sabbath, but later the fine was remitted. She was summoned before court, May 1, 1660, to answer for travelling on Sunday from Plymouth to Boston; and she declared she went there that day because of the illness of Mistress Saffin; she was excused, but admonished.

On May 9, 1631, Samuel Eddy purchased a house at Spring Hill, at the end of Main Street, in Plymouth, of Experience Mitchell, and he sold it in 1645. He was one of the original purchasers of Middleboro, Massachusetts, and he owned much land in other places. He married Elizabeth ———, who died in 1689.

Eugene Andrews Eddy, of the ninth generation of this family, and son of Thomas and Charlotte (Andrews) Eddy, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, May 30, 1876. He attended the Providence public schools and received a good education. In the employ of the

A. B. Pitman Machinery Company, he learned the machinist's trade, and later on, under the employ of the Thomas & Lowe Machinery Company, he became particularly interested in the line of jewelry machinery. Both these firms were very prominent in the machinery business thirty years ago.

About 1900, Mr. Eddy opened an office in the Industrial Trust Company Building and established the E. A. Eddy Machinery Company, making the handling of jewelry machinery his special line. He fitted up a storehouse, where he handled second-hand machinery. In about seventeen years his business became so successful that he leased a building at the corner of Eddy and Clifford streets and installed salesrooms and put in L. M. Lincoln, as manager, who still holds this position. From time to time more modern improvements have been made and the business has flourished. Later, Mr. Eddy purchased the building and land, with the land adjoining on Clifford Street, and on this land erected the brick factory building at No. 72 Clifford Street, which is adjacent to the salesrooms, and it is occupied by manufacturing jewelers.

Mr. Eddy possessed very keen business judgment, and with the years, his business fields have so expanded that now the firm does extensive business in Canada and is perhaps one of the best known firms in this line in Europe. In this country, Mr. Eddy was the most well-known handler of second-hand machinery, if not the largest.

In the social world Eugene A. Eddy was active also. His personality was a magnetic one and he had an extremely pleasing manner of meeting people and making friends. Mr. Eddy was a member of several fraternal organizations. He was a member of King Solomon Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; a charter member of the Narragansett Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; a member of the Turks Head Club; of the Metacomet Golf Club; of the Rhode Island Yacht Club; Edgewood Yacht Club; of the East Greenwich Yacht Club, of which he was a former commodore; and of the Century Club.

Mr. Eddy married, March 2, 1905, at Providence, Rosanna Roberts, the daughter of Peter and Delphino (Supernant) Roberts, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Eugene, Jr. 2. Nancy. 3. Robert Earl. 4. Rosanna Charlotte.

Eugene Andrews Eddy died November 24, 1924, at Providence, Rhode Island. Since the death of Mr. Eddy, the business of which he was the head has been incorporated as the E. A. Eddy Machinery Company.

GAY, Eben Howard,

Financier and Art Lover.

In the development and application of his business abilities and resources, Eben Howard Gay effectually serves the interests of corporations through his supervision of their investments and adjustment of their financial plans and projects; and in the assembling and management of public utility properties he has substantially contributed to the up-building and success. Mr. Gay is a patron of music, a connoisseur in art culture, including that now generally awakened interest in the collection of choice furniture of antique types.

Both Pilgrim and Puritan home-makers and town-builders of New England laid the foundations of Mr. Gay's Ameri-

can genealogy, and from such auspicious sources as these have sprung soldiers of the wars of Colonial times and of the American Revolution, religious and civic leaders, educators, and men of industrial enterprise. The lineage from the first-comer of the paternal name is as follows:

(I) John Gay, who died in 1688, came from England in the "Mary and John" to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1630, was admitted a freeman in 1635, and became one of the founders of the Plantation of Dedham.

(II) Nathaniel Gay, son of John Gay, was born in 1643 and died in 1712; he married Lydia Lusher.

(III) Rev. Ebenezer Gay, son of Nathaniel and Lydia (Lusher) Gay, was born in 1696, and died in 1787; he is known as "the founder of Unitarianism," and was pastor of the "Old Ship" Church, at Hingham, Massachusetts, for nearly seventy years. He married Jerusha Bradford, daughter of Samuel Bradford, born in 1668, died in 1714, and Hannah (Rogers) Bradford; granddaughter of Major William Bradford, born in 1624, died in 1704, and Alice (Richards) Bradford; great-granddaughter of Governor William Bradford, of the New Plymouth Colony, "Mayflower" passenger.

(IV) Captain Martin Gay, son of Rev. Ebenezer and Jerusha (Bradford) Gay, was born in 1726, and died in 1809; he was a captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He married, for his second wife, Ruth Atkins.

(V) Ebenezer Gay, son of Captain Martin and Ruth (Atkins) Gay, was born in 1771, and died in 1842; he received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Harvard College in 1789, and he was a member of the Massachusetts Senate. He married Mary Allyne Otis.

(VI) Ebenezer Gay, son of Ebenezer and Mary Allyne (Otis) Gay, was born March 27, 1818, and died April 20, 1899; he was graduated from Harvard College in 1841 with his degree of Bachelor of Laws, practiced law, and was a member of the Massachusetts Senate in 1862. He married, in 1852, Ellen Blake Blood (see Blake VII), who was born in 1831, and died in 1917. Their children: 1. Arthur Otis, who was born in 1854, and died in 1856. 2. Walter, who was born January 22, 1856, in Hingham, Massachusetts, graduate of the Roxbury (Massachusetts) Latin School, and pupil of Bonnat, in Paris, a prominent painter; he has been awarded gold medals at Antwerp, Vienna, Berlin, Munich, Paris; *hors concours*, Paris; he is an Officier de L' Legion d'Honneur, France; member National Institute of Arts and Letters; member Council Société des Amis des Louvre, Luxembourg Gallery, of Palace of Versailles; life fellow Metropolitan Museum of New York, etc. He married Matilda E. Travers, a member of the Society of Colonial Dames, daughter of William R. Travers of New York. 3. Eben Howard, of whom further. 4. Harry Howard, born in 1859, married Caroline Louisa Dorr. 5. William Otis, born in 1866, married Annie Margaretta Dumaresq.

(VII) Eben Howard Gay, son of Ebenezer and Ellen Blake (Blood) Gay, was born February 6, 1858, at Hingham, Massachusetts and he was graduated at the English High School, in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1874. He entered upon his business career in Boston in 1880, and in 1891 he established himself in banking. Since 1920, Mr. Gay has held the position of Financial Advisor for the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company; and he is also treasurer of the New England Lighting Company, own-

ing and controlling a group of gas and electric properties serving several communities in the New England States. He supervised and financed the erection of the hydro-electric dam and power house of the Adirondack Electric Power Company, in New York.

During the World War, Mr. Gay served as a member of the Motor Corps of the Massachusetts State Guard. He is a member of the Country Club, Brookline, Massachusetts; the Tennis and Racquet Club, and the Boston Authors' Club. His chief hobby is the collection of antique furniture, ceramics and portraits, and he is the author of the work bearing on these subjects—"A Chippendale Romance."

Eben Howard Gay married, December 15, 1898, in Boston, Massachusetts, Cornelia S. Fanning, who died November 20, 1900, daughter of Charles Edward Fanning, of St. Paul, Minnesota.

(The Blake-Blood Line).

(I) William Blake, born about 1594, died in 1663, came from England in the "Mary and John" in 1630, and settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts, where he was a freeman in 1639, and he was a selectman, town clerk, and held other offices; he was also a founder of Agawam, Massachusetts, and a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He married, in 1617, Agnes Bond, who died in 1678.

(II) Edward Blake, son of William and Agnes (Bond) Blake, was born about 1628, and died in 1692; he married, about 1653, Patience Pope, who died in 1690.

(III) Solomon Blake, son of Edward and Patience (Pope) Blake, was born in 1674 and died in 1741; he married, in 1704, Abigail Arnold.

(IV) Joseph Blake, son of Solomon and Abigail (Arnold) Blake, was born in 1709, and died in 1745; he married, in 1738, Mary Welland, who was born in 1719.

(V) Lieutenant Joseph Blake, son of Joseph and Mary (Welland) Blake, was born in 1738-39, and died in 1818; he married, in 1757, Deborah Smith, who was born in 1738, and died in 1788.

(VI) Hon. Francis Blake, A.M., son of Lieutenant Joseph and Deborah (Smith) Blake, was born in 1773, and died in 1817; he married, in 1794, Elizabeth Augusta Chandler, who was born in 1775, and died in 1839.

(VII) Dorothea Ellen Ward Blake, daughter of Hon. Francis and Elizabeth Augusta (Chandler) Blake, was born in 1807; she married, in 1828, Oliver Hunter Blood, M.D., who was born in 1800, and died in 1858. Their daughter, Ellen Blake Blood, married Ebenezer Gay, LL.B., (see Gay VI), and they were the parents of Eben Howard Gay, of this review.

LAWRENCE, Dr. Robert Means,

Physician, Author.

With his retirement from a long period of distinguished medical practice, Dr. Robert Means Lawrence has found in his chosen field of letters a larger opportunity for historical, genealogical and literary investigation. He has added very measurably to the interests of the science of antiquarian research by his personal accomplishment therein, and in the productive results of his studious devotion to a more exact interpretation of history and its makers, he has rendered a significant service to that branch of authorship.

Dr. Lawrence has a distinct birthright claim to antiquarian inquiry, his own

genealogical heritage being inclusive of the biographies of men who have participated in the critical turning-points of American history; first-comers who have founded townships whence in their turn have sprung founders of cities and States; courageous soldiers of the Continental Army of the American Revolution; revered clergy of the Puritan flock; men of letters; men foremost in many industries. His American lineage from the first of the paternal name is as follows:

(I) John Lawrence, who was baptized in 1609, and died in 1667, came from England and settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1635, and there he was made freeman in 1637. He removed to Groton, Massachusetts, in 1662, where he was an original land proprietor of a twenty-acre tract, and he was a member of the first Board of Selectmen of the town. He married (first) Elizabeth, surname unknown, who died in 1663; he married (second) Susanna Batchelder, who died in 1668, daughter of William Batchelder.

(II) Nathaniel Lawrence, son of John and Susanna (Batchelder) Lawrence, was born in 1639, and died in 1724; he married Sarah Morse.

(III) John Lawrence, son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Morse) Lawrence, was born in 1667, and died in 1747; he married Anna Tarbell.

(IV) Captain Amos Lawrence, son of John and Anna (Tarbell) Lawrence, was born in 1716, and died in 1785; he married Abigail Abbott.

(V) Major Samuel Lawrence, son of Captain Amos and Abigail (Abbott) Lawrence, was born in 1754, and died in 1827; he was a soldier at the battle of Bunker Hill, and afterwards for over three years, a soldier in the Continental Army of the American Revolution. He married Susannah Parker.

(VI) Amos Lawrence, son of Major Samuel and Susannah (Parker) Lawrence, was born in 1786, and died in 1852; he was a prominent merchant and a philanthropist, and resided in Boston, Massachusetts. He married Sarah Richards, daughter of Giles Richards, of Boston, a descendant of Thomas Richards, one of the original settlers of Hartford, Connecticut.

(VII) Dr. William Richards Lawrence, son of Amos and Sarah (Richards) Lawrence, was born May 3, 1812, and died September 20, 1885; he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from Harvard College Medical School in the class of 1844, and he was an author and a philanthropist, with his residence in Boston. He married in 1838, Susan Coombs Dana, who was born in 1817, and died in 1900. (See Dana IV.) Their children: 1. Francis William, born in 1839, died in 1903; married Lucilla Train. 2. Arthur, born in 1842, died in 1909, married Alison Turnbull Lawrence. 3. Robert Means, of whom further.

(VIII) Dr. Robert Means Lawrence, son of Dr. William Richards and Susan Coombs (Dana) Lawrence, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 14, 1847, where he attended E. S. Dixwell's Private School. He was graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1869, with his Bachelor of Arts degree, and from Harvard Medical School in 1873 with his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He established himself as a general medical practitioner in Boston in 1876, and was physician on the staff of the Boston Dispensary from 1878 to 1886. He was also surgeon of the First Regiment of Infantry, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. In civic activities, he served as selectman

in Lexington, Massachusetts, from 1884 to 1886. From about that period to the present Dr. Lawrence has been prominently associated with the interests of antiquarian research, and he is the author of "The Magic of the Horseshoe" (1898), "The Descendants of Major Samuel Lawrence of Groton, Massachusetts" (1904), "Primitive Psycho-Therapy and Quackery" (1910), "The Site of St. Paul's Cathedral" (1916), and "Old Park Street and Its Vicinity" (1923).

He is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and the Bostonian Society; the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and Delta Kappa Epsilon Society. His clubs are Metropolitan, of Washington, District of Columbia; and the Harvard, of New York and Boston.

Dr. Robert Means Lawrence married, June 30, 1870, at Brookline, Massachusetts, Katharine Lawrence Cleaveland, who was born March 6, 1845, in Brooklyn, New York, daughter of Nehemiah Cleveland or Cleaveland, Doctor of Laws, (see Cleveland VI), who was born in 1796, and died in 1877; he was an educator, and from 1820 to 1839 was principal of Dummer Academy, at Byfield, Massachusetts. Nehemiah Cleaveland married, for his second wife, in 1842, Catherine Atherton Means, who was born in 1817, and died in 1846, daughter of Colonel David McGregor Means and Catherine (Atherton) Means.

The children of Robert Means and Katharine Lawrence (Cleaveland) Lawrence: 1. Madeleine, who was born August 15, 1871, in Boston. 2. Isabel Cleaveland, born January 14, 1873, in Boston; married, November 21, 1907, George Bruno de Gersdorff. 3. Helen Atherton, born May 12, 1876, died July 31, 1879. 4. Robert Means, born July 19, 1877, died April 2, 1878.

(The Dana Line).

(I) Richard Dana, whose death is recorded in 1690, came from England to Cambridge, Massachusetts, about 1640; he married Ann Bullard.

(II) Benjamin Dana, son of Richard and Ann (Bullard) Dana, was born in 1660, and died in 1738; he married, for his first wife, Mary Buckminster.

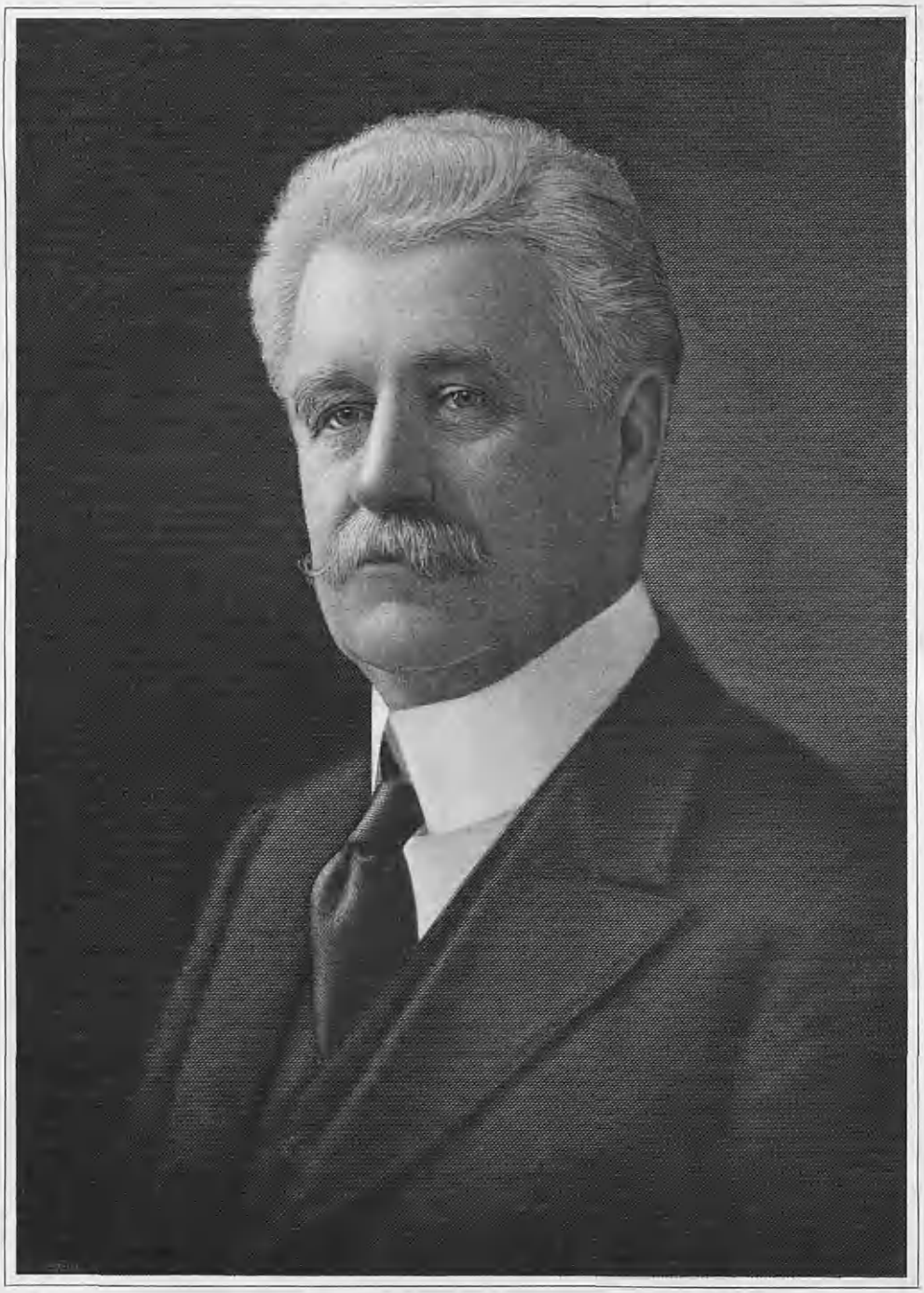
(III) Rev. Joseph Dana, son of Benjamin and Mary (Buckminster) Dana, was born in 1742, and died in 1827. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Yale College in 1760, and he was pastor of the Second Church at Ipswich, Massachusetts, for more than sixty years. He married, for his second wife, Mary Turner.

(IV) Rev. Samuel Dana, son of Rev. Joseph and Mary (Turner) Dana, was born in 1778, and died in 1864. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Harvard College in 1796, and was pastor of the First Congregational Church, at Marblehead, Massachusetts. He married, for his second wife, Henrietta Bridge. Their daughter, Susan Coombs Dana, married Dr. William Richards Lawrence. (See Lawrence VII.)

(The Cleaveland-Cleveland Line).

(I) Moses Cleaveland, or Cleveland, who was born in 1624, and died in 1701-02, came from England in 1635, and settled at Woburn, Massachusetts, in 1641. He was a freeman in 1643, and he served in King Philip's War; he married Ann Winn.

(II) Josiah Cleveland, son of Moses and Ann (Winn) Cleaveland, or Cleveland.



C. N. Prescott

(III) Josiah Cleveland, son of Josiah Cleveland, married Abigail Paine.

(IV) Rev. John Cleveland, son of Josiah and Abigail (Paine) Cleveland, was born in 1722, and died in 1799; he married (first) Mary Dodge.

(V) Dr. Nehemiah Cleveland, son of Rev. John and Mary (Dodge) Cleveland, was born in 1760, and died in 1837; he married, for his second wife, Experience Lord.

(VI) Nehemiah Cleveland, or Cleaveland, son of Dr. Nehemiah and Experience (Lord) Cleveland, was born August 16, 1796, and died in Westport, Connecticut, April 17, 1877. He married, for his second wife, Catherine Atherton Means, and they were the parents of Katharine Lawrence Cleaveland (as her name is spelled), who married Dr. Robert Means Lawrence. (See Lawrence VIII.)

PRESCOTT, Colonel Charles H.,

Publisher, Editor.

As founder and for forty years publisher and managing editor of the "Biddeford Daily Journal," of Biddeford, Maine, Colonel Charles H. Prescott played a prominent rôle in the life of the State. First and always a newspaper man, he had, nevertheless, important political, civic, and business interests that were a natural outgrowth of his journalistic responsibilities and that assumed large proportions in his later life. He was a man who gave much of himself to matters pertaining to the public welfare. Known throughout the State of Maine as a man prominent in the councils of the Republican Party, and its candidate for the governorship in 1904, he held the high regard of a very wide circle of friends and acquaintances. But it was in York County and the cities of Biddeford and Saco that he was best known and most highly honored, for he was for years intimately identified with many civic movements that made for the good of the community.

Charles Henry Prescott was a son of James Lewis and Harriet Morrill (Tripp) Prescott, and was born in Barnstead, New Hampshire, August 3, 1857. At an early age he moved with his parents to North Berwick, Maine, where his father established a manufacturing concern, which he carried on successfully for a number of years, with the assistance of his sons, and which afterwards developed into one of the largest enterprises of its sort in the world.

Charles H. Prescott received his early education in the local schools and at Berwick Academy. He then became a law student at Boston University, and in 1880 was admitted to the York County bar. He did not, however, give much time to the practice of the legal profession, for it was in this same year of 1880 that Mr. Prescott, with his brother, William W. Prescott, came to Biddeford and purchased from George A. Hobbs the "Weekly Union and Journal." The two brothers were joint publishers for rather more than a year, and at the end of this period, upon the withdrawal of his brother, Charles H. Prescott became the sole owner. Three years later, in 1884, Mr. Prescott, having become thoroughly familiar with the practical workings of the newspaper business and with the community involved, founded the "Biddeford Daily Journal," which soon became known as one of the most progressive and well-managed daily newspapers in the State of Maine. For forty years Mr. Prescott was sole owner, publisher and managing editor of the "Daily

Journal," though in the last years of his life the business was incorporated and he was relieved of the burden of its management. In 1905 the Journal Publishing Corporation for the second time found it necessary to move into larger quarters, and at that time the Journal Building, on Adams Street, a fine structure especially designed for the newspaper business, was constructed. Both building and equipment are among the best in the State.

Something of the enviable reputation which Colonel Prescott held in the newspaper world will appear in the following editorial comments from Maine newspapers, selected from many that were published upon the occasion of his death:

Colonel Charles H. Prescott of Biddeford and Saco, who died at his home today, was one of the successful business men of York County and he was also one of the most highly respected and loved. Frank, open, genial and kindly to all, he won men's hearts even upon a brief acquaintance, and regard for him deepened as acquaintance became more intimate.

Mr. Prescott was primarily a newspaper publisher. The "Biddeford Journal," which he established over 40 years ago, was one of the model small city papers of the country and was widely read and quoted. During the long period of years that he was actively concerned in its management, the "Journal" not only reflected his views but his personality—his kindliness, his tolerance, his deep interest in his State and the city of his adoption.

Publishing a daily newspaper in a small city like Biddeford, especially a cotton factory city, is not always attended by financial success, but Colonel Prescott not only made his a good newspaper, but a profitable one as well. . . . . —"The Portland Evening Express."

Maine newspaper workers will learn with keen regret of the death of Colonel Charles H. Prescott, for many years editor and publisher of the "Biddeford Daily Journal." Colonel Prescott was an able newspaper man and conducted a clean, newsy and progressive daily. He was always ready to assist any worthy cause and often took the lead in initiating such. . . . .

Personally, Colonel Prescott was one of the most delightful of men, extremely courteous and affable, always very considerate of others, and a firm friend. His death is a distinct loss to the Maine newspaper world, by which the Biddeford editor was held in the highest esteem. —"Bangor Commercial."

When a man can run a newspaper, a bank and a street railroad and take a prominent part in public life as well, as Colonel Charles H. Prescott of Biddeford did practically all his life, it indicates an unusual amount of sound ability. Founding the "Biddeford Journal" as a young man, he made it a success with only part of his energy where many others might have failed with all their energy. Banking and railroading came as easy for him as publishing and he was one of those who always had time for anything, although apparently always having more than one man could do.

For years Colonel Prescott was one of the leading Republicans of the State and once came near being elected governor. Under little different circumstances he probably would have won, but as it was the fates were against him.

Colonel Prescott had the unusual position of having congenial friendships in several lines of business. Most men know their own line, but little about others, but he was perfectly at home in several. When with newspaper men he was a typical newspaper man, talking shop with the best of them. But the same was true with bankers, railroad men and politicians. He knew all three lines intimately and was a leader in all three.

He will doubtless be best remembered in Biddeford and Saco for his interest in the welfare of the two cities and the much valuable work he did for them. They got a large share of his unusual ability and experience and benefited greatly thereby.

Colonel Prescott was one of the most interesting personalities in Maine and his passing will be regretted by a very large number of unusually varied interests.—"Waterville Sentinel."

Colonel Prescott took a keen interest in the business life of Biddeford and Saco and was active in numerous enterprises there. He was for many years a trustee of the York County Savings Bank, and after the death of John Berry,

became its president. He was also a director of the First National Bank of Biddeford for many years and became its president in 1917, succeeding Charles A. Moody. In addition to these two responsible offices which he filled up to the time of his death, he was a director of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Portland, of the North Berwick Manufacturing Company, of the Biddeford Improvement Society, and of other corporations or associations of an industrial nature.

He was extremely active in the development of the Biddeford & Saco Railroad. When the enterprise was first launched he was one of its most ardent supporters, and later, when it was in danger of being abandoned, he was very largely influential in reorganizing the company and putting it on its feet. In the reorganized company he filled the post of president and was also manager and for a long time secretary and treasurer, and he became eventually its controlling owner. Its success was due almost entirely to his untiring efforts. He was also a director and vice-president of the Portland Street Railroad Company, which in later years was absorbed by the Cumberland County Light and Power Company.

Politically, Colonel Prescott was a staunch Republican, and considering his many other duties and responsibilities, played a notable part in the political life of the State. In 1883, when he was only twenty-six years of age, he was elected a member of the Maine House of Representatives, being the youngest member of that body. He was reëlected in the following year, and was nominated in 1885 for a third term but declined to serve. In 1895 and 1896 he was elected to the State Senate from York County. During the two terms of Governor Henry B. Cleaves, from 1893 to 1897, Mr. Prescott was a member of the Governor's staff, and from 1901 to 1905 he was a member of the Executive Council in the administration of Governor John F. Hill and was chairman of that body. Meantime he had taken an active part locally and within the party. He served as chairman of the Republican City Committee of Biddeford from 1888 to 1892, and from 1887 to 1890, inclusive, was treasurer of York County. In 1888 he was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention that nominated Benjamin Harrison for the Presidency, and was a member of the Committee on Resolutions of which William McKinley, then in Congress and later President, was chairman.

Colonel Prescott was always intensely interested in civic and charitable movements. He served as a trustee of the Cornelius Sweetser estate and was instrumental in having the Sweetser Home for Boys built in Saco. He served, also, as a member of the board of managers of the Webber Hospital from the date of its incorporation and as a trustee of Thornton Academy. Of a great number of published tributes paid him by the leading citizens of Biddeford and Saco, we quote the following as typical of the prevailing sentiment regarding his personal qualities and his public spirit:

> It is with heartfelt sorrow that we realize the passing of Charles H. Prescott from this life, as it removes from our midst one of our most beloved and highly honored citizens, and marks a great sorrow in the annals of Biddeford.
>
> His departure is deeply mourned by his host of friends and acquaintances, of whom he had an illimitable number, for his genial personality was one that endeared him to all. He was a man among men; charitable and

benevolent. So interested was he in the public benefit that he held his paper open always at the disposal of any organization.

I wish to express to his family and friends my deepest sympathy in their great sorrow.

EDWARD H. DRAPEAU,
Mayor of Biddeford.

Colonel Prescott was affiliated fraternally with Dunlap Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Biddeford. He was an honorary member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, and a member of the Cumberland Club of Portland and the Biddeford and Saco Country Club.

Colonel Prescott married, on January 17, 1882, Ellen S. Hobbs, of North Berwick, who survives him. He died at his home in Saco, December 19, 1923, and was buried in the family lot at Laurel Hill Cemetery, Saco. At the funeral services, which were public and were conducted by Rev. George K. Carter, of Bangor, formerly pastor at North Berwick and intimate friend of the family, a host of friends and acquaintances from the vicinity and many from outside the city and State gathered to do him honor. All the business houses and offices in Biddeford and Saco suspended business for five minutes, and the cars on the Biddeford & Saco Railroad, of which Colonel Prescott was president, were stopped for two minutes at the time of his funeral in tribute to his memory.

The "Biddeford Daily Journal," with which he had so long been associated, in its issue of December 19, 1923, paid him a high tribute, a part of which follows:

. . . . Here in the office of the newspaper to the interests of which he gave so much of his life, we knew him, first of all, as a man among men, a gentleman under any and all circumstances. Of equable temper and sanguine temperament, he had the faculty of inspiring in his employees a loyalty which endured the severest tests because it was founded on a feeling which combined the better qualities of both respect and affection. Here he was recognized as a dependable friend in time of need; a sympathizer in time of sorrow; a safe adviser in time of trouble.

To the community at large Charles H. Prescott was, in kind if not in degree, just what he was to his co-workers in various business enterprises. His reputation for probity, conservatism and good judgment led to a demand for his services in many positions of public and private trust, and results always proved that this confidence was fully justified. Probably no other citizen ever devoted more anxious thought to the welfare, mental and moral, as well as material, of Biddeford and Saco. Here at home his passing will be greatly regretted and his presence will be sorely missed. In the broader fields of county and State, though he had gradually retired from active participation in political affairs and was slowly divesting himself of a heavy burden of business responsibilities with a view to the fuller enjoyment of a well-earned leisure, he will be missed only a little less than in his home community. For in politics and in business his advice was still sought as that of a man whose experience and judgment commanded respect and confidence.

Among men there are those who are liked on short acquaintance, but who do not wear well; and there are those who improve upon closer acquaintance and whom we like better the better we know them. Charles H. Prescott belonged to the latter class. His loyalty to his friends was proverbial. His sympathy for suffering humanity, whether in the mass or in individual cases, was acute, and the ears of his conscience were never closed to the call of distress. While the list of his open benefactions was a long one, it was exceeded by the number of cases in connection with which he did not let his left hand know what his right hand was doing.

As marking the passing of the man who for so many years was the personal embodiment of the "Biddeford Journal," who since his early manhood has been such a vital element in the development of Biddeford and Saco, who has so ably filled so many positions of responsibility, who, above all and through all, so loved his home and his home

life, we believe this brief but heartfelt hail-and-farewell is amply justified.

WARD, Dr. George Morgan, D. D.,

Educator.

One of the widely known savants of the United States who has dedicated himself and his unusual mental attainments to the cause of organizing and directing the higher education of American youth is Dr. George Morgan Ward, D. D., president of Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida. Dr. Ward is also actively affiliated, in executive capacity, with the national humane program, and engaged in ministerial pursuits.

George Morgan Ward was born at Lowell, Massachusetts, May 23, 1859, son of Sullivan L. and Mary (Morgan) Ward. Liberal educational opportunities were afforded him through the circumstances and ambitions of his parents and the environment in which he grew up. His early bent toward learning was conspicuous. After completing his preparatory course, he attended Harvard College for two years as a member of the class of 1881 and graduated from Dartmouth in 1882 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, an acquisition followed by graduate study in the same institution which made him a Master of Arts in 1884. His studies continued at Boston University, which in 1886 bestowed on him the degree of Bachelor of Laws; at Johns Hopkins, where he followed another branch of learning in 1894-95; at the Andover Theological Seminary, where in 1896 he became a Bachelor of Divinity. Dartmouth College, his *alma mater*, bestowed on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1900, and Rollins College that of Doctor of Laws in 1903.

As he was furthering his education and deciding upon the career to which he felt himself called, Dr. Ward was variously occupied. Admitted to the Massachusetts bar, he soon found himself deflected from legal practice to religious organization work as secretary of the International Society of Christian Endeavor, an office he filled from 1885 to 1889. The next three years a business enterprise in Lowell engaged his attention, after which he definitely turned to ministerial pursuits as a Congregational minister, to which office he was ordained in 1896. He was president of Rollins College from 1895 to 1903, an office to which he was reëlected in 1916 and in which he has since continued. The interim was occupied, in part, with his services as president of Wells College, in Aurora, New York. Since 1900 Dr. Ward has been pastor in charge of the Royal Poinciana Chapel, at Palm Beach, Florida, open during the winter months. Nor has his interest in humanitarian projects in general flagged, for he is active as the vice-president of the American Humane Society.

On June 15, 1886, George Morgan Ward married Emma Merriam Sprague, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and they reside, in summer, at Billerica Centre, Massachusetts, while their winter residence is at Winter Park, Florida.

BABSON, Roger Ward,

Statistician.

One of the most original and constructive economists in America, Roger Ward Babson is known wherever industry and finance influence the life of man because of his clearing-house for the analysis of business conditions. The Babson Statistical Organization, located at Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts, keeps its

finger on the economic pulse of the world and registers its impressions for the benefit of business men everywhere. Its moving spirit, Mr. Babson, has played a large part in specific business enterprises, in his country's affairs during the World War, and is widely known as a contributor to the literature of the day.

Roger Ward Babson was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, July 6, 1875, son of Nathaniel and Ellen F. (Stearns) Babson, of English ancestry. In 1898 he graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His early employment with E. H. Gay & Company, bankers of Boston, entailed his making professional investigations of mines, railroads and factories, which germinated in his fertile mind the idea of business statistics since that time so fully matured. He concluded that business success depended less on the efficient day-by-day management of work than on foresight which extended over a period of months or even years. He sought the law governing industrial tides. His preoccupation for several years with various banking enterprises did not prevent his careful analysis of business conditions. So absorbing did the study become that he abandoned his other activities and devoted his entire time to industrial statistics, securing for his project the coöperation of several leading bankers and merchants in New England. He catalogued and systematized the details of industrial life, and organized his clearing-house on the assumption that no matter how local an enterprise may be, it is affected by general conditions and that a period of prosperity is followed by one of depression. The headquarters office puts these studies into usable shape and sends daily reports to thousands of financial and industrial houses throughout America. These are regarded as an almost infallible barometer of trade.

Mr. Babson, who spends much time in Europe, is a close student of world affairs. He seeks to develop an international census bureau which he believes would indirectly do much for the furtherance of international peace. He is the organizer of the Standard card system, now used in most brokerage offices, and the composite bond offering system to obtain quotations on unlisted securities. The following economic and statistical treatises have come from his pen: "Business Barometers," 1911; "Commercial Paper", 1912; "Religion and Busines", 1912; "Bonds and Stocks", also 1912; "Making Good in Business"; "The Future of the Nations"; "Life of William B. Wilson", Secretary of Labor, 1919; and the "Life of James M. Cox", 1920. Mr. Babson is a frequent contributor to magazines, newspapers, and financial journals. His knowledge of industrial conditions all over the world led to his appointment during the World War as director of the division of industrial relations, committee on public information, which was created for the purpose of bringing the industrial workers of the United States into closer harmony with the government by making them better acquainted with the war purposes of their country. The Department of Labor took over this function and made Mr. Babson director general of the so-called information and education service. He conducted a nation-wide campaign to disseminate information to business men and workers concerning the services the Labor Department offered them, using the press, public speakers, the motion picture, posters, and every avenue of publicity to develop a harmonious and coöperative spirit between capital and labor.

John G. Dunning

Five thousand newspapers a month carried his message, and a million posters in factories, stores and railway stations. Nineteen staff speakers and several hundred volunteers were organized by Mr. Babson to further this publicity, and coöperative committees in more than 2,000 plants. This was the outgrowth of Mr. Babson's belief that greater coöperation between those controlling capital and labor and a more thorough knowledge of business conditions by the same groups would end the periodic industrial fluctuations and depression from which labor suffers and which lead to unemployment, unrest, and suffering. This same confliction led him, after the war, to establish at Wellesley Hills the Babson Institute, where industrial leaders of the nation may come together for conference and consultation on the common problems of business and industry. His institute, begun with a large endowment fund, should bring about great enlightenment. Mr. Babson is chairman of the board of trustees of the institute; president of the Babson Statistical Organization; vice-president of the Manchester (Massachusetts) Trust Company, and the Adirondack Power and Light Company; director of the Newton (Massachusetts) Trust Company; and Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of London.

On March 29, 1900, Roger Ward Babson married Grace Margaret Knight, daughter of Richard Knight, of St. Paul, Minnesota, and they have a daughter, Edith Low Babson.

DUNNING, John Garland,

Merchant.

John Garland Dunning, senior member and treasurer of the R. B. Dunning Company, a seed and agricultural concern of Bangor, Maine, was one of the most prominent business men of Bangor. He was a son of Robert B. and Frances (Garland) Dunning. His father, Robert B. Dunning, was born in Frankfort, now Winterport, Maine, and moved to Bangor at the age of nine. Robert B. Dunning's brother, Colonel James Dunning, was president of the Farmers' National Bank, and proprietor of the first seed and agricultural warehouse in Bangor, and there were two other brothers, Alexander and Charles H. Dunning. At an early age Robert B. Dunning entered the employ of James and Alexander Dunning and there learned the business. In 1850 he entered into a co-partnership with James Dunning, and afterwards carried on the business alone. For about four years, from 1867 on, he conducted the business in partnership with a Mr. Foote, under the firm name of R. B. Dunning & Company, but this partnership was dissolved and he managed the business alone until 1889, when he took his son, John G. Dunning, into a partnership that continued until his death. The elder Mr. Dunning was very prosperous in business and accumulated a large property. Besides his own business, he was interested in many industrial concerns, particularly in the development of pulp mills, and he was the original promoter and a director in the Howland Pulp Mill Company.

Robert B. Dunning married, in June, 1856, Frances S. Garland, of Carmel, Maine, and they were the parents of eight children: John Garland, of further mention; George W.; Mrs. Fannie A. Edmunds; James A.; Mrs. Jennie M. Ireland; Alice L.; Bertha D.; Agnes; and Gertrude.

John Garland Dunning was born in Bangor, May 16, 1857, and was educated in the local schools. When 16 years of age, he became associated with his father

in the business and soon became a partner, and after the death of his father, continued as its senior member and treasurer. Under his direction and that of his associates the business was enlarged into one of the best houses of its kind in Eastern Maine. Mr. Dunning was also prominent in other lines of business in Bangor, being a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank, member of the Bangor Savings Bank and Penobscot Savings Corporation, and a member of the Bangor Water Board, to which he had been elected shortly before his death.

Mr. Dunning was essentially a business man, and was devoted to his work, giving it most of his time and attention. People used to say that they could set their clocks by him as he passed on his daily morning walk to his office, where he was always the first to start to work. His careful, thorough business methods, and his ready response to all matters in which he was consulted, made his counsel often sought. He never took any active part in local politics, but was interested in every movement for the advancement of his native city. Although not a member of the parish, he was a constant attendant of the Grace Methodist Church and served as a member of its board of trustees for more than twenty-five years, serving also on many of the minor committees of the parish, to which he gave as much time and attention when required as he did to his larger business affairs. Mr. Dunning was affiliated, fraternally, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he was also a member of the Tarratine Club, Kenduskeag Canoe and Country Club, Bangor Yacht Club, Twentieth Century Club, of Bangor, the Bangor Chamber of Commerce, and the Bangor Historical Society.

Of a quiet and unassuming disposition, he possessed a genial humor and kindliness that endeared him to many friends. His charities were numerous, but in many cases remained unknown. His virtues were seen to best advantage in his home circle, where he spent his leisure hours, a devoted husband and a kindly and understanding father.

Mr. Dunning married, on December 25, 1886, Harriet S. Phillips, daughter of John K. Phillips, a shipbuilder, of Bangor, Maine, and Frances (Bussey) Phillips, both born in Maine, Mrs. Phillips in Newburg, and Mr. Phillips in Hampden. She was a grandniece of Ben Bussey, of Roxbury, who gave a million dollars to Harvard College.

Mr. and Mrs. Dunning were the parents of four children: 1. Frances Marion, who married Walter H. Triplett, a mining engineer, and lives in Mexico. 2. Robert Phillips, who died at the age of fourteen months. 3. Bernice Blaisdell, who is head of the mathematics department in the Bangor High School. 4. John G., Jr., who died at birth. Mr. Dunning died February 19, 1923, at the age of sixty-six.

COX, Channing Harris,

Ex-Governor.

New England has long served the nation as an important source of well-born and well-educated men who assumed leadership in public affairs. The former chief executive of Massachusetts, Governor Channing Harris Cox, is a particularly notable illustration of the scholar in politics. A well-trained and broadly experienced lawyer, he very ably administered the affairs of his State from 1921 until the end of his second term.

Channing Harris Cox was born in Man-

chester, New Hampshire, February 28, 1879, son of Charles E. and Evelyn (Randall) Cox. After completing the public school course, he attended Dartmouth College, from which he received his baccalaureate degree in the Arts in 1901. Law he studied at Harvard, graduating with his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1904. Both his *alma mater* and Tufts College have honored him with the degree of Doctor of Laws, the bestowal in each case occurring in 1923. Governor Cox practiced law from the year of his graduation until his elevation to high political office, the seat of his activities being Boston, Massachusetts. He is a member of the Boston and Massachusetts Bar associations and enjoyed a wide and lucrative practice.

A Republican in political interests, the governor represents the more conservative element of the public and has the support of the reformers and liberals in Massachusetts as well as the regular Republican organization. His political life began with membership in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, throughout the long period of eight years, from 1910 to 1918, during the last three of which his leadership became apparent in his appointment as speaker of the house. In 1919 he was chosen Lieutenant-Governor. The next election brought him into prominence as governor of this, one of the most important States of the Union, and he served two terms in that high office. Along with his professional and political activities, Governor Cox has been popular as a member of the Free and Accepted Masons; the Lincoln, City, University, and Country clubs of Boston, and in social gatherings. His religious adherence is given to the Congregational Church.

In Brookline, Massachusetts, February 18, 1915, Governor Channing Harris Cox married May Emery Young, and they reside in Boston.

FORBES, William Cameron,

Financier, Public Official.

The noble precepts regarding man's duties to his fellows and the high idealism preached by Ralph Waldo Emerson have been exemplified in the career of his grandson, William Cameron Forbes, financier and public official of Boston, Massachusetts, and of his country as former Governor General of the Philippine Islands. He plays a constructive part in education, also, and in cultural progress.

William Cameron Forbes was born in Milton, Massachusetts, in 1870, son of William Hathaway and Edith (Emerson) Forbes. An early environment of good breeding and intellectual interests provided him with excellent educational opportunities, rounded off with a course at Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1892 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His *alma mater* bestowed on him in 1912 the degree of Doctor of Laws in recognition of his distinguished services to his section and to his country. Mr. Forbes began his business career as clerk in the organization of Jackson & Curtis, bankers and brokers, of Boston, with whom he remained for a year, 1894-95. He was then chief of the financial department of Stone & Webster, nationally known electrical engineers, from 1897 to 1902, where he gained a broad outlook on industrial conditions in general and public utilities in particular. Since 1899 Mr. Forbes has been partner in the J. M. Forbes & Company mercantile establishment in Boston.

Mr. Forbes' business progress has been

paralleled by advancement in public service. He was a member of the Philippine Commission and Secretary of Commerce and Police in the government of the Philippine Islands from 1904 to 1908. The following year found him Vice-Governor. From November 11, 1909, until his resignation on September 1, 1913, he was Governor General of the Islands. His comprehensive knowledge of conditions there and his sympathy and understanding led President Harding to appoint Mr. Forbes to the Wood-Forbes Mission sent in 1921 to investigate conditions in the Philippines. Mr. Forbes was receiver for the Brazil Railway Company from 1914 to 1919 and gained general approval for his management of an involved situation in a part of the country of which most of his fellows in America know little. His ability to interpret local conditions in the light of a wider knowledge stood him in good stead in this affair. His term as overseer of Harvard University lasted from 1914 to 1920, and his educational interests have proved of value likewise to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Corporation, of which he is a member, and to the Carnegie Institution of Washington, District of Columbia, of which he is trustee, as well as to the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute. Mr. Forbes is president of the Boston Society of Natural History, and honorary president of the China Society of America. His clubs are: The Union, Tavern, Harvard, Exchange, Boston City, Dedham Country and Polo, and the Eastern Yacht, of Boston; India House, the Harvard, and the New York Yacht, of New York; and Manila Polo, of Manila, Philippine Islands. His manifold activities have so filled his life that Mr. Forbes has never married.

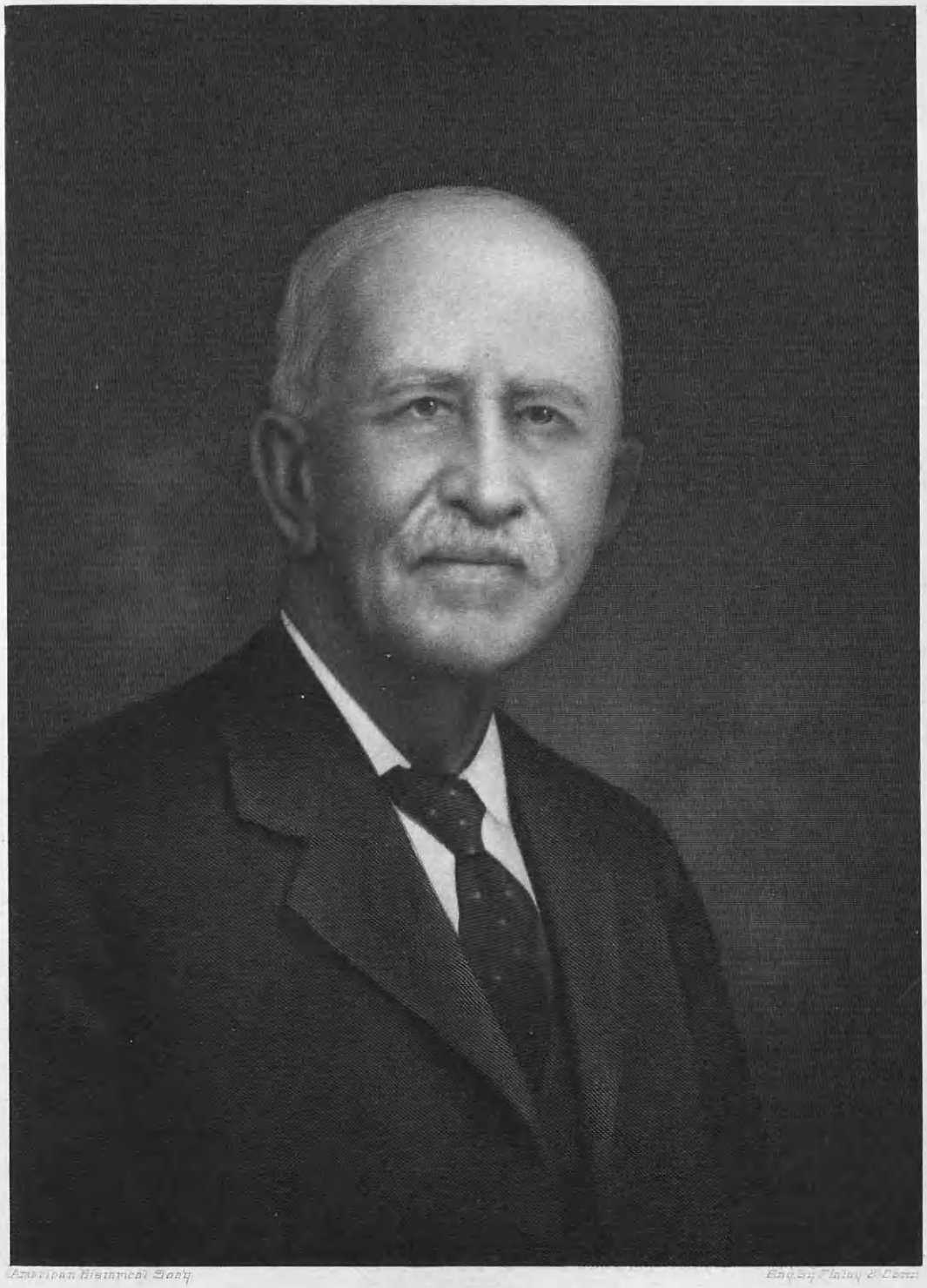
BOARDMAN, George,

Realtor.

One of those dependable and constructive Englishmen who have since the beginning of the American colonies been the chief factors in the upbuilding of the New World was George Boardman, realtor and business man of New Bedford, Massachusetts. It is almost a truism that wherever an Englishman settles, he makes the locality the better for his coming, for it has been proved over and over throughout the world. George Boardman exemplified this national trait and contributed much to the satisfactory development of New Bedford.

Born in England, March 1, 1842, George Boardman enjoyed a short period of formal schooling in his native country. The rest of his education, and it was considerable, he acquired for himself by observation, self-study, and wide reading. He came to the United States in 1861, living for a time at Phenix, Rhode Island, and moving to New Bedford in 1882. One of the first settlers in the northern part of the city, he built one of the earliest residences of the section and thereafter bent all his energies to the improvement of that desirable locality. During the forty-two years of his residence there he earned a well-merited reputation for business foresight, public spirit, and integrity. His occupation was chiefly in the real estate field.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Boardman's influence for good government was always powerful, but he never sought public office. This highly useful life came to an end on June 16, 1924, in New Bedford, Massachusetts, at the age of eighty-two.



American Historical Soc'y

Eng. by Finlay & Comp.

George Boardman

In Fall River, Massachusetts, on October 7, 1872, George Boardman married Lucy Parsons, born in England, July 3, 1843, daughter of John and Ellen Parsons. Mrs. Boardman died December 16, 1915, at the age of seventy-two. Children: I. Lucy E., born July 15, 1873. 2. Mary E., wife of Dr. George Marsden, born on August 12, 1877.

An outstanding characteristic of George Boardman was kindliness. His appearance was strikingly handsome, his manner gentle and courteous, with a quality of approachableness which proved very beneficial in his business. He liked everybody and won the liking of all in return. Possessed of business acumen and perseverance, he was successful in developing his own business and played an important part in the expansion of the city.

O'BRIEN, James F.,

Lawyer and War Veteran.

The death of James F. O'Brien, veteran of two wars, attorney-at-law, and prominent in local and State politics, lost to Fall River and the State of Massachusetts, a well and widely known and most prominent citizen. Mr. O'Brien was of an extremely patriotic nature, and saw service throughout the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, and the late World War. At an early age he enlisted in the United States Navy, and from the age of seventeen years was actively interested in all phases of the Navy service. At the first call for service in the World War in 1917 he abandoned at once his large and lucrative law practice and enlisted. During his many terms of service with the navy, Mr. O'Brien figured in many thrilling episodes incident upon war times, and his record was unsurpassed.

"Jim" O'Brien, as he was familiarly known to a legion of friends, was a resident of Fall River for a lifetime. He was born there on January 5, 1876, a son of Edward and Mary (Doyle) O'Brien. He attended the Sacred Heart School of Fall River, and at the age of seventeen years he left school and enlisted in the United States Navy. He was rapidly advanced from seaman to gunner, and served with distinction throughout the periods of the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection.

During his service in the Navy he set out to become an attorney, and upon being honorably discharged from the navy, entered the Rogers & Allen Business College. Later he attended the Suffolk Law School, and in 1891 passed the bar examinations and was admitted to practice. For many years thereafter he conducted law offices in Fall River in the Granite Block, and also maintained a law office in the neighboring city of New Bedford.

Upon the entry of the United States into the World War in 1917, Mr. O'Brien voluntarily enlisted in April of that year at Newport as chief gunner's mate, and later was made an instructor. His thorough knowledge of naval affairs soon brought him advancement to regimental and battalion commander, and subsequently to that of navigation officer of a troop-ship bearing soldiers overseas. He rapidly advanced through higher grades of service, and served as ensign and later as lieutenant, which grade he held when honorably discharged in September of 1919. At the close of the war, Mr. O'Brien at once resumed his long neglected practice of law.

In addition to his great interest in the

service of his country, Mr. O'Brien was actively interested in politics. In 1920 he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for mayor. Two years later he received the Democratic nomination for district attorney of Bristol County, and made a splendid showing against the present incumbent, Stanley P. Hall. As an attorney and a defender of his country, James F. O'Brien gained widespread friendships. His allegiance to clients was as unswerving as that to his beloved country, and sincere expressions of sorrow were manifest as the news of his death was announced.

Mr. O'Brien served as Judge Advocate of the Massachusetts State Branch of the Spanish-American War Veterans for a number of years, and was intensely interested in the deliberations of that body. In the wounded war veterans he was particularly interested, and gave much of his valuable time and attention to legislation governing their future welfare. He was a member of the United Spanish-War Veterans, the American Legion, Disabled Veterans of America, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Loyal Order of Moose, Court Benevolence of the Order of Foresters, as well as local and State Irish societies. He was a devout communicant of St. Mary's Cathedral, and was a member of the Holy Name Society.

Mr. O'Brien married, in New Bedford, Massachusetts, on April 25, 1905, Elizabeth V. McCabe, a daughter of Hugh and Elizabeth (Crosby) McCabe, residents of New Bedford. The death of James F. O'Brien occurred at his home on Cottage Street, Fall River, Massachusetts, on December 13, 1925, in his forty-ninth year. Mr. O'Brien is survived by his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth V. (McCabe) O'Brien; their six children, Mary D., Helen V., Margaret C., Madeline, James F., Jr., and Donald O'Brien; his mother, Mrs. Mary (Doyle-O'Brien) Cavanaugh; two sisters, Mrs. Catherine Howard and Mrs. George Arsnow; and two brothers, William and Thomas O'Brien.

Mr. O'Brien was a past master at story telling, and was well and widely known as an interesting conversationalist and raconteur. He was a magnetic orator, possessing natural eloquence and an easy flow of language. On many occasions, political and otherwise, when a good speaker was wanted, Mr. O'Brien was called upon to make an address, and he never failed to hold his audience interested and eager for his next word. The following editorial, which appeared in the Fall River "Evening News" shortly after his death, proves what a warm place Mr. O'Brien held in the hearts of the citizens of Fall River and its environs:

James O'Brien loved his country with a patriotic fervor that commended itself to every American. He did not need to tell anyone that he loved the United States. He proved it. He served his country in two wars, being but seventeen years of age when he enlisted for the Spanish War, and giving up his law practice to enlist in the World War. He looked for no commission in 1917, although, with his naval experience and broad education, he easily could have had gold braid for his sleeves at once. But he took his chances as an enlisted man, and won up through demonstration of officer-like qualities.

Mr. O'Brien was eminently what is known as "a good fellow." He was prominent in veteran activities, and was for some years judge advocate of the United States War Veterans, an organization to which he was devoutly attached, and whose members always had a warm feeling for "Jim" O'Brien.

He had a warm heart, and was always ready to do a good turn for anyone in trouble. He was particularly touched by the troubles of ex-service men and their families, and was never too busy to spare time and effort in their behalf. He secured pensions for a number of these former soldiers and sailors, and those dependent

upon them, or those left behind when their protectors were called by death. He was the sort of a man of whom it is said, "Why, everybody knew him." Indeed, almost everybody in Fall River did know him. Of commanding height and striking appearance, his voice also commanded attention. Some years ago, while trying a case before a jury in Newport, during a brief recess, Mr. O'Brien engaged a stranger in conversation, and the stranger was apparently very much pleased at the entertaining quality of the young attorney's stories and observations. After court resumed Mr. O'Brien left his acquaintance of course, and later on the latter went downstairs to the office of the clerk of the court and observed, "That young Fall River attorney is one of the best story-tellers it was ever my good fortune to meet." It was Chauncey Depew, and when told of the identity of his whilom friend later on, Mr. O'Brien observed: "Well, that's praise from Sir Hubert himself, isn't it?"

His was a colorful personality, a true patriot, and in the best sense of the term "a good fellow." He will be missed.

SARGENT, John Garibaldi,

United States Attorney-General.

The annals of the Department of Justice of the United States contain no name in which are more implicit the sturdy virtues of impartiality, justice, clearness of understanding, and vigor of action than in that of John Garibaldi Sargent, Attorney-General by appointment of President Calvin Coolidge. This straight-thinking, right-acting Vermonter has the confidence of the nation and the respect of his legal confrères.

John Garibaldi Sargent was born in Ludlow, Vermont, October 13, 1860, son of John Henmon and Ann Eliza (Hanley) Sargent, both of Irish extraction. The father was a farmer and ultimately settled on what became known as Sargent Hill farm. Not until he was ten years old was the young boy able to attend school, but he made up for the delay by doubly ambitious study while a pupil in the district schools from that until his sixteenth year. He then attended the Vermont Liberal Institute at Plymouth, boarding himself, on a barrel of crackers purchased by his father for him at the opening of the term and made palatable by milk brought from his home. His plain room, containing a bed, table, and chair, conduced to high thinking. The young college student supported himself throughout this part of his educational career, teaching school during the winters and pursuing his own studies as he could in the spring and fall, until he was able to spend four terms at Black River Academy at Ludlow and graduate in 1883. He then entered Tufts College, near Boston, from which he graduated in 1887, at the age of twenty-seven, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, subsequently supplemented by further studies leading to the higher degree of Master of Arts, bestowed on him in 1912. In spite of the irregularities of his preparation, the fact that he had to instruct in French in order to help meet his expenses, and the fact that his natural love of sports and strong body deflected some of his energies to college sports and engaged him as center on the college football team, Mr. Sargent graduated among the first four in a class of fifty.

The story goes that on his return from college, the young man was invited by Governor Stickney to enter his law office in Ludlow as a student and determined to accept, though it meant changing from the pedagogic career for which he had been planning. Since that time, September, 1887, Mr. Sargent has been associated with his preceptor, as partner, since his admission to the bar in 1890. The firm of Stickney, Sargent and Skeels is highly regarded throughout the State of

Vermont, and the individual members are considered lawyers of ability and integrity of so high a type as to have won the confidence of a large public. Nearly every county called on the firm for advice, a habit which has been generally followed by large corporations and other important clients. Mr. Sargent, himself, was counsel for the Boston & Maine Railroad from 1914 on for some time, also for the Travellers' Insurance Company and the American Express. He was made director of the Vermont Valley Railroad in 1915, and of the Boston & Maine in 1917. His success is due to native ability, hard work, good judgment, and patient, faithful attention to all details. His capacity for labor is marvelous. His careful study of all the facts in a case, and his candid presentation of all significant features to the jury, is a matter of general recognition. His calmness and courtesy, his concise and reasoned statements and cross-examinations, impressed clients and court alike favorably.

Mr. Sargent's political advancement has been simultaneous with his professional progress. From 1898 to 1900 he was State's Attorney of Windsor County; during the next two years, secretary of Civil and Military Affairs for the State of Vermont; and from 1908 to 1912 Attorney-General of Vermont. For several years he was a member of the commission on uniform legislation, and in 1919 he was chosen president of the Vermont Bar Association. In 1925 came from President Coolidge Mr. Sargent's appointment as Attorney-General of the United States, which was confirmed by the Senate, March 17, 1925. The golden laurels of general esteem won by him in his own section have been his portion in National office. Everybody likes and trusts him. He is a trustee of the Black River Academy, a member of the Local, State and American Bar associations, and the Vermont Historical Society. His political views are those of the Republican Party, and his religious faith that of the Universalist congregation. Farming, trout fishing, and simple out-of-door pleasures furnish his favorite methods of relaxation, and his club is the Ethan Allen, of Burlington.

John Garibaldi Sargent married, at Ludlow, Vermont, August 4, 1887, Mary Lorraine Gordon, and they are the parents of a daughter, Gladys Gordon Pearsons.

DARLING, Veranus S.,

Prominent Business Man.

A pioneer in the automobile-selling business in the State of Maine, Veranus S. Darling, head of the Darling Automobile Company of Auburn, Maine, which was for many years State distributor for the Reo car, was one of Auburn's best known and best liked citizens. Through his own efforts he won for himself a prominent place in the world of business. He gave much of his best interest, also, to the community in which he lived; he was an active member of local organizations, and quick to support any movement for the good of Auburn. Many of his friends and neighbors knew him affectionately under the nickname of "Vane."

Veranus S. Darling was a son of Veranus and Martha (Bickford) Darling, and was born November 14, 1876, in West Bowdoin, Maine. He spent his boyhood days in West Bowdoin and Litchfield, where he attended the public schools. As a young man he came to Auburn and found employment in the factories there.

V. S. Darling

One of his early employers used to tell in later days how impressed he had been with the habit of concentration that made "Vane" sit at his machine in the shoe-shop and talk to it, hurry it along as though it were alive and could understand how important it was that its work be done well and quickly. Meantime, Mr. Darling was applying more of the same energy after hours, for all the while he was working at a machine in a factory by day, he was working at various other jobs by night in the effort to win something more worthwhile than a factory machine to control.

Those were the days of the bicycle. The old high bicycle, with rigid frame and hard rubber tires, was just going out and the new in those days so-called "safety" bicycle with a chain and sprocket gear was just coming in. Mr. Darling, who was a natural mechanic, began to repair bicycles, and then to sell them, gradually worked his way into the business and at last left the shoe-shop for his own little repair shop and store. From this modest beginning his business grew and prospered, and when a still greater opportunity presented itself in the form of the automobile, Mr. Darling was ready for it.

In point of service Mr. Darling was the second oldest distributor of automobiles in the State. He organized the Darling Automobile Company and became State agent for the Reo car. From that time on his success was assured—assured by his past experience and the friends it had made for him, by the exceptional qualities of the man himself and by the unusual opportunity that presented itself in this pioneer field. Mr. Darling would have been successful, doubtless, with any good car, but his association with the Reo Automobile Company was very happy, for this particular company has made for itself the reputation of stressing the personal factor in its business dealings. It was common for its most prominent officials to attend Mr. Darling's annual banquets in Auburn and greet the sales force of the organization as old friends.

In the early days of the automobile business Mr. Darling took a keen interest in the Maine Auto Dealers' Association, of which he was a director, and the Androscoggin Automotive Dealers' Association. He was at one time president of the Auburn Chamber of Commerce and for years among its leading members; and he was a thirty-second degree Mason; and a member of the Lewiston Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Kiwanis Club, and the Lake View Grange. He attended the High Street Congregational Church. Always a lover of the country, he was the owner of a fine farm on the Lake Auburn Road.

Mr. Darling was a member of the board of directors of the First Auburn Trust Company, and the last time he attended a meeting of that board, which was only a few weeks before his death, he expressed his keen desire to see Auburn grow and his willingness to put his money into a new hotel project then on foot and other plans for the development of the city. He was one of the builders of the Lenox and a developer of that section of Auburn. In his support of civic projects he was, as he had been during the World War patriotic drives, one of the most enthusiastic of workers. The Young Men's Christian Association and similar organizations were always sure of his very active endorsement and coöperation. Mr. Darling was generous to a fault, almost, but he had a quiet way of giving that was completely free from ostentation.

Mr. Darling married Florence Roak, of Auburn, and they were the parents of three children: Elmer, Frank, and Richard. He died at his home in Auburn, January 9, 1924.

A tribute to Mr. Darling's character and to the honor in which he was held by his fellow-citizens of Auburn appearing in the columns of the Lewiston "Evening Journal" on the occasion of his death, said, in part:

The development of Mr. Darling's position in business and financial circles in Auburn was neither by accident nor by favor. A very modest and retiring man, appreciating a lack of early advantages at far more than was the true value of the same in his case, he went along day by day, always building on the past and making it better day by day. . . . .

V. S. Darling was a good fellow. He was affectionately regarded by every person who ever came in close relation with him. He was modest, retiring, full of fun, neighborly, appreciative, honest, diligent, foresighted, given to seeking business opportunities a little bit quicker than others. . . . .

Mr. Darling was the soul of business honor; he dealt with men as he would like to be dealt with. He was a Yankee at dickering, but was ready to buy or sell at a moment's decision. He was a wonderful judge of real estate values; he was fearless in adventure in business. . . . . In him Auburn lost a great citizen, a real man, a vital force. He was a self-made man of clear and decent purpose and indomitable courage; a fine example of American citizenship, of the opportunities of a free country, of the hope of every poor lad, of the fruits of thrift and perseverance, of the power to overcome obstacles, of the rich rewards of a conscientious and Christian regard for honor, truth, justice and fellowship among men.

SEARS, Chauncey Howe,

Contractor, Builder, Capitalist.

Fall River in particular, and the Commonwealth of Massachuetts in general, lost one its most prominent and influential citizens through the death of Chauncey Howe Sears in 1925. He was a man who possessed to a remarkable degree that innate and indefinable quality which makes for success and achievement no matter what the field of endeavor. He was prominent in many fields, and eminently successful as a contractor and builder; a promoter, builder and owner of industries; a fraternalist and clubman; and a financier and capitalist. Mr. Sears was probably best known in the community in which he lived and labored as a mill contractor, although he also constructed a great number of the city's business blocks, schools, hotels and private dwellings. He contributed in no small measure to the industrial, academic, social and fraternal development of Fall River, as well; and the numerous buildings which he erected in that city stand as enduring monuments to his skill and enterprise.

Chauncey Howe Sears was a self-made man in the true sense of that term. From a small beginning he grew to be a financial giant in local and out-of-town industrial circles, becoming a director of eight mills and a large stockholder in many more. In Masonic circles he was correspondingly prominent, both in Fall River and Boston, having attained the sublime thirty-second degree in that ancient order. Starting at the very bottom of the ladder, Mr. Sears climbed to the very topmost rung in his chosen business by the sheer force of his personality, pluck, perseverance and hard unflagging work. He became one of the recognized authorities on the majority of the big business ventures of Fall River, and was considered an expert in realty values, building costs, and the like, when he was still a comparatively young man. He was particularly active in the advancing of the textile industry of the city by

reason of his building and assisting in the financing of a large number of mills. Eventually he became one of the largest individual owners of local mill securities, and his advice had great weight with the several mill directorates with which he was connected.

Chauncey Howe Sears was of old New England stock, tracing his ancestry from Richard Sears, who was born in his native England in the year 1590 and became one of the early Plymouth settlers. Chauncey Howe Sears was born in East Dennis, on Cape Cod, on December 5, 1853, the youngest of the five sons of Captain Isaiah Crosby and Jedidah Snow (Baker) Sears. The other sons' names were Obadiah, Isaiah, Herbert, and Augustus, all of whom are now deceased. The father, Captain Isaiah Crosby Sears, was widely known as a sea captain and a staunch member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Chauncey Howe Sears attended the public schools of his native community, and when eighteen years of age came to Fall River, Massachusetts, to learn the trade of a mason. As the good and economically sound custom of those days was, he apprenticed himself to Charles Norman, an expert mason, at a wage of thirty-five cents a day and board. Mr. Sears' apprenticeship was to last three years, and he had served all but seven days of it when he embarked upon his own business in a small and modest way in 1874 as a mason and building contractor, which business was destined to become the largest of its kind in Fall River and its environs. From the first he specialized in mill construction, but also built a number of business blocks, a school and two hotels. He eventually operated his own stone quarries and conducted a large teaming business.

Some of the most important buildings erected by Mr. Sears are as follows: The Hargraves Mill, No. 1, now one of the Parker plants; the Sanford Spinning Company's mill, which is now owned by the Firestone Corporation; the Globe Yarn Mill, No. 3; all of the mills of the Stevens Manufacturing Company; the Barnard Mill, the Lincoln mills, the Arkwright Mill; Davis Mills, Nos. 1 and 2; the Charlton mills, the Luther Manufacturing Company's plant, and Marshall's Hat Factory, all of Fall River, as well as the Queen City Cotton Mills of Burlington, Vermont, and the Corr Manufacturing Company's plant of East Taunton. He also erected the Masonic Hall Building on Franklin Street, the Bradford Durfee Textile School, the Mellon Hotel, the E. S. Brown Block, the Flint Building, the Sears Block, and the two Hudner buildings on Borden Street, Fall River. Mr. Sears was active as a director in the Stevens, Davis, Luther, Arkwright, Charlton, Lincoln Barnard, and Corr mills.

Fraternally, Mr. Sears was a Master Mason of Mount Hope Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; also a charter member of Narragansett Lodge; a member of the Fall River Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Fall River Council, Royal and Select Masters; Godfrey de Bouillon Commandery, Knights Templar; and all of the Scottish Rite bodies, having taken the thirty-second degree. He was likewise a member of Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Boston, Massachusetts, and also held active membership in the Knights of Pythias, the Quequechan Club, Fall River Automobile Club, the Wamsutta Club and Country Club of New Bedford, the Fall River Club, the Charles Driving Club of Boston, the Fall

River Country Club, the Rhode Island Country Club, and a number of racing clubs and associations in Lexington, Kentucky, and throughout the West. Mr. Sears was an ardent lover of good horses, and during his lifetime maintained a string of racers and stables of thoroughbreds. He was the owner of "Mary Putney," of Grand Circuit fame, that won every futurity speed test in 1915, and "Major Mozart," "Kinney Silk," and other winning horses. The death of Chauncey Howe Sears occurred at his home on Belmont Street, Fall River, Massachusetts, on June 14, 1925, in his seventy-first year.

Chauncey H. Sears was married in Fall River, on June 14, 1883, to Georgiana Teresa Newell, daughter of William and Ellen Newell. Mr. Sears is survived by his wife, Mrs. Georgiana Teresa (Newell) Sears, and their two children: Roy H.; and Gladys, who is the wife of Charles W. Briggs. He is also survived by two grandchildren: Constance S. and Charles W. Briggs, Jr.

Mr. Sears never aspired to political preferment or public office, though there is little doubt he could have had any office within the gift of his fellow-townsmen to bestow, had he so desired. He was, however, deeply public-spirited, and a progressive citizen whose advice was invariably sought in affairs of importance. He truly loved the city of his adoption and was ever ready to support any worthy movement for its progress and betterment, giving cheerfully of his valuable time and contributing generously from his private means. He did not wait to be asked, but was always in the very front rank of those who thought out and originated plans for civic improvement and welfare work. He was a man of cheerful disposition and a dominant yet winning personality which made friends for him wherever he went. He was domestic in his tastes and devoted to his family. Not only his family and many friends mourned his passing, but the whole community, in which he had lived and for which he had worked, suffered a distinct and almost irreparable loss.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Parker Mills, Fall River, Massachusetts, held June 17, 1925, the following memorial was adopted as an expression of esteem and respect for their late associate, Chauncey Howe Sears:

IN MEMORIAM

Passed from this life June 14, 1925, Chauncey Howe Sears, in the seventy-second year of his age, leaving a record of honorable accomplishment and useful activity.

Coming to Fall River in early manhood, he was deeply interested in the welfare of his adopted city, showing a high purpose worthy of emulation.

His range of activities covered a broad field in connection with the industrial life and development of the community. The monuments which he leaves are to be seen throughout the confines, not only of Fall River, but elsewhere where his progressive spirit has left its imprint. He was always alert, energetic, and dependable.

He was spared for the allotted time of men, and retained his mental vigor to the last. Of positive conviction and courage to act, his strong personality made a deep impression upon his associates. Strong in his friendships and just to protect the interests of those he was called upon to represent, he will be missed wherever his influence was exerted.

He became connected with the reorganized Hargraves and Parker Mills under the name of the Parker Mills, and not only gave to this new corporation much of his time and influence, but of his financial assistance and personal direction.

As a member of the Board of Directors, he took an active interest in everything which pertained to the success of the corporation, and he will be greatly missed, and hard to replace.

His associates on the Board of Directors adopt this testimonial to his memory, and order the same inscribed upon the permanent records of the corporation, and a copy sent to the surviving members of his family, with sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

At a special meeting of the directors of the Davis Mills held on June 17, 1925, and called for the purpose of paying tribute to the memory of their honored associate, Chauncey Howe Sears, the following memorial was unanimously adopted:

IN MEMORIAM

Chauncey Howe Sears, born in East Dennis, Massachusetts, December 5, 1853, came to Fall River at the age of eighteen, where he learned the trade of mason, and three years later commenced business as a builder on his own account. From the year 1874 he was actively engaged in developing the industrial life of our community; and in the great expansion of the cotton industry of Fall River, commencing with the building of the first Hargraves Mill and closing with the building of the Charlton Mill, he was a conspicuous leader, enterprising, courageous and far-sighted.

His association with the Davis Mills began with its organization and continued throughout his life. When in 1905 financial disaster came to this corporation and failure seemed imminent, his courage and untiring labor contributed largely to the success of the reorganization which saved the property for the stockholders. Himself the largest stockholder, he might have yielded to the easier course urged upon him by a group of outside investors and preserved his own interests at the expense of his associates. This he would not do and the present success of our corporation is in no small degree the result of his fearless leadership and loyalty.

His relations with the Davis Mills were characteristic of his relations with all the corporations in which he was interested. He was always a builder, seeking to create new success and never selfishly profiting by the misfortunes of others. Loyal to his associates he rejoiced to see them share in the rewards of their common endeavor.

Chauncey Howe Sears died in Fall River, June 14, 1925, and in his death our community has lost not only a great industrial leader, a constructive man of affairs, but a citizen of notable ability, generosity and influence; while we, his associates on this board, have lost a friend whom we at once respected and loved because in his marked personality were so singularly mingled the qualities of aggressive strength and gentle kindliness.

Be it resolved that this memorial be spread on the records of the corporation and a copy thereof sent to the family of our deceased associate.

WALSH, Hon. David Ignatius,

Legislator.

Long leadership in the National as well as the local Democratic activities, combined with magnetism of personality, clearness and force of intellect, and almost intuitive understanding of political machinery, have been factors in introducing to the United States the Honorable David Ignatius Walsh, former Senator from Massachusetts. An admirably educated lawyer, he has succeeded in his private practice. His political experience has advanced him from minor office in a small town to his recent influential position in the administration of the affairs of the Nation.

David Ignatius Walsh was born at Leominster, Massachusetts, November 11, 1872, son of James and Bridget (Donnelly) Walsh. In 1890 he graduated from the Clinton High School; in 1893 from Holy Cross College in Worcester, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; and in 1897 from Boston University Law School, with that of Bachelor of Laws. Various institutions of learning have conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws: Holy Cross College, Notre Dame University; Georgetown University; and Fordham University. Admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in 1897, Mr. Walsh began to practice his profession in Fitchburg, and subsequently in Boston. Suc-

cessful as he was as a lawyer, it has been in politics that he made the longest strides. He was chairman of the Democratic Town Committee of Clinton from 1898 to 1900; moderator of town meetings during the same period; and sent to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1900. There he was the author of laws requiring the State to pay wages weekly to its officers, and regulating employment of laborers on public works. In 1911 came his unsuccessful campaign for the office of lieutenant-governor, which was followed by his election two years later to that office. In 1914-15 he was governor of Massachusetts, and reëlected. In 1917 he was a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention.

At the same time Governor Walsh was advancing in the party ranks of the Democrats throughout the country. At the Democratic National conventions of 1912, 1916, and 1920, he was delegate-at-large. On November 5, 1918, came his election to the United States Senate, to succeed the Honorable John W. Weeks, Republican, whose 188,287 electoral votes Senator Walsh topped with 207,478. His term expired in March, 1925. Besides his political and legal interests, Senator Walsh is a director in the Fitchburg Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and was from 1895 to 1899 president of the Fitchburg Trust Company. He is a member of the Worcester County Bar Association, the Clinton Historical Society, and the Irish Historical Society of America. His religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic Church. He is unmarried. His clubs are: The Engineers', Elks, and Fay, of Fitchburg.

GURNEY, David Allston,

Manufacturer.

Arms—Argent, a cross engrailed gules.

The Norman surname Gournay, in England Gurnay or Gurney, originated from the town Gournay-en-Bray, in the Department Seine-Inferieure, Arrondissement Neufchâtel, Northern France. There were, it is said, two Hughs de Gournay at the battle of Hastings in the Conquest of England, 1066. John de Gurnay is recorded in the Hundred Rolls of County Norfolk, A. D. 1273, and Anselm de Gurney in those of County Gloucester.

(I) Endes was the Norman chieftain to whom Rollo, the Conqueror of Normandy, assigned Gournai and the territory of Le Brai in the year 912 A. D.

(II) Hugh, son of Endes and Lord of Gournay, fortified Gournay.

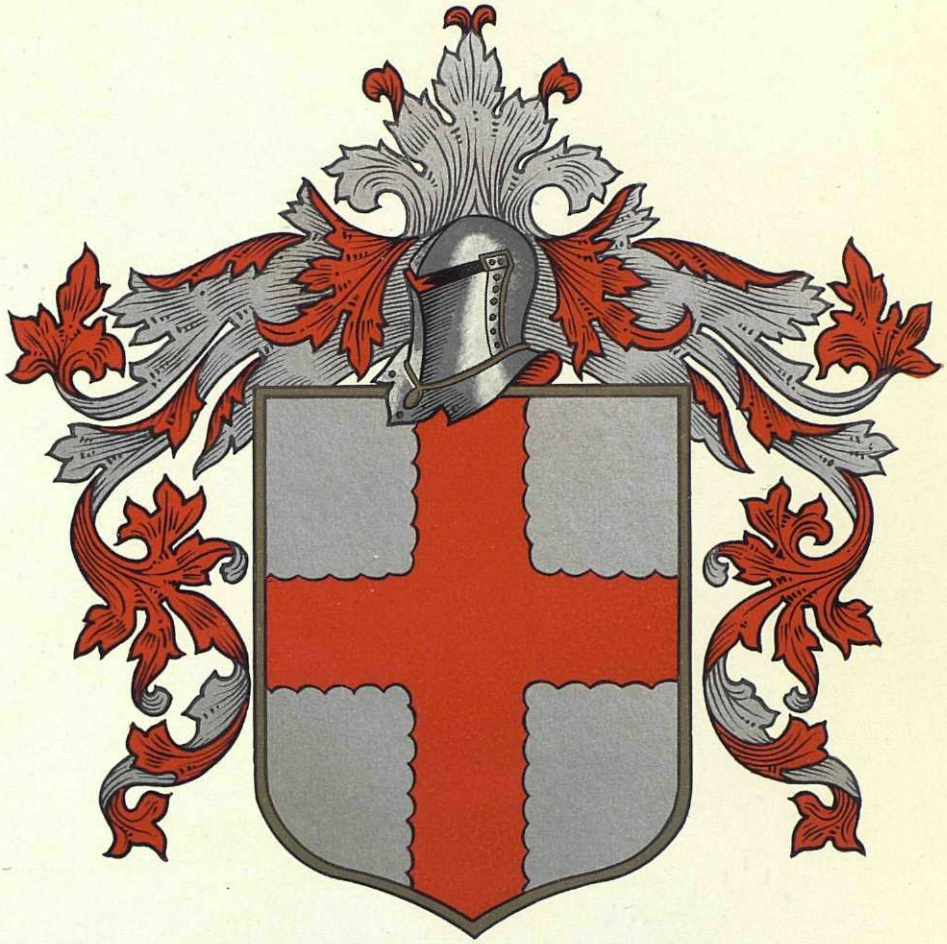
(III) Renaud, the first Lord of Gournay mentioned in any charter, married Alberarda. Both are mentioned in the foundation deed of their son, Gautier de la Ferté, for the priory of La Ferté. This line ends with the grandson of Gautier.

(IV) Hugh I, Lord of Gournay, is mentioned in the above charter of his brother, Gautier, living between 986 and 996 A. D.

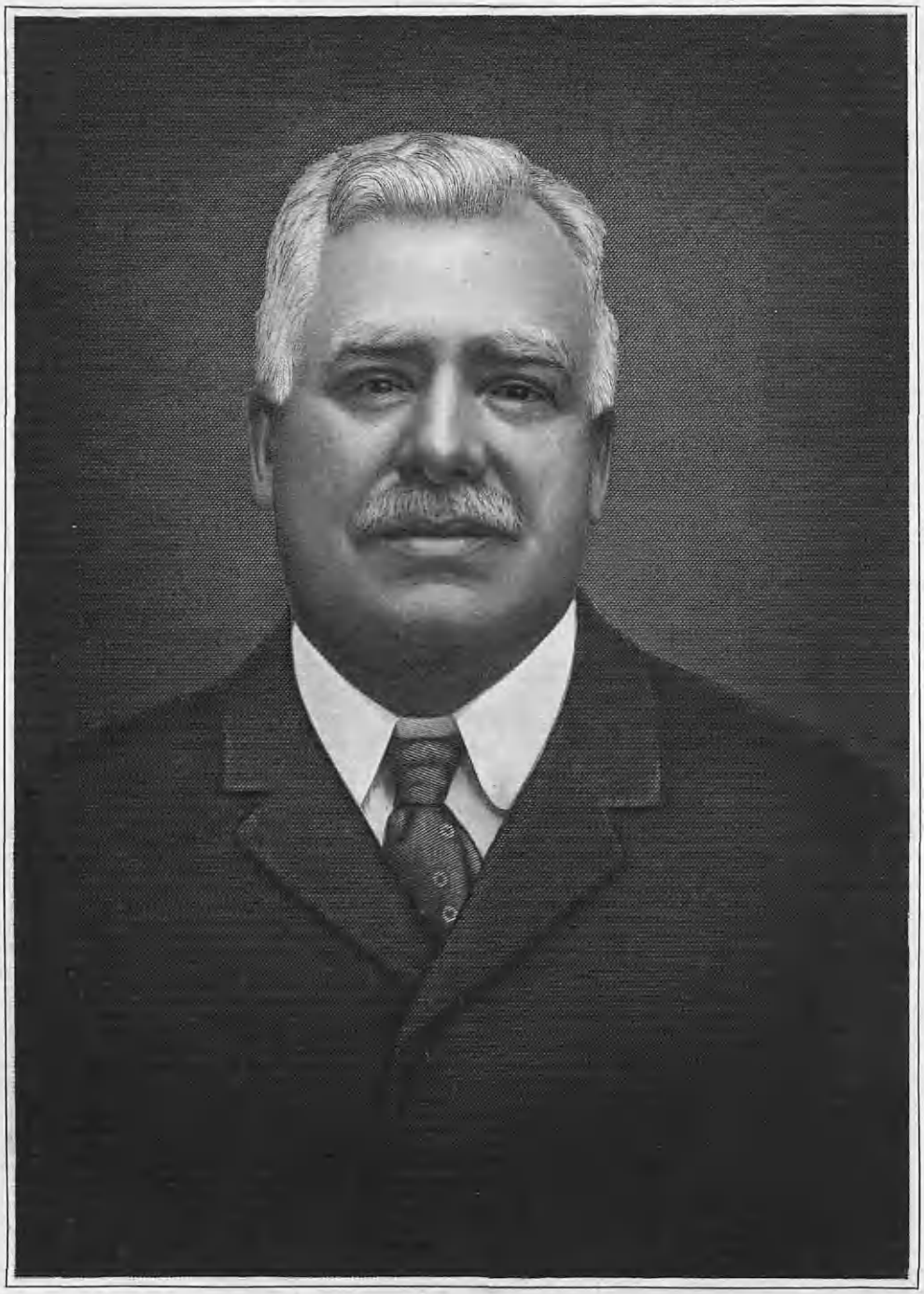
(V) Hugh de Gournay II, son of Hugh I, commanded the Norman fleet in 1036; and was one of the commanders at the battle of Hastings, 1066. His son Hugh held manors in County Essex in the Domesday Survey, 1086; and Niel or Nigellus, his contemporary, was the ancestor of Gournay, of Somersetshire.

(VI) Hugh de Gournay III, son of Hugh II, married Basilia, daughter of Gerard de Flatel, and widow of Raoul de Gace, son of Robert, Archbishop of Rouen, and Count of Evreux.

(VII) Gerard de Gournay, son of Hugh III and Basilia (de Flatel-de-Gace) Gournay, witnessed at the foundation of Holy Trinity at Caen, 1082. He



Gurney



D A Gurney

Amelia F. (Dyer) Gurney

held Caister by Yarmouth and other manors in County Norfolk. He married, about 1090, Editha or Ediva, daughter of William, first Earl Warren, by Gundred, daughter of William the Conqueror. The line of their elder son, Hugh de Gournay IV, became merged in William, Lord Bardolf, of Wormegay, in Norfolk, by his marriage to Julia, daughter and heiress of Hugh de Gournay VI. She died in 1295.

(VIII) Walter de Gournay, younger son of Gerard and Editha, or Ediva, de Gournay, held lands in Suffolk in the reign of King Stephen, probably given by William, second Earl Warren, to his sister, Editha, on her marriage to Gerard de Gournay.

(IX) Sir William de Gournay, son of Walter de Gournay, held the manors of Swathings and Runhall in Norfolk, and also the lordship of Montigny-sur-Andelle in the Pays de Bray, Normandy, part of the great fief of the Norman lords de Gournay, an incontestable proof of his descent in blood from these lords of Gournay.

(X) Matthew de Gournay, son of Sir William de Gournay, married, about 1183, Rose, daughter and heir of Reginald de Burnham, and acquired Gurney's manor in Harpley and other estates, besides the manor of Swathings.

(XI) William de Gournay, son of Matthew and Rose (de Burnham) de Gournay.

(XII) Sir John de Gournay, son of William de Gournay, was in rebellion against Henry III, and was present at the battle of Lewes in 1264. He afterward accompanied Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I, to the Holy Land in 1270, and his arms are given in an ancient roll: Argent, a cross engrailed gules, which may have existed before, but certainly have been borne by this family ever since. He had sons, John and William. John, son of William, was ancestor of the Gurneys of West Barsham and of Keswick, both in County Norfolk. Thomas Gurney, son of William Gurney, of West Barsham, who was of the tenth generation from Sir John de Gournay, was the ancestor of the Gurneys of Dartmouth, London, and Essex, 1590.

(The Family in America).

(I) John Gurney, an early inhabitant of Braintree, Massachusetts, who was born in England, September 29, 1615, and died in 1663, came probably from Southwork, London, near London Bridge. His wife died in 1664. The Gurney arms kept by the American Gurneys show connection with the Norfolk (England) Gurneys. Two sons, Richard and John, were of Weymouth, Massachusetts.

(II) Richard Gurney, son of John Gurney, lived in Weymouth, and was a freeman there in 1681. He married Rebecca Taylor, daughter of John Taylor. Children, born in Weymouth, Massachusetts: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Joseph, born February 23, 1665. 3 Mary, born September 9, 1667.

(III) John Gurney, son of Richard and Rebecca (Taylor) Gurney, was born in Weymouth, and died in Bridgewater (the part now Abington), about 1715. He came from Weymouth to Bridgewater about 1690. Children: 1. Richard. 2. David. 3. Nathan, of whom further.

(IV) Nathan Gurney, son of John Gurney, was born in Weymouth, Massachusetts. He married, May 12, 1725, Sarah Harden. Children, born in Abington, Massachusetts: 1. Rebeckah, born October 4, 1727; married January 9, 1746, Joseph Tirrell. 2. Samuel, born July 11, 1730; married, December 3, 1750, Rebe-

kah Derby. 3. Elijah, born in 1732. 4. Noah, of whom further. 5. Nathan, Jr., born November 2, 1739; married, intentions November 19, 1768, Mary Palmer. 6. Silas, born June 14, 1743; married, June 7, 1767, Ruth Palmer. 7. Sarah, born March 14, 1746; married, October 27, 1763, John Tirrell, Jr. 8. Jacob, born March 13, 1748; married, December 14, 1769, Elizabeth Keen. 9. John, born May 23, 1751; married, June 13, 1776, Sarah Norton.

(V) Noah Gurney, son of Nathan and Sarah (Harden) Gurney, was born in Abington, Massachusetts, May 4, 1735, and died in Abington, July 14, 1821. He married, December 15, 1757, Ruth Poole. (See Poole V.) Children, born in Abington, Massachusetts: 1. Asa, of whom further. 2. Joseph Poole, born May 9, 1760; married, December 18, 1783, Sarah Reed. 3. Noah, born in 1766; married, April 9, 1790, Molly or Polly Reed. 4. Jeremiah, born in 1770; married, January 25, 1795, Mary Fullerton. 5. James, married, August 19, 1794, Ruth Gurney. 6. John. 7. Olive.

(VI) Asa Gurney, son of Noah and Ruth (Poole) Gurney, was born in Abington, Massachusetts, December 11, 1758, and died there, March 25, 1843. He married (first), July 1, 1781, Mary Hersey, daughter of Joseph Hersey. She died, November 23, 1811, aged forty-nine, and he married (second), September 30, 1812, Betty Dyer. She died February 9, 1825, aged sixty-two, and he married (third), February 11, 1826, Sarah Sturdefant. Children, born in Abington, Massachusetts, all by first marriage: 1. David, of whom further. 2. Mary, born August 4, 1787. 3. Rosanda, born September 11, 1792.

(VII) David Gurney, son of Asa and Mary (Hersey) Gurney, was born in Abington, Massachusetts, June 22, 1782, and died there in 1862. He possessed a strong vitality, was an industrious and useful citizen, a man of fine mechanical skill, and when tacks were made only by hand he worked years in making them in that way. He and Charles Dyer put in order and set in operation one of the first tack machines in the United States, and for ten or twelve years Mr. Gurney furnished the power by means of horses. Afterwards, a shop was erected on a stream affording a water privilege in Abington, and the manufacturing steadily advanced in proportion. Mr. Gurney combined farming with tack-making, and by thrift and enterprise acquired wealth, and laid the foundation of one of the leading manufactories in Abington, proving himself worthy in many years to be remembered as one of the most honest and valued residents of his town. He married, May 31, 1804, Anna Ellis. Children, born in Abington, Massachusetts: 1. Ruth Ellis, born March 4, 1805; married, April 24, 1828, Orange Wilkes. 2. Mehitable Hersey, born September 27, 1807; married, November 6, 1831, Samuel D. Wilkes. 3. Davis, born November 22, 1811; married, April 22, 1835, Eliza Blanchard. 4. David Brainard, of whom further. 5. Mary, born May 26, 1818; married, September 18, 1839, James L. Corthell. 6. Rosanda, born June 6, 1824; married, April 25, 1843, Thomas Drake, Jr.

(VIII) David Brainard Gurney, son of David and Anna (Ellis) Gurney, was born in Abington, Massachusetts, September 10, 1815, and died in Whitman, Massachusetts, August 3, 1906. His education was confined to the limited opportunities afforded by the town schools, but these laid the foundation for a clear and accurate knowledge of practical bus-

THE GURNEY HOME
WHITMAN, MASS.

ness. He added strength to a naturally robust constitution by farm work until he was about eighteen years of age. He then joined his interests with those of the tack works, and carefully learned the details of the business under the oversight of his father, and when the latter retired, in 1854, the son succeeded him as proprietor. About this time an added impetus was given the business, large buildings were erected, steam power was joined to that of water, and tacks, shoenails, heel-plates, as well as lumber and singles, were manufactured, affording labor to numerous workmen. About 1875, Mr. Gurney removed his business from Centre to South Abington, where he erected commodious buildings in accordance with the most modern improvements intended in every way to facilitate the increased development of the industry. A very comprehensive estimate of the man and his work, as set forth in the "History of Plymouth County, Massachusetts," by D. H. Hurd, is as follows:

Mr. Gurney was unassuming and unostentatious. He had strong convictions, and could give logical and cogent reasons for his belief. He stood in the van of the temperance cause, with which he had been identified for many years, and he favored, as the best means of advancing that cause, the entire prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating drinks. He had been several times the candidate of the Prohibition Party of Massachusetts for Secretary of State, having such associates on the ticket as Wendell Phillips, Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner, and others. He was heartily in accord with them, and from devotion to principle would prefer to cast his vote with a small minority that he believed to be right rather than with a majority voting wrong. He had a quick sense of injustice, and was a persistent enemy of slavery; and upon the organization of the Republican Party strongly supported its war policy and struggles for the perpetuity of the Union. He was one of the deacons of the Baptist Church of South Abington, of which he had been a consistent liberal, and leading member for twenty years. In all matters of public improvement or private benevolence, Mr. Gurney was ever among the first to respond; and he well earned, by a strong, straightforward life of industry and integrity, and his calm, cool, and clear judgment, the high place he occupied in the community, which justly classed him among its most valuable and valued citizens.

David Brainard Gurney married, September 6, 1837, Cemantha Blanchard, daughter of Eli and Deborah (Harden) Blanchard, of East Bridgewater. (See Blanchard VII.) Children: 1. Ann Amelia, born July 7, 1840; married Charles E. Phillips. 2. Myra B., married Rev. Leonard B. Hatch. 3. David Allston, of whom further.

(IX) David Allston Gurney, son of David B. and Cemantha (Blanchard) Gurney, was born in Whitman, Massachusetts, August 13, 1849, and died in Whitman, Massachusetts, June 6, 1921. After attending the public schools of his birthplace, he prepared himself for his lifework by taking a business course in a Boston school. He proved at the beginning and all through his career an exceptionally bright man of business, and from the time that he entered his father's employ in the large factory his rise was rapid and sure. He was always known to have an extreme care for the details of the work of tack and nail manufacturing, and his manner with his employees in all dealings won their confidence and esteem. When he became manager of the large plant, and the direction of its different departments came under his care, the business broadened, and fancy nails and copper tacks were added to the output of the plant. It was inevitable that Mr. Gurney's manner in meeting the patrons of the manufactory, as well as his ability in financial matters, should share in winning a very wide market for

the product, and the concern shipped goods to all parts of the world. After the death of his father, the business had increased to such an extent that several large additions to the plant became necessary, and the presence of the war and its demand for the products of the concern gave an impetus to the business that necessitated extra labor at the factory, and the workmen were as interested in this increase in business as Mr. Gurney himself, and both, then and always, proved an excellent working team. At one period, the manufacture of steel shanks was an important part of the factory's output and this feature of the enterprise became merged into the Union Shank Company, all under one roof, but managed by a separate corporation. Mr. Gurney was elected a member of the board of directors of this corporation, and as one of the largest stockholders in the concern at the time of his death he sustained a leading influence in that department. With his father, Mr. Gurney was actively interested in the establishment of the Whitman National Bank, and from the time of its incorporation he acted as a member of its board of directors. He was also one of the incorporators of the Whitman Savings Bank, and for many years served as a member of its board of directors, his father having been the first president of the institution.

Mr. Gurney had never actively participated in the affairs of town meeting, yet he took a deep interest in the progress of the community, and he never neglected an opportunity to be of aid. For example, when the handsome town hall on South Avenue was erected, it was found that the lot could be made much more attractive by the purchase of an adjoining estate, known as the Timothy Reed estate. When the question of its purchase was presented, Mr. Gurney and Clarence D. Reed contributed two thousand dollars each for the project. Mr. Gurney also gave for the organ fund of the First Baptist Church a large sum of money in honor of his father, who for many years had been deacon in the society.

Mr. Gurney was one of the organizers of the American Shoe Findings Company, one of the industries of the town of Whitman, which came to be ranked among its prosperous enterprises. He was president of this company for years, until it was sold to the United Shanks and Findings Company. He was also associated with several Boston business enterprises, and he was a member of their boards of directors. He was a member of the Whitman Board of Trade, and he contributed funds to bring business to the town.

The nail and tack concern of which he was the head has been conducted by the Gurney family for one hundred and twenty years, and it has played an important part in the history of the town of Whitman, formerly Abington. Mr. Gurney exhibited great pleasure in the fact that there had never been any labor trouble in the factory of which he had been the head for so many years, the welfare of the employees being his first thought. It often happened that he became of assistance to his employees when he heard that they were needy and in trouble, and the only request that he made was that there should be no publicity in the matter. No man disliked ostentation more than he, and his thoughtful kindnesses and benevolent deeds were numerous; but many instances occurred in which the beneficiaries were totally unaware of the source of aid. A few months before his death, the employees of the factory pur-

Dyer

Nash

Harding
(HARDEN)

Bicknell

Hercy
(HERSEY)

Tanglee

DYER.

Arms—Or, a chief indented gules.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a goat's head argent, armed of the first.

NASH.

Arms—Azure, on a chevron between three eagles' heads erased argent, a pellet between four crosses crosslet sable.

HARDING (HARDEN).

Arms—Argent, on a bend azure three martlets or.

Crest—A falcon, displayed proper.

BICKNELL.

Arms—Argent, two bars gules, over all a lion rampant of the first; impaling azure a lion rampant argent a canton of the last.

Crest—A dragon's head vert, collared, couped at the neck.

HERCY (HERSEY).

Arms—Gules, a chief argent.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a man's head proper, wreathed about the temples.

LANGLEE.

Arms—Paly of six argent and vert.

chased an immense flagstaff, and it was set up in cement near the factory, this being a gift to him, which pleased him greatly. Indeed, the factory and methods employed reminded one of a large family and the care given it, such being in marked contrast to some modern plants where sentiment is sidetracked, and business of a more stringent type takes precedence. There were men employed in the factory who remembered Mr. Gurney as a lad, and he delighted in having employees of long standing refer to him as "David." For many years, Mr. Gurney had offices in Boston, where the greater part of his business was transacted, and he had a large acquaintance with men of affairs both there and in New York; he frequently also made trips to the latter city, and was well known in the trade there. Mr. Gurney was a lover of horses, and before the advent of the automobile he had a handsome pair of bays that attracted much attention and won ribbons at the Brockton (Massachusetts) fair. In social relations, he was a general favorite, and was a member of several Boston clubs.

David Allston Gurney married, December 23, 1873, Amelia Frances Dyer. (See Dyer VIII.) Children, born in Whitman, Massachusetts: 1. Allston Dyer, born September 9, 1874, died February 3, 1916; married Fanny Packard, and they had two sons: i. Allston Braynard, born May 5, 1905, in Boston, Massachusetts. ii. Donald Packard, born May 13, 1908, in Whitman, Massachusetts. 2. George Warner, born July 19, 1876, died October 9, 1901, in Wheeling, West Virginia.

(The Dyer Line).

Arms—Or, a chief indented gules.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a goat's head argent, armed of the first.

The family name of Dyer originated from a dyer of cloth. John le Deyere is in the Hundred Rolls of County Oxford, A. D. 1273. Richard le Dyghar is in Kirby's Quest, Somersetshire, 1327, and Richard le Dyer, of Kidderminster, Worcestershire, was rector of Fincham, County, Norfolk, in 1333.

(I) William Dyer, of England, was an early settler and justice of the peace in Sheepscott, Maine. He and his son Christopher took the oath of allegiance at Sheepscott in 1665, and owned farms in the "town neck" at the junction of Dyer's River with Sheepscott River. William Dyer was killed by the Indians at Sheepscott, in August, 1689. His wife's name is not known. Children, born at Sheepscott, Maine: 1. Christopher, of whom further. 2. John, born about 1648, settled in Braintree, Massachusetts, died April 23, 1733. 3. Mary, married Samuel Bolles.

(II) Christopher Dyer, son of William Dyer, was born probably at Sheepscott, Maine, about 1640, and was killed by the Indians at Sheepscott, in December, 1689. On the desertion of the Sheepscott settlement he went to Scituate, Massachusetts, but he and his brother John, in 1683, attempted to reoccupy their Sheepscott home. The Indians attacked Sheepscott again and severely wounded John, and later, in December, 1689, killed Christopher and broke up the settlement. The name of Christopher's first wife is unknown; he married (second) Ruth ———. She married (second), October 10, 1692, John Hathaway, and died September 11, 1705, aged sixty-five. Children, born in Sheepscott, Maine, by first marriage: 1. William, of whom further. 2. John. 3. Grace, married, about 1683, John Allicott, of Boston, Massachusetts. 4. Rebecca, married, June 10, 1695, William Briggs, of Boston. Children by

second marriage: 5. Mary, married, in 1698, Samuel Talbot, of Taunton, Massachusetts. 6. Ruth, born in 1683, died in Berkley, Massachusetts, January 24, 1776, aged ninety-two; married Benjamin Paul.

(III) William Dyer, son of Christopher Dyer, was born in Sheepscott, Maine, 1663 or 1664, and died in Weymouth, Massachusetts, will probated August 15, 1750. He was one of the earliest settlers in that part of Bridgewater which in 1712 became Abington, and is now in the new town of Whitman. He married (first) Joanna Chard (or Bicknell). He married (second), April 17, 1712, Mary Whitman, and removed to Weymouth. Children by first marriage: 1. William. 2. Elizabeth. 3. Joseph. 4. Christopher, of whom further.

(IV) Christopher Dyer, son of William and Joanna (Chard or Bicknell) Dyer, was born in Bridgewater (Abington part) in 1701, and died in Abington, Massachusetts, August 11, 1786. He married, December 20, 1725, Hannah Nash. (See Nash IV.) Children, born in Abington, Massachusetts: 1. Mary, born August 27, 1726, died April 10, 1795, unmarried. 2. Hannah, born October 31, 1729, died July 30, 1776; married Jonathan Gannett. 3. Christopher, born September 6, 1731, died October 31, 1777; married, December 19, 1754, Betty Reed. 4. Sarah, born July 29, 1734, died August 14, 1763; married, February 5, 1756, Eliakim Briggs. 5. Jacob, born January 31, 1737, died January 21, 1807; married, February 2, 1766, Abigail Reed. 6. Betty, born March 19, 1740, died August 27, 1815; married, November 15, 1759, Benjamin Bates. 7. James, of whom further.

(V) James Dyer, son of Christopher and Hannah (Nash) Dyer, was born in Abington, Massachusetts, June 29, 1743, and died in Abington, October 16, 1828. He married, December 27, 1770, Martha (Patty) Harden. (See Harden VI.) Children, born in Abington, Massachusetts: 1. Anne, born July 24, 1771-72. 2. Susanna, born July 23, 1774. 3. James, Jr., of whom further.

(VI) James Dyer, Jr., son of James and Martha (Patty) (Harden) Dyer, was born in Abington, Massachusetts, July 22, 1782, and died in Abington, September 14, 1863. He was a merchant, in partnership with Samuel Brown, in a variety store. He was also postmaster, and for several years was in a sawmill business. During the War of 1812 he was captain of a militia company stationed at the "Garnet" in Plymouth. He married, May 4, 1809, Mrs. Anne (Nancy) (Bicknell) Dunham. (See Bicknell VII.) Children, born in Abington, Massachusetts: 1. Samuel Brown, died February 13, 1890; married Abby Jones. 2. James Bicknell, of whom further. 3. Nancy Anne, born August 12, 1816, died July 2, 1848; married, October 12, 1837, George Penniman. 4. Maria Elizabeth, born August 30, 1827; married, November 30, 1852, Farrington Holbrook.

(VII) James Bicknell Dyer, son of James, Jr., and Anne (Nancy) (Bicknell-Dunham) Dyer, born in Abington, Massachusetts, September 25, 1814, died there September 14, 1876. He followed the trade of shoe-cutter all his life, after leaving the local schools. He was a genial, kindly man, quick with sympathy and help. His home was on Washington Street, and he was buried in the ancestral burying-ground, Mt. Vernon Cemetery. He married, February 25, 1835, Lucy White Hersey. (See Hersey VIII.) Children, born in Abington, Massachusetts: 1. Abby Jones, born April 11, 1836; married Francis Bourne, of Mans-

James Bicknell Dyer

field. 2. Lucy Ann, born June 3, 1837; married William H. Reed, of Whitman. 3. Henry Bicknell, born February 3, 1840, died November 5, 1895; married Mary L. Sewell. 4. Susan Brown, born January 14, 1842, died May 28, 1863; married William W. Whitmarsh. 5. Samuel Brown, born November 5, 1843, died November 20, 1907, unmarried. 6. Mehitable Packard, born October 5, 1846, died July 2, 1905, unmarried. 7. Amelia Frances, of whom further. 8. Charles A., born March 10, 1850, died October 14, 1854. 9. Marietta White, born February 6, 1853. 10. George A., born October 19, 1854, died August 8, 1857.

(VIII) Amelia Frances Dyer, daughter of James Bicknell and Lucy White (Hersey) Dyer, was born in Abington, Massachusetts, September 28, 1848. She married, December 23, 1873, David Allston Gurney. (See Gurney IX.)

(The Nash Line).

Arms—Azure, on a chevron between three eagles' heads erased argent, a pellet between four crosses crosslet sable.

The surname Nash originated as a shortened form of "atten ash," from residence at an ash tree. Agnes ate Nasse is in the Hundred Rolls of Oxfordshire, A. D. 1273; Sarra Attenesche, and Pagan atte Nash, in the Calendarium Inquisitionum Post Mortem, and William atte Nasche in the Writs of Parliament about 1300 A. D.

(The Family in America).

(I) James Nash, from England, was in Weymouth, Massachusetts, probably as early as 1638; was made freeman there in 1645; and was representative of Weymouth in 1655, 1662 and 1667. He married, Alice, surname unknown. Children: 1. John, of Boston; married Rebecca Smith. 2. James, a carpenter in Boston in 1651, a freeman in Weymouth in 1666. 3. Jacob, of whom further. 4. Joseph, of Scituate. 5. Sarah. 6. Rebecca.

(II) Lieutenant Jacob Nash, son of James and Alice Nash, was born probably in England, and died in Weymouth, Massachusetts. He was a freeman in Weymouth in 1666; a lieutenant; and a representative in 1689 and 1690. He married Abigail Dyer. (See Dyer II—Second Line.) Children, born in Weymouth, Massachusetts: 1. Joseph, born October 11, 1669. 2. John, born October 8, 1671. 3. Abigail, born August 7, 1673; married ——— Ager. 4. Thomas, born January 11, 1682. 5. Alice (twin), born March 24, 1685. 6. Benjamin (twin), born March 24, 1685. 7. Sarah, born June 7, 1688; married Samuel Poole. (See Poole III.) 8. Alice, died December 5, 1751; married Captain William Reed, town clerk of Abington. (See Reed III.) 9. Mary, married Samuel Porter, and settled in Abington. 10. James, of whom further.

(III) Ensign James Nash, son of Lieutenant Jacob and Abigail Nash, was born in Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 167—, and died in Abington, Massachusetts, August 27, 1725. He was an ensign of militia, and first town treasurer of Abington. He married (first) Mary, surname unknown; (second) Experience, surname unknown. Children of first marriage: 1. James, born in 1705. 2. Peter, born in January, 1710. 3. Hannah, of whom further. Children by second marriage, born in Abington: 4. Abigail, baptized in 1714; married James Reed, May 10, 1739. 5. Sarah, born March 2, 1719; married James Torrey. 6. Samuel, born August 2, 1721; married, November 10, 1743, Abigail Hersey. 7. Silence, born April 19, 1726; married William Reed.

(IV) Hannah Nash, daughter of James

and Mary Nash, was born in Abington, Massachusetts. She married, December 20, 1725, Christopher Dyer. (See Dyer IV.)

(The Harding-Harden Line).

Arms—Argent, on a bend azure three martlets or.

Crest—A falcon, displayed proper.

The family name Harding, or Harden, was derived from the christen-name Harding, found in the Domesday Book, A. D. 1086. It is sometimes confused with the christen-name Hardwin, and the place-name (Yorkshire) Harden. Maurice and Robert *fil.* Harding are found in the early Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum in Turri Londinense (Close Rolls in the Tower of London). Hugh Harding is in the Hundred Rolls of County Cambridge, A. D. 1273, and Nicol Harding in those of County Oxford. The early seat of the Hardings in England was at Upcott, near Barnstaple, Devonshire; under the early Anglo-Norman Kings, Fitz-Harding, and probably from this family came William, the father of Mary Harding, the wife of Sir Robert Gorges, son of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and appointed by the Council of New England in 1623, "Governor of the Plymouth Country," and grantee of a tract four miles wide on Massachusetts Bay, and extending thirty miles into the interior. Governor Gorges embarked from Harwich, County Essex, with his wife, and had, as fellow-passengers, John Harding, wife and young sons, Joseph Harding and Richard Harding, and wife and infant son, arriving in Massachusetts in August, 1623, and settling at Wessagusset, later Weymouth Landing, partly in Braintree. All the circumstantial evidences indicate that the three Hardings were brothers, and cousins of Lady Gorges. The shire records of County Northampton, England, include a copy of the will of one John Harding, dated 1636, in which certain real estate was granted to his brother William, and money and personal property to his sons, Amos, Richard, Joseph, John, and Oliver. The father died January 14, 1637, in his seventieth year, hence was born in 1567, and elsewhere is found a son Lemuel, and the name of the testator's father, Richard. Richard Harding, the oldest of the three immigrant Hardings, lived in Braintree, near Weymouth Landing, and had by his first wife, who died before 1630 (when he married (second) Elizabeth Adams), a son, John, born in 1620, died in 1682, leaving the following children: Mary; Stephen, ancestor of the Hardings of Providence, Rhode Island; and Lydia, born in 1632. John Harding, Jr., brought from England two sons: John, born about 1615; and Abraham, born about 1617. He had two daughters: Sarah, born in 1630, and Mary, born in 1632, both in Weymouth. John, Jr., died in 1650, and his wife in 1656.

(I) Joseph Harding, son of John Harding, Sr., was born in England, and died in Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1630. He married, in 1624, Martha Doane, of Plymouth, who died in 1633, sister of John Doane, of Plymouth, to whom she left the care of her children. The sons, when grown, settled in Braintree. Children, born in Plymouth Colony: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Joseph, married, April 4, 1660, Bethiah, daughter of Josiah Cook, of Eastham.

(II) John Harding, son of Joseph and Martha (Doane) Harding, was born in Plymouth about 1624, and died in Braintree, Massachusetts. He was enrolled as able to bear arms in Duxbury, in 1643; he married ——— Hurst. Chil-

dren: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Sarah, married John Tower.

(III) John Harding, or Harden, son of John and ——— (Hurst) Harding, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, and died in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1718. He lived in Braintree, but removed to Bridgewater about 1707. He married, in 1679, Hannah (or Anna), surname unknown, who was baptized in Braintree, November 7, 1693. Children, born in Braintree, Massachusetts: 1. Susanna, born December 3, 1679. 2. John, of whom further. 3. Lydia, born February 22, 1684. 4. Peter, born May 29, 1687. 5. Abigail, born May 20, 1689; married, in 1710, Samuel Harris. 6. Nathaniel, born January 7, 1692; married, in 1715, Susanna Latham. 7. Deborah, born July 29, 1694; married, in 1712, Thomas Latham. 8. Samuel, born February 27, 1698; married, in 1739, Elizabeth Wade.

(IV) John Harden, son of John and Hannah Harding, or Harden, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, June 1, 1681. He married, in 1704, in Braintree, Mary Littlefield, and settled in Abington. Children, born in Abington, part of Bridgewater, Massachusetts: 1. Mary, born July 25, 1705; married, April 9, 1724, Isaac Hobart. 2. Sarah, born April 9, 1707. 3. Joan, born November 19, 1709; married, December 29, 1731, Ebenezer Spear. 4. Rebecca, born January 27, 1715; married, March 3, 1737, Samuel Noyes. 5. Lydia, born August 4, 1720. 6. John, of whom further.

(V) Captain John Harden, son of John and Mary (Littlefield) Harden, was born in Abington, Massachusetts, September 23, 1723, and died there, June 23, 1784. He married, in Bridgewater, September 7, 1749, Anna Harden. Children, born in Abington, Massachusetts: 1. Martha (Patty), of whom further. 2. Anna, born December 14, 1754. 3. John, of whom further. (See second Harden line VI.) 4. Jacob, born April 23, 1759; married Relief Spear. 5. Samuel, born March 19, 1764, died December 16, 1792. 6. Seth, born August 29, 1769, died June 12, 1822.

(VI) Martha (Patty) Harden, daughter of Captain John and Anna (Harden) Harden, was born in Abington, May 23, 1751, and died there, February 26, 1812. She married, December 27, 1770, James Dyer. (See Dyer V.)

(The Bicknell Line).

Arms—Argent, two bars gules, over all a lion rampant of the first; impaling azure a lion rampant argent a canton of the last.

Crest—A dragon's head vert, collared, couped at the neck.

The surname Bicknell originated from Bickenhall (sometimes called Becknell) Parish in Somersetshire; or sometimes from Bickenhill Parish, Warwickshire. William Bykenhulle and John de Bikenhall are in Kirby's Quest, Somersetshire, 1327. The name was adopted by the de Paveley's of Normandy, landowners before 1275.

(I) Zachary Bicknell, with wife and son, were among the one hundred and six persons gathered mainly from the counties of Dorset and Somerset, who embarked with their minister, Rev. Joseph Hull, March 20, 1635, from the port of Weymouth, for New England, and cast anchor in Boston, Massachusetts, May 6, 1635. The Bicknells were among the twenty-one families allowed to settle at Wessagusset, which on September 2, 1635, was ordered by the General Court to be called Weymouth. He was of Barrington in County Somerset, born about 1590, the son of Zachary and Johan Bicknell, and died in Weymouth, Massachusetts, some time in 1636. His wife, who

was named Agnes, or Anne (probably Lovell), died July 9, 1643.

(II) John Bicknell, only child of Zachary and Agnes, or Anne (Lovell?) Bicknell, was born at Barrington, County Somerset, England, in 1624, and died in Weymouth, Massachusetts, will proved January 20, 1679. He was a carpenter, who served as selectman for many years, and as deputy from Weymouth in the General Court of Massachusetts Bay for the years beginning May, 1677, and May, 1678. He married (first) Maria Shaw, daughter of Abraham and Bridget (Best) Shaw. (See Shaw II.) He married (second), January 2, 1659, Mary Porter, daughter of Richard and Ruth Porter. Children, by first marriage, born in Weymouth, Massachusetts: 1. Sarah, born in 1648; married, in 1670, Thomas Reed. 2. John, of whom further. 3. Mary, died in 1679; married John Dyer. 4. Naomi, born June 21, 1657. Children by second marriage: 5. Ruth, born October 26, 1660, died February 12, 1728; married James Richards. 6. Joanna, born March 2, 1663. 7. Experience, born October 20, 1665. 8. Zachariah, born February 7, 1668; married, November 24, 1692, Hannah Smith. 9. Thomas, born August 27, 1670; married, February 16, 1696, Ann Turner, of Hingham. 10. Elizabeth, born April 29, 1673. 11. Hannah, born November 15, 1675. 12. Mary, born March 15, 1678; married, about 1700, Maurice Truphant. 13. Child, born April 10, 1682, died young.

(III) John Bicknell, son of John and Maria (Shaw) Bicknell, was born in Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1654, died there, August 4, 1737. He was a farmer and cooper, and married Sarah, surname unknown, who died February 12, 1730. Children, born in Weymouth, Massachusetts: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Zachariah, born October 28, 1691. 3. Benjamin, born June 8, 1694. 4. Mary, born 1696; married John Turner, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts. 5. Joseph, born February 28, 1698, died August 27, 1719. 6. Ebenezer, born January 22, 1701. 7. Sarah, married William Sargent, intent April 7, 1728.

(IV) John Bicknell, son of John and Sarah Bicknell, was born in Weymouth, Massachusetts, November 24, 1688, and died in Abington, Masaschusetts, April 2, 1779. He removed from Weymouth to Abington before 1764. He married (intentions published July 10, 1714) Hannah Humphrey, who was born July 6, 1692, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Humphrey. (See Humphrey IV.) Children, born in Weymouth, Massachusetts: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Joseph, born November 23, 1719. 3. Nathaniel, born April 9, 1725.

(V) John Bicknell, son of John and Hannah (Humphrey) Bicknell, was born in Weymouth, Massachusetts, August 30, 1715, and died in Abington, Massachusetts, May 23, 1790. He married (intentions published May 13, 1739) Experience Randall, who was born in Weymouth, January 24, 1719, daughter of John and Susanna (Benson) Randall. (See Randall IV.) Children, born in Abington, Massachusetts: 1. Hannah, born November 24, 1740. 2. John, born May 14, 1744. 3. Thomas, born August 29, 1748. 4. Jacob, of whom further.

(VI) Jacob Bicknell, son of John and Experience (Randall) Bicknell, was born in Abington, Massachusetts, June 13, 1751, and died there, April 20, 1821. He married, April 15, 1775, Anne Harden, who was born December 17, 1754, and died in 1833. Children, born in Abington, Massachusetts: 1. Jacob, born August 5, 1776. 2. Samuel, born April 2, 1778, died January 13, 1850. 3. John, born Decem-

ber 20, 1779, not in division of father's estate, 1821. 4. Randall, born June 8, 1783, died January 6, 1826. 5. Anne (Nancy), of whom further. 6. Mary, born June 22, 1792; married Cyrus Wales.

(VII) Anne (Nancy) Bicknell, daughter of Jacob and Anne (Harden) Bicknell, was born in Abington, Massachusetts, May 20, 1786. She married (first), January 15, 1805, Henry Dunham; (second), May 4, 1809, James Dyer, Jr. (See Dyer VI.)

(The Hercy-Hersey Line).

Arms—Gules, a chief argent.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a man's head proper, wreathed about the temples.

The surname Hercy, or Hersey, originated in the Commune Hercé, in the ancient province of Maine, ruled by the dukes of Normandy. It is now in the Department and Arrondissement of Mayenne. The family of Hercy was established in England by one of the companions-in-arms of William the Conqueror, and his name is on the Roll of Battle Abbey, inscribed after the battle of Hastings, A. D. 1066, which completed the Conquest of England.

(I) Malveysin de Hercy was constable of Tykhill, County York, in the reign of Henry III (1216-1272). He married Theophania, daughter and co-heir of Gilbert de Arches, Baron of Grove in Nottinghamshire, and thus acquired the estate of Grove. They had sons: Robert, who died without issue; and Hugh, of whom further.

(II) Sir Hugh de Hercy, of Grove, son of Malveysin and Theophania (de Arches) de Hercy, married a daughter of John Heriz, Lord of Wingfield.

(III) Hugh de Hercy, son of Sir Hugh and ——— (Heriz) de Hercy.

(IV) Sir Hugh de Hercy, son of Robert de Hercy, living 1331-1368, married Alicia ———.

(V) Sir Malveysin de Hercy, son of Sir Hugh and Alicia (———) de Hercy.

(VI) Sir John de Hercy, of Grove, son of Sir Malveysin de Hercy.

(VII) Sir Laurence de Hercy, son of Sir John de Hercy.

(VIII) William Hercy, son of Sir Laurence Hercy, married Widow Saunderby.

(IX) Sir Thomas Hercy, son of William and ——— (Saunderby) Hercy, married Katherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Comberford.

(X) Sir Hugh Hercy, of Grove, son of Sir Thomas and Katherine (Comberford) Hercy, married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir Simon Leeke, of Cotham, Notts. This family has the arms quartered with Arches, Lecke, Towers, or Somers, Stavely, Talbot, and De Freign, and is the ancestor of several branches of Hercy and Hersey in Berkshire, Kent, and Oxfordshire.

(The Family in America).

(I) William Hersey (Hersie) came from England to Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635, and was a landholder, July 3, 1636; he lived on South Street; was a freeman March, 1638; of the Artillery Company in 1642; selectman 1642, 1647, and 1650; died March 22, 1658, leaving a wife Elizabeth, who died October 8, 1671. Children, except the first, born in Hingham, Massachusetts: 1. William, of whom further. 2. Elizabeth, married Moses Gilman, of Exeter, New Hampshire. 3. Frances, married Richard Croad, May 29, 1656. 4. Judith, baptized, July 15, 1638; married December 21, 1663, Humphrey Wilser, of Exeter. 5. John, baptized August 9, 1640, died August 7, 1726; married, May 18, 1669, Sarah

———. 6. James, born 1642 or 1643, died January 22, 1684; married, in December, 1665, Mary Fearing.

(II) William Hersey, son of William and Elizabeth Hersey, was born in England 163—, and died in Hingham, Massachusetts, September 28, 1691. He was a constable in 1661, selectman 1678, 1682, 1690. He married (first), 1656 or 1657, Rebecca Chubbuck. (See Chubbuck II.) He married (second) Ruhamah, surname unknown. Children, born in Hingham, Massachusetts, all by first marriage: 1. William, of whom further. 2. John, born October 27, 1659; married Elizabeth and removed to Milton, 17—. 3. James, born December 2, 1661, died May 23, 1743; married Susanna, surname unknown. 4. Rebecca, born August 20, 1663; married, June 11, 1683, Benjamin Johnson. 5. Deborah, born January 1, 1666; married, April 29, 1687, Samuel Lincoln. 6. Hannah, born February 13, 1669; married, December 27, 1688, Ebenezer Lane. 7. Elizabeth, born May 26, 1671; married, May 18, 1695, John Beal. 8. Ruth, born February 10, 1674; married, February 4, 1696, Caleb Beal. 9. Mary, born June 4, 1676. 10. Joshua, born March 29, 1678, died September 30, 1740; married (first), January 19, 1704, Sarah, daughter of James and Sarah (Jacob) Hawke; (second), in November, 1718, Mrs. Alice (Bradford) Mitchell, daughter of Major John Bradford. 11. Judith, born September 6, 1680, died September 13, 1681. 12. Judith, baptized August 29, 1686; married, in March, 1708, Israel Vickery.

(III) William Hersey, son of William and Rebecca (Chubbuck) Hersey, was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, October 11, 1657, and died in Abington, Massachusetts, after 1704. He was a soldier in Captain Isaac Johnson's company in the list of December 10, 1675, in King Philip's War; constable in 1694; representative from Hingham 1698 and 1699. He removed to Abington after 1704. He married (first), June 12, 1683, Mary, surname unknown, who died October 17, 1690. He married (second), October 2, 1691, Mrs. Sarah (Langlee) May, widow of Jonathan May, and daughter of John and Sarah (Gill) Langlee, who was born in Hingham, March 15, 1668. (See Langlee II.) Children, born in Hingham, Massachusetts, by first marriage: 1. Deborah, born April 13, 1684. 2. David, born January 28, 1686. 3. Isaac, born October 8, 1687, died January 30, 1688. 4. William, born May 19, 1690; married, November 5, 1717, Abigail Tirrell. Children by second marriage: 5. Sarah, born September 26, 1692; married Jacob Reed, of Weymouth. 6. Stephen, born December 24, 1694; married, May 21, 1718, Mary Tirrell. 7. Joseph, of whom further. 8. Infant, born November 11, 1700. 9. Hannah, born February 9, 1704.

(IV) Joseph Hersey, son of William and Sarah (Langlee-May) Hersey, was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, November 9, 1697, and died in Abington, Massachusetts, August 15, 1770. He was a farmer and militia captain. He married, December 17, 1719, Abigail Nash, of Weymouth. Children, born in Abington, Massachusetts: 1. Abigail, born August 31, 1720, died April 21, 1721. 2. Joesph, born March 5, 1722, died in infancy. 3. Abigail, born August 2, 1724. 4. Joseph, Jr., of whom further. 5. Sarah, born October 16, 1729. 6. James, born April 5, 1733. 7. Jonathan, born February 20, 1735, died March 17, 1800.

(V) Joseph Hersey, Jr., son of Joseph and Abigail (Nash) Hersey, was born in Abington, Massachusetts, January 23, 1727, and died there, September 30, 1807.

He was a farmer. He married Mary Reed, daughter of Obadiah and Mary (Nash) Reed, of Abington. (See Reed V.) Children, born in Abington, Massachusetts: 1. Obadiah, born December 1, 1755. 2. Sarah, born December 3, 1757. 3. Joseph, of whom further. 4. Mary, born June 22, 1762. 5. Silence, born November 26, 1763. 6. Daniel, born June 29, 1765, died in infancy. 7. Daniel, born October 14, 1767. 8. Hannah, born August 19, 1769. 9. Thomas, born March 26, 1771. 10. Mehitable, born January 23, 1773.

(VI) Joseph Hersey, son of Joseph, Jr., and Mary (Reed) Hersey, was born in Abington, Massachusetts, June 17, 1760. He married, August 13, 1778, Pamela Record, of Pembroke, Massachusetts. Children, born in Abington, Massachusetts: 1. Joseph, of whom further. 2. Sally, born January 3, 1781; married, September 9, 1800, Jacob Hardin.

(VII) Joseph Hersey, son of Joseph and Pamela (Record) Hersey, was born in Abington, Massachusetts, in 1779, and died there, March 12, 1831. He was a mason by trade. He married, August 29, 1799, Sarah White, daughter of Thomas White, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts. He married (second), June 10, 1819, Deborah Cook, daughter of Levi Cook. Children by first marriage: 1. Pamela Record, born in 1800; married, July 16, 1818, Asa Cook. 2. Roxana, born September 10, 1802; married, July 11, 1819, Jacob Hersey. 3. Joseph, born November 29, 1804, an iron worker in Wheeling, West Virginia. 4. Davis, born May 4, 1812, died young. 5. Lucy White, of whom further. Children, by second marriage: 6. Sarah, born August 17, 1820; married George Peck, of Taunton. 7. William, born January 6, 1822, died young. 8. Susan, born April 14, 1827.

(VIII) Lucy White Hersey, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (White) Hersey, was born in Abington, Massachusetts, December 22, 1813, and died January 13, 1863. She was a descendant of Peregrine White, the first white child born in New England, in 1620. She married, February 25, 1835, James Bicknell Dyer, of Abington. (See Dyer VII.)

(The Langlee Line).

Arms—Paly of six argent and vert.

In his "Surnames of the United Kingdom," Harrison traces the name Langlee (or Langley) to the Old English *lang* and *leáh* (Middle-English *ley*), and states that *Langanlaáye* is the usual dative inflected form in Anglo-Saxon charters. It means "dweller at the long lea."

(The Family in America).

(I) John Langlee (or Langley) was born in England about 1635, and died in 1703. He came in early life to Hingham, Massachusetts; fought in King Philip's War, 1675; and four years later was listed among soldiers of Hingham "who are willing to serve the Country in capacity of troopers." He was by occupation a miller and shipwright, also in 1695 an "inn-holder." He married, January 13, 1666, Sarah Gill, who was baptized in Hingham, in January, 1644, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Otis) Gill. (See Gill II.) Children: 1. Sarah, born October 31, 1666, died in 1667. 2. Sarah, of whom further. 3. Mary, born October 25, 1670, died 1671. 4. John, born August 8, 1673, died 1673. 5. John, born January 12, 1677, married Hannah Vickey. 6. Susanna, born April 27, 1679.

(II) Sarah Langlee, daughter of John and Sarah (Gill) Langlee, was born March 15, 1668. She married (first), in November, 1686, Jonathan May; (sec-

ond), October 2, 1691, William Hersey. (See Hersey III.)

(The Poole Line).

Arms—Azure, a lion rampant argent between eight fleurs-de-lis.

Crest—A stag's head cabossed gules, the attires barry of six, or and azure.

The Poole family is of Norman origin. The family name originally was De La Pole, in which form it remained until after the original ancestor in England came over with William the Conqueror, in 1066.

(The Family in America).

(I) Captain Edward Poole was born in 1609, and died in 1664. He was probably born in the neighborhood of Weymouth, as the company with which he came to America in 1635 and which founded Weymouth, Massachusetts, was made up from the neighboring towns of Weymouth, in England. Rev. Joseph Hull was the religious leader. He lived all his life in Weymouth, where he was a large landed proprietor. He married Sarah, surname unknown. Children: 1. Samuel, married Mercy, surname unknown. 2. Isaac, married Elishama, surname unknown. 3. Joseph, of whom further. 4. Benjamin, who was a soldier in King Philip's War, and died July 31, 1676. 5. John, married (first) Elizabeth, surname unknown; (second) Joanna Smith. 6. Sarah, born July 28, 1661. 7. Jacob.

(II) Captain Joseph Poole, son of Captain Edward and Sarah Poole, died in 1706. He was a large landed proprietor of Weymouth and the original owner of the second sawmill in the town, erected in 1700. He married (first) Elizabeth, surname unknown; (second) Mary, surname unknown. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born December 6, 1674; married James Lovell. 2. Susanna, born December 17, 1679. 3. Mary, born January 26, 1681. 4. Benjamin, born February 9, 1682. 5. Margaret, born April 22, 1688. 6. Samuel, of whom further. 7. Joseph, married Ruth Humphrey. 8. Abigail. 9. Isaac.

(III) Samuel Poole, son of Captain Joseph and Mary Poole, was born in Weymouth, in 1690, and died in South Abington, Massachusetts, in 1785. He was the first representative sent by the town of Abington to the General Court in 1735. He was one of the original settlers of Abington before its incorporation in 1711. He was selectman, 1718-1724, one of the town agents appointed by the town in 1727 to meet with committee appointed by the General Court. He married Sarah Nash. (See Nash II.) Children: 1. Elizabeth, born August 3, 1711; married Deacon John Noyes. 2. Samuel, born September 18, 1713; married Rebecca Shaw. 3. Joseph, of whom further. 4. Sarah, born February 11, 1718; married Jacob Ford.

(IV) Joseph Poole, son of Samuel and Sarah (Nash) Poole, was born February 11, 1717, and was drowned in early manhood. He married, November 27, 1735, Ruth Ford. (See Ford V.) Children: 1. Ruth, of whom further. 2. Hannah, born November or December 16, 1738.

(V) Ruth Poole, daughter of Joseph and Ruth (Ford) Poole, was born October 18, 1736, and died October 23, 1826, aged ninety years. She married, December 15, 1757, Noah Gurney. (See Gurney V.)

(The Ford Line).

Arms—Azure, three lions rampant argent, crowned or.

Crest—A demi-greyhound argent.

Parishes and towns in counties Durham, Sussex, Bucks, Northumberland,

POOLE.

Arms—Azure, a lion rampant argent between eight fleurs-de-lis.
Crest—A stag's head cabossed gules, the attires barry of six, or and azure.

FORD.

Arms—Azure, three lions rampant argent, crowned or.
Crest—A demi-greyhound argent.

BLANCHARD.

Arms—Gules, a chevron between a griffin's head erased or in base and two bezants in chief.
Crest—On the point of a sword in pale a mullet.

HUMPHREY.

Arms—Sable, three ostrich feathers argent.
Crest—A demi-griffin, wings endorsed, holding between the claws a ducal coronet proper.

RANDALL.

Arms—Gules, on a cross argent five mullets sable.
Crest—An antelope's head couped or.

CHUBBE (CHUBBUCK).

Arms—Azure, a cross or, between four bezants.
Crest—A demi-lion azure holding a bezant

Poole

Ford

Blanchard

Humphrey

Randall

Chubbe
Chubbuck

Salop, Wilts, Devon, etc., represent the origin of the local patronymic Ford. *Ford*, a common termination of local names denotes "a shallow place in a river which may be crossed without a bridge or boat."

(I) John Ford, born in 1605, came from Weymouth, England, before March 20, 1635, when he was thirty years old, as a servant to Henry Kingman. He is said to have been of Scotch birth. Among his children was Andrew, of whom further.

(II) Andrew Ford, or Foorde, son of John Ford, was born in Weymouth, England, in 1632, and died in Hingham, Massachusetts, March 4, 1693. He was of Scotch parentage, and came to Weymouth, Massachusetts, when he was three years of age, with his father. He married Elinor Lovell, who was born in Weymouth, England, in 1633, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Lovell, who came over in the same ship with the Kingman family. Children: 1. Samuel, born July 13, 1656. 2. Nathaniel, born March 31, 1658. 3. Andrew, of whom further. 4. Ebenezer, born March 18, 1660. 5. Silence, born November 13, 1661. 6. Prudence, born December 22, 1663; married Joseph Lincoln. 7. Jacob, born February 20, 1666. 8. Elizabeth, born November 2, 1667. 9. Israel, born June 7, 1670. 10. Sarah, born May 28, 1672; married Joseph Josselyn. 11. Israel, mentioned in father's will. 12. James, mentioned in father's will. 13. Joseph, mentioned in father's will.

(III) Andrew Ford, son of Andrew and Elinor (Lovell) Ford, or Foorde, was born about 1659, and died August 24, 1725. He removed to Abington, where he was one of the first settlers. He married, in 1680, Abiah, surname unknown. Children: 1. Hezekiah, of whom further. 2. Sarah, mentioned in father's will. 3. Joslin, mentioned in father's will. 4. Thankful, mentioned in father's will. 5. Abiah Vearse, mentioned in father's will. 6. Lydia Whitmarsh, mentioned in father's will; married Richard Whitmarsh, son of Ebenezer and Christian (Bayley) Whitmarsh. (See Whitmarsh III.)

(IV) Hezekiah Ford, son of Andrew and Abiah Ford, was born April 28, 1687, and died November 3, 1721. He was a selectman of Abington in 1720. He married (first), in 1712, Ruth Whitmarsh (see Whitmarsh IV); married (second), intentions dated November 5, 1720, Sarah Magwon, of Scituate. Children, by first wife: 1. Hezekiah, born November 12, 1713; married Deborah Beal. 2. Ruth, of whom further. 3. Mary, born February 9, 1717-18, died February 23, 1718-19. Child, by second wife: 4. James, born September 28, 1721, died in 1721.

(V) Ruth Ford, daughter of Hezekiah and Ruth (Whitmarsh) Ford, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, May 3, 1716. She married, November 27, 1735, Joseph Poole. (See Poole V.)

(The Whitmarsh Line).

The name of Whitmarsh has been spelled in many ways. The family of John Whitmarsh, the immigrant ancestor, is given as follows on the passenger list, 1635:

Jno. Whitmarsk, aged thirty-nine years.
Alce Whitmarke, his wife aged thirty-five years.
Jms. Whitmarck, his sonne aged eleven years.
Jane, his daughter aged seven years.
Onseph Whitmarke, his sonne aged five years.
Rich: Whytemark, his sonne aged two years.

It will be observed that the name is spelled in four different ways, but always with "k" instead of "h." The different spelling is due probably to the ignorance

or carelessness of the clerk, but the presence of the "k" suggests a possible origin of the name. If Wkytemark is the original form the name was perhaps descriptive of some early ancestor. Another suggested derivation of the name is from "Whitmarsh." The simplest derivation, if the name were Whitmarsh at the beginning, is that some ancestor dwelt near a marsh known as the "White marsh," and came to be known as "John of the White marsh," or John Whitmarsh. Harrison agrees with this last theory, giving the old English words as *hwit* and *mersc*.

(I) John Whitmarsh was born about 1596 and died before 1644. He was one of Rev. Joseph Hull's company that sailed from Weymouth, England, March 20, 1635, and settled at Wessagusset, later called Weymouth. Town records show that John Whitmarsh owned several pieces of land in Weymouth before 1644. He married Alice, surname unknown, who was born in 1600. Children. (There is no data to show age of three sons, Simon, John, and Nicholas, except the fact that Simon was land owner before 1644. Possibly these three were elder sons who came over after the family was established. If so, the order may have been as follows): 1. Simon, or Simeon, married (first) Sarah Holbrook; (second) Elizabeth Bicknell. 2. John, of whom further. 3. Nicholas, married Hannah Reed. 4. James, born about 1624. 5. Jane, born about 1628. 6. Onesiphorous, born about 1630. 7. Richard, born about 1633.

(II) John Witmarsh, or Whitmarsh, son of John and Alice Whitmarsh, died about 1709. He enlisted in the Weymouth Militia in King Philip's War, Captain Torrey's company, December 1, 1675. (Savage says it was son John who served in Johnson's company in "direful swamp fight" of King Philip's War, December 19, 1675.) He married, in 1654, Sarah Harding, daughter of John Harding. Children: 1. John, called also Increase, born August 23, 1655; married Mary Harding. 2. Ebenezer, of whom further. 3. Simon, born March 11, 1661. 4. Mary, born August 14, 1663; married Increase Bates. 5. Deborah, born in 1665; married Nicholas Shaw. 6. Zechariah, born September 1, 1667. 7. Judith, born September 2, 1669; married Joseph Shaw. 8. Ezra, born October 13, 1670; married Bathsheba Richards. 9. Jane, born in September, 1675. 10. James, born September 8, 1676. 11. Sarah, married Joseph Pittee. 12. Ruth, married David Carver.

(III) Ebenezer Whitmarsh, son of John and Sarah (Harding) Whitmarsh, was born May 14, 1658, and died April 8, 1718. He was one of eight members to sign the original covenant of the First Church of Abington, and was chosen its first deacon, December 18, 1714. He married, in 1682, Christian Bailey, daughter of Thomas and Ruth (Porter) Bailey. (See Bailey III.) Children: 1. Ebenezer, born December 26, 1683, died young. 2. Richard, born July 10, 1685; married, October 15, 1712, Lydia Ford, daughter of Andrew and Abiah Ford. (See Ford III.) 3. Ebenezer, born March 10, 1688; married (first) Elizabeth Dyer; (second) Mehitable Taxon; (third) Elizabeth, surname unknown. 4. Ruth, of whom further. 5. Thomas, born November 1, 1703; married Sarah Torrey. 6. Mary, married Stephen Reed or John Reed. 7. Mercy, married Andrew Fore.

(IV) Ruth Whitmarsh, daughter of Ebenezer and Christian (Bailey) Whitmarsh, was born March 19, 1691. She married Hezekiah Ford. (See Ford IV.)

(The Blanchard Line).

Arms—Gules, a chevron between a griffin's

head erased or in base and two bezants in chief.

Crest—On the point of a sword in pale a mullet.

The name Blanchard was originally a sobriquet or nickname, *Blanchart* meaning in old French, "whitish of color or complexion." In the Hundred Rolls of Yorkshire, 1273 A. D., the name Reginald Blanchard appears; and in the Wiltshire Hundred Rolls, William Blaunchard. John Blanchard, Marshfield, County Gloucester, England, had a son John, who married Joice, daughter of ——— Roberts, of Salop. Their son William, of Catherine Court, married Susan Wale, of Somerset, and they were the parents of the William Blanchard of Somerset, recorded as being twenty-one years of age in 1623. More than a hundred years later, another William Blanchard, the comedian (1769-1835), was famous as an actor of great skill in character interpretation.

(I) Thomas Blanchard, from Clatford (or Penton), near Andover, in Hampshire, sailed from London in the ship "Jonathan" and arrived at Charlestown, Massachusetts, June 23, 1639, with four sons, by his first wife, whose name is unknown. He was in Braintree, Massachusetts, 1646 to 1650, and in 1651 was a resident of Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he resided to the time of death, May 21, 1654. He married (second), May 15, 1637, Agnes (Bent) Barnes, who, with her infant, died on the voyage. He married (third), Mary, surname unknown, of "Noddle's Island," in Boston Harbor. Children of first marriage, born in England: 1. George, born in 1622, died in Medford, Massachusetts, March 18, 1700; had a son Joseph. 2. Thomas, born in 1625, died February, 1650; married Ann Rolfe. 3. Samuel, born in 1630, died in Andover, New Haven, in April, 1707. 4. Nathaniel, of whom further. 5. Mary, born in 1639.

(II) Nathaniel Blanchard, son of Thomas Blanchard, was born in England in 1636, and died at Weymouth, Massachusetts, in August, 1676; he married, December 16, 1658, Susanna Bates. Children, born in Weymouth, Massachusetts: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Mary, born December 1, 1662. 3. Nathaniel, born September 25, 1665. 4. Edward, born June 7, 1668. 5. Mercy, born April 14, 1674. 6. Susanna.

(III) John Blanchard, son of Nathaniel and Susanna (Bates) Blanchard, was born in Weymouth, Massachusetts, March 27, 1660, and died in Weymouth, March 10, 1733. He married, in 1685, Abigail, surname unknown, who died December 19, 1724. Children, born in Weymouth, Massachusetts: 1. Sarah, born August 19, 1686. 2. Mary, born August 1, 1689. 3. John, of whom further. 4. Thomas, born in 1694; married (first) Sarah Winson. 5. Perez (twin), born September 19, 1697. 6. Samuel (twin), born September 19, 1697. 7. Nathaniel, born May 19, 1701, died in Braintree, Massachusetts, in May, 1765. 8. Jonathan, born June 2, 1704. 9. Abigail, born October 31, 1711. 10. Nicholas, died January 19, 1733.

(IV) John Blanchard, son of John and Abigail Blanchard, was born October 14, 1691, and died in May, 1752. He married, April 4, 1720, Elizabeth Gross, of Hingham, Massachusetts. Children: 1. John, born March 16, 1721. 2. Samuel, born August 30, 1724. 3. Daniel, born March 26, 1727; married Mary Pratt. 4. Joshua, born October 8, 1729. 5. David, born January 1, 1731. 6. Theophilus, born August 13, 1733. 7. Elizabeth, born November 9, 1734. 8. Nicholas, born April 10, 1736. 9. Nehemiah, born October 17, 1738.

10. Adam, of whom further. 11. Abner, born November 16, 1742. 12. Ebenezer, born June 5, 1744.

(V) Adam Blanchard, son of John and Elizabeth (Gross) Blanchard, was born June 17, 1740, and died March 18, 1807. He married Huldah, surname unknown, who died February 18, 1807. Children: 1. Adam, baptized July 1, 1770; married Rebecca Pain. 2. Huldah, baptized February 2, 1772, died in 1829. 3. Lemuel, baptized April 3, 1774, died in 1806. 4. Mahala, baptized June 11, 1775, died in 1848. 5. Eli, of whom further. 6. Child, baptized in May, 1780. 7. Oliver, baptized September 29, 1782; married Susanna Smith. 8. Polly, baptized November 20, 1785. 9. Betsey, baptized October 26, 1788, died in 1822.

(VI) Eli Blanchard, son of Adam and Huldah Blanchard, was baptized April 12, 1778, and died March 10, 1846. He lived in Weymouth, Abington and Bridgewater. He married, early in 1798, Deborah Harden. (See second Harden line VII.) Children: 1. Eli, born December 1, 1798; married (first) Eliza Wood; (second) Elizabeth Thompson. 2. Noah, born August 14, 1800; married Lydia Binney. 3. Lydia, born May 6, 1802; married Thomas Drake. 4. Mehitabel, born February 10, 1806; married ——— Chubbuck. 5. Avelina, born March 15, 1808; married Luther Churchill. 6. Elias Paine, born June 1, 1810; married Julia Bryant. 7. George Washington, born May 9, 1813; married Nancy White. 8. Mary Ann, born October 28, 1815; married Daniel Gloyd. 9. Almira, born 1817; married Warren Wilkes. 10. Cemantha, of whom further. 11. Daniel Thomas, born in 1821.

(VII) Cemantha Blanchard, daughter of Eli and Deborah (Harden) Blanchard, was born in 1819. She married, September 6, 1837, David Brainard Gurney. (See Gurney VIII.)

(The Harden Line).

(Second Line).

(VI) The son of Captain John Harding, or Harden, and of Anna (Harden) Harden, John Harding, or Harden, was born February 12, 1757, and died August 28, 1822, aged sixty-five years. (See first Harden line V.) He married, December 4, 1779, Lydia Hersey, of Bridgewater, who was born in 1757, daughter of William and Lydia (Gurney) Hersey, granddaughter of William and Abigail (Tirrell) Hersey, of Abington. Children: 1. Deborah, of whom further. 2. John, born April 2, 1782; married Jane, or Jenny, Stetson. 3. Noah, born May 27, 1790; married Alice Hearsey. 4. Lydia, born June 1, 1795; married Sullivan Dunbar. 5. Charlotte, born March 9, 1800; married Oran Reed.

(VII) Deborah Harden, daughter of John and Lydia (Hersey) Harden, was born December 2, 1780. She married, early in 1798, Eli Blanchard. (See Blanchard VI.)

(The Humphrey Line).

Arms—Sable, three ostrich feathers argent.
Crest—A demi-griffin, wings endorsed, holding between the claws a ducal coronet proper.

The Humphrey, Humphry, or Humfrey family has long held a distinctive position in England, being especially prominent in counties Norfolk, Leicester, Northampton, Suffolk, and in London; also in Ireland and in some cases in Wales.

(I) Jonas Humphrey, who died March 19, 1662, was from Wendover, County Bucks, England, where he was, it is said, the constable. He came with children

and wife to Dorchester, Massachusetts, about 1634. He was a "tanner whose pits were used by six generations of most worthy descendants." He married (first) Frances, surname unknown; (second) Jane Clapp, widow of George Weeks. She died, August 2, 1668. Children, all born of first marriage: 1. James, born about 1608; married Mary, surname unknown. 2. Jonas, of whom further. 3. Elizabeth, probably married ——— Foy or Frye. 4. Susanna, married Nicholas White. 5. Sarah, died September, 1638.

(II) Jonas Humphrey, son of Jonas and Frances Humphrey, was born about 1620, and died about 1692. He was a freeman of Weymouth in 1653, a man of influence and one of the leaders in the town, serving for many years as selectman and part of the time chairman of the board. He was also deacon of the church. He married Martha, surname unknown. Children: 1. Samuel, born in 1649; married Mary Tolley. 2. Nathaniel, of whom further. 3. Jonas, born January or February 24, 1656; married Mary Phillips. 4. John, born August 31, 1658. 5. Sarah, born May 16, 1661. 6. James, born September 16, 1655; married (first) Thankful, surname unknown; (second) Margaret Torrey.

(III) Nathaniel Humphrey, son of Jonas and Martha Humphrey, was born in 1652, and died January 17, 1701. He lived in Weymouth. He married Elizabeth, surname unknown. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born August 5, 1685. 2. Ruth, born August 4, 1687. 3. Sarah, born January 28, 1690. 4. Hannah, of whom further. 5. Susanna, born April 6, 1695. 6. Abigail, born January 12, 1698.

(IV) Hannah Humphrey, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Humphrey, was born July 6, 1692. She married John Bicknell. (See Bicknell IV.)

(The Dyer Line).

(Second Line).

The first of mention in this line is Thomas Dyer, born in 1612, and died November 16, 1676, aged sixty-four years, was of Weymouth in 1632; freeman in 1644; representative from 1646 for five years; and was a member and deacon of the church. He was a clothworker, licensed innkeeper, deputy and town officer. He married (first) Agnes, or Alice Read, daughter of Honorable William Read, a representative to the General Court and first founder of Weymouth, Massachusetts. She died, December 4, 1667, and he married (second) Elizabeth, widow successively of Abraham Harding and John Frary, Jr. Thomas Dyer left a large estate for those days. Children: 1. Mary, born in 1641; married Samuel White. 2. John, born July 12, 1643; married Mary, surname unknown. 3. Thomas, born in 1645, and died young. 4. Abigail, of whom further. 5. Sarah, born in 1649; married John Ruggles. 6. Thomas, born May 5, 1651, settled in Plymouth. 7. Joseph, born November 6, 1653; married (first) Hannah Frary; (second) Hannah Baxter. 8. Benjamin, born November 6, 1653 (twin of Joseph); married Mary, surname unknown.

(II) Abigail Dyer, daughter of Thomas and Agnes, or Alice (Read) Dyer, was born in 1647. She married, before 1667, Jacob Nash. (See Nash II.)

(The Randall Line).

Arms—Gules, on a cross argent five mullets sable.

Crest—An antelope's head couped or.

According to Lower in his "Patronymica Britannica," the baptismal name Randolph is the origin (through its various diminutives such as Randoll, Randall,

Ranecock, Ranson, etc.), of several surnames, including that of Randall.

(I) Robert Randall was born about 1608, and died May 3, 1691. He came to America and settled about 1635 at Weymouth, Massachusetts, where he came into possession of large tracts of land upon the division of land in 1663. He was admitted a freeman of the colony in 1647. In a deposition made by him he says that prior to coming to this country he was living for some time in Wendover, Bucks County, England. He married (first) Mary, surname unknown. She died in 1640, and he married (second) Mary French, sister of Stephen French. Children, by first wife: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Thomas, born probably between 1630-1640; married (first) Joan Drake; (second) Hannah (Packard) Briggs. Children, by second wife: 3. Mary, born January 20, 1642; married Abraham Staples. 4. Hannah, born after 1642; married John Warfield.

(II) John Randall, son of Robert and Mary Randall, was born probably in Weymouth, between 1630 and 1640, and died February 25, 1718. He was a wheelwright, and spent most of his life in Weymouth. He married (first) Mary ———; (second), in 1667, Mercy Aldrich, daughter of George and Katharine Aldrich, of Braintree, Massachusetts, where she was born April 17, 1650, and died September 26, 1702. John Randall married (third) Sarah (Judkins) Pitter. Child, by first wife: 1. Mary, who died in July, 1666. Children, by second wife: 2. Mary, born May 31, 1668; married Nicholas Phillips. 3. John, of whom further. 4. Mercy, married Thomas Kingman. 5. Hannah, married Thomas Reed, Jr. 6. Elizabeth, married Benjamin Orcutt. 7. Sarah, married Benjamin Ludden.

(III) John Randall, son of John and Mercy (Aldrich) Randall, was born April 16, 1673, and died September 4, 1730. He was an extensive landowner, as is shown by his large purchases and sales of land, and left an estate of a little more than three thousand pounds, a large sum for those times. He married, about 1696, Susanna Benson, who was born about 1678, and died May 11, 1761, daughter of Joseph Benson, of Hull. Children: 1. Mary, born February 7, 1697; married Isaac Jones. 2. Sarah, born May 9, 1699; married Jonathan Wild. 3. Susanna, born January 14, 1702. 4. Mercy, born November 16, 1704; married Joseph Porter. 5. Hannah, born November 12, 1706, died in 1706. 6. Hannah, born January 4, 1708; married Thomas Vining. 7. Thankful, born December 6, 1711; married John Balte, Jr. 8. Silence, born March 28, 1714; married Ezra Whitmarsh. 9. Experience, of whom further.

(IV) Experience Randall, daughter of John and Susanna (Benson) Randall, was born January 24, 1719. She married (intention published May 13, 1739) John Bicknell. (See Bicknell V.)

(The Chubbe-Chubbuck Line).

Arms—Azure, a cross or, between four bezants.

Crest—A demi-lion azure holding a bezant.

The old form of Job was Jubb, a name which was very popular in Yorkshire, as proven by the Poll Tax lists of 1379. The form Jubb was sharpened into Chubb, which in turn was varied to Chubbes, Chobbe, Chubbe, etc., and from which the diminutive Chubbuck, was doubtless found. In the North of England Jubb was general, while the South English form was, generally speaking, Jupp or Joppe.

(The Family in America).

(I) Thomas Chubbuck, who died December 9, 1676, settled in 1634 in Hingham, Massachusetts, where he received grants of land and was a farmer. He had a brother, John, whom he mentions in his will of April 16, 1675. He married Alice, surname unknown, who died February 20, 1675. Children: 1. Nathaniel, married Mary Garnet. 2. Sarah, baptized in February, 1637-38; married Jeremiah Fitch. 3. John, born January 19, 1640, died in 1641. 4. Rebecca, of whom further. 5. Mary, born October 13, 1642; married Thomas Lincoln. 6. Deborah, born July 6, 1645, died in 1650. 7. Hannah, born August 8, 1647, died in 1647. 8. John, born December 30, 1648; married Martha Beal.

(II) Rebecca Chubbuck, daughter of Thomas and Alice Chubbuck, was born in April, 1641, and died June 1, 1686. She married William Hersey. (See Hersey II.)

(The Bailey Line).

Arms—Azure, nine estoiles, three, three, two and one, argent.

Crest—A morning star, proper.

The Anglo-French-Latin *bailif*, meaning steward; Middle English *bayly, baillie, bailli*(f), etc.; Old French *bailli*(f); late Latin *bajuliv-us*; Latin *bajul-us*, all meaning the primitive "porter," later "steward"; represent the origin of this surname.

Henry le Baillie is on record in the Writs of Parliament; John le Baillif appears in the Calendarium Inquisitionum Post Mortem (A. D. 1217-1485).

(The Family in America).

(I) Thomas Bayley, Sr., died in 1681. He was admitted freeman in Massachusetts Colony, May 13, 1640, the first of name found, and settled in New England. When he came, or how, there is no record. In March, 1655, he was chosen constable of Weymouth, Massachusetts. His wife probably died before he died as she is not mentioned in his will. Children (all mentioned in his will): 1. John, married Hannah ———. 2. Thomas, of whom further. 3. Samuel, married Mary ———. 4. Esther, married John King.

(II) Thomas Bailey, Jr. (note change of spelling), son of Thomas Bayley, died in 1690. He was chosen fence viewer of Weymouth, in 1663-1664; constable in 1660-1664; and hay-ward in 1680. He married (first), September 19, 1660, Ruth Porter, daughter of Richard Porter, (see Porter II); (second) Widow Hannah (Rogers) Pratt. Children by first wife: 1. Christian, of whom further. 2. Samuel, born February 21, 1666, died 1690. 3. Mary, born February 10, 1670. 4. Sarah, born September 9, 1674; married Joseph White. 5. Ruth, married Henry Ward. 6. Martha. Children by second wife: 7. John or Thomas, born April 24, 1687.

(III) Christian Bailey, daughter of Thomas and Ruth (Porter) Bailey, was born in Weymouth, October 26, 1662. She married in 1682, Ebenezer Whitmarsh of Weymouth. (See Whitmarsh III.)

(The Porter Line).

Arms—Argent, on a fesse sable between two barrulets or, three church bells of the first.

Crest—A portcullis argent, chained or.

Motto—*Vigilantia et virtute.*

The keeper of a door, from Latin *porta*, is the source of this patronymic. The meaning was sometimes extended and implied a castellan, or keeper of a castle. This was the case with the first of this name and family in Cornwall, who, in a dateless deed, of probably not later

than the XIII century, is styled *Janitor de Trematon*. He received a grant of lands from the Valletorts, then Lords of Trematon, and those lands, situated just outside of the venerable walls of that fine old feudal fortress, are still possessed by his descendants, who have since resided in the immediate vicinity.

(The Family in America).

(I) Richard Porter, settled in Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1635, where for many years he was continually in office as selectman, as constable, serving upon committees, and as a member of the original church. The name of his wife was probably Ruth, surname not known. He died about 1688. Children: 1. John, married Deliverance Biram. 2. Ruth, of whom further. 3. Thomas, married Sarah Vining. 4. Mary, married John Bicknell.

(II) Ruth Porter, daughter of Richard Porter, was born October 3, 1639. She married September 19, 1660, Thomas Bailey. (See Bailey II.)

(The Shaw Line).

Arms—Argent, a chevron between three lozenges ermines.

The surname signifies a dweller at a wood or grove, which in Middle English is *Shaw*(e), *Schaw*(e) or *Schagh*, and in Old English *sc*(e)*aga*. Richard de la Schawe is recorded in the patent rolls of Lancaster, A. D. 1271. Chaucer, in his Canterbury Tales says:

Gaillaird (merry) he was as goldfynch in the shawe;

and the following also from an old English poem illustrates the early use of the word:

When shawes been sheene (bright)
and schraddes (twigs) full fayne.

(I) Abraham Shaw, who died in 1638, resided in the village of Northowram in Halifax, Yorkshire, where his children were baptized in the village church. He is listed among the freemen of Watertown, Massachusetts, on March 9, 1636-37. His home and all its contents were burned in Watertown in October, 1636, and he probably removed at once to Dedham, where he was among the first to subscribe to the Covenant at the time of incorporation, and where he was granted twelve acres of land near a lot already owned by him. In 1636 and 1637 he was appointed one of the men to govern the town. He was also given liberty to erect a corn mill and granted sixty acres of land, providing it always remained a water mill. In 1637 he received a grant of half the coal and iron to be found in common lands which Savage says "would more stimulate his curiosity than increase his wealth had he not died the next year." He married, June 24, 1616, in Halifax, Yorkshire, Bridget Best, daughter of Henry Best, of Ovenden, who was baptized there April 9, 1592; she probably died before he did, as she is not mentioned in his will. Children: 1. Joseph, baptized March 14, 1618. 2. Grace, baptized August 15, 1621. 3. Martha, baptized December 1, 1623, died 1625. 4. Maria, of whom further. 5. John, born February 16, 1628. 6. John, born May 23, 1630, married Alice Phillips. 7. Martha, born January 6, 1632.

(II) Maria Shaw, daughter of Abraham and Bridget (Best) Shaw, was born June 18, 1626, and died in 1658-59. She married, as his first wife, John Bicknell. (See Bicknell II.)

(The Reed Line).

Arms—Azure, a griffin segreant or.
Crest—A garb or, banded gules.

"Nick-name" signifying "the red" is the origin of this patronym, a sobriquet given on account of the ruddy face or the color of the hair, and coming through the Middle-English *reede* or *rede*, meaning "red." The directories teem with the name in all its forms, as is the case with all nick-names derived from the complexion of hair or face. Godwin le Rede is on record in County Norfolk, 1273; Roger le Rede in County Surrey, time of Henry III-Edward I.

(The Family in America).

(I) William Reade was born in 1605 and died between 1651 and 1658. He sailed from Gravesend, County Kent, in the ship "Assurance," of London, in 1635. It is supposed he came from Maidstone, near London. He settled in Weymouth, where he was among the earlier settlers. Was representative at the General Court, 1636 and 1638; and Townsman in 1651. He married Avis Deacon supposed to be twin sister of Thomas Deacon, aged nineteen years, who came to New England on board the "Assurance" with William Reade. She came to New England on the "Alice" in July, 1635. Children: 1. Margaret, born 1636. 2. Hannah, born 1637, married Nicholas Whitmarsh. 3. William, of whom further. 4. Esther, born May 8, 1641. 5. Ruth, born 1642; married John Whitman. 6. Thomas, born 1645, married Sarah Bicknell. 7. Mary, born 1647, died 1655. 8. John, born 1649; married Bethiah Frye. 9. James, married Susanna Richmond.

(II) William Reed (note change in spelling), son of William and Avis (Deacon) Reade, was born October 15, 1639, and died in 1706. He was constable of Weymouth, 1675, selectman in 1681, 1686, 1687, 1695. He married, 1675, Esther Thomson, daughter of John Thomson. (See Thomson II.) Children: 1. John, born October 21, 1680, died young. 2. William, of whom further. 3. John, born July 10, 1687. 4. Jacob, born November 6, 1691. 5. Bashna, married Nicholas Porter. 6. Mercy, married ——— Whitmarsh. 7. Mary. 8. Hester, married Joseph Allen. 9. Sarah, born March 21, 1694; married Hezekiah King.

(III) William Reed, son of William and Esther (Thomson) Reed, was born May 24, 1682, and died June 3, 1753. Rev. Mr. Dodge said in his journal, June 3, 1753:

> Attended the funeral of the aged Captain Reed, the largest I have ever seen in Town.

Ten at least of his descendants in the male line have been liberally educated. Of these, two have been members of Congress, namely, his grandson, the late Rev. Dr. John Reed, of West Bridgewater, and his son, the Hon. John Reed, of Yarmouth, who was in Congress twenty-four years—twenty in succession. William Reed married, in 1703, Alice Nash, daughter of Lieutenant Jacob Nash. (See Nash II.) She died December 5, 1751. Children: 1. Alice, born October 19, 1703, died 1703. 2. William, born December 15, 1704, died 1724. 3. Obadiah, of whom further. 4. Ebenezer, born July 13, 1709; married Hannah Thompson. 5. Alice, born April 4, 1711, died 1724. 6. Daniel, born December 6, 1713; married (first) Ruth White; (second) Sarah Hamlyn. 7. James, born March 3, 1716; married Abigail Nash. 8. Solomon, born October 22, 1719; married (first) Abigail Stoughton; (second) Widow Sarah Reed. 9. Jacob. 10. Moses, born January 15, 1723; married Phoebe, surname unknown. 11. Alice, born April 19, 1725; married Jacob Reed.

(IV) Obadiah Reed, son of William and Alice (Nash) Reed, was born March

14, 1707, and died November 4, 1753. He married, October 19, 1731, Mary Nash, daughter of James Nash. Children: 1. William, born February 24, 1732. 2. Mary, of whom further. 3. Sarah, born March 29, 1736; married Elijah Reed. 4. Obadiah, born May 15, 1738; married (first) Content Lincoln; (second) Elizabeth Shaw. 5. Silence, born June 7, 1741. 6. Matthew, born February 21, 1750. 7. Silas, born October 27, 1751; married Experience (Reed) Jossilyn.

(V) Mary Reed, daughter of Obadiah and Mary (Nash) Reed, was born March 27, 1734. She married February 1, 1755, Joseph Hersey, Jr. (See Hersey V.)

(The Thomson Line).

Arms—Argent, a stag's head cabossed gules, on a chief azure two mullets of the field.

As a baptismal name meaning "the son of Thome," this surname originated. Thome is the earlier form of the now familiar Thomas. When the "p" appears as in "Thompson" it is, of course, intrusive. Edward *fil.* Thome is on record in County Cambridge, in 1273, and Abraham *fil.* Thome, in County Bedford in the twentieth year of the reign of Edward I.

(I) John Thomson, who was born in 1616, in Northren Wales, is thought to have been of Scotch ancestry, died June 16, 1696. His father is said to have died soon after his birth, and his mother married again. He came to America when very young with early settlers, and landed at Plymouth. He was a carpenter and farmer of Plymouth and Middleborough; and according to Savage "was probably representative for Middleborough in 1674 and for eight years following." An anecdote is related indicating a plan which he adopted for his preservation from the Indians. He agreed with a neighbor, Jabez Soule, to entice a young Indian named Pringle Peter, to come and live with them and learn to work and live like the English. They succeeded and the Indian lived with each of them alternately two weeks. They studied to please him by flattery and in every little competition of strength or agility, by giving him the advantage or yielding to his superiority. When the Indians agreed to make war on their white neighbors this young Indian would secretly steal away and join them, his absence thus being a warning to immediately repair to the garrison. When they had made peace with the English this young Indian would return to live with them. By this arrangement he unconsciously became their protector. One day while this Indian was at work with him, John Thomson said: "I wonder they never attempted to kill me." "Master," said the Indian, "I have cocked my gun many a time to shoot you, but I loved you so well, I could not." John Thomson married, December 26, 1645, Mary Cooke, who was born in 1626, and died March 21, 1715, daughter of Francis Cooke, one of the Pilgrim Fathers who came over in the "Mayflower" in 1620. Children: 1. Adam, died in infancy. 2. John, born 1648, married Mary Tinkham. 3. Mary, born 1650, married ——— Taber. 4. Esther, of whom further. 5. Elizabeth, born January 28, 1654; married Thomas Swift. 6. Sarah, born April 7, 1657. 7. Lydia, born October 5, 1659; married James Soule. 8. Jacob, born April 24, 1662; married Abigail Wadsworth. 9. Thomas, born October 19, 1664; married Mary Morton. 10. Peter, married Rebecca Sturtevant. 11. Mercy, born 1671, died 1756.

(II) Esther Thomson, daughter of John and Mary (Cooke) Thomson, was born July 28, 1652, and died in 1706. She

married, in 1675, William Reed. (See Reed II.)

(The Gill Line).

Arms—Sable, on a bend or three mullets of the first, on a canton azure a lion passant of the second.

Whether considered in its origin from the Anglo-French, Latin, or Greek, this patronymic has its source in an appellation used to denote "a downy beard" or the "first growth of beard." The French *gil* and *gilli*, and Latin *Julius* denote "downy beard." As a diminutive of the French *Gillian* or *Jillian*, its derivation is traced back to *Julienne*, Latin *Juliana*, feminine of *Julianus*, which in turn is derived from the Latin *Julius*, and the Greek word signifying "down" or "first growth of beard."

(The Family in America).

(I) Thomas Gill was born about 1616, and died February 24, 1704-05, aged about eighty-eight years. He was one of the early planters in Hingham, Massachusetts, probably coming there about 1635 as he had a house lot of five acres granted him the same year. He was constable in 1668, selectman in 1645, 1676, 1684, 1690. He married Hannah, daughter of John Otis, who names her with other children, in his will of May 30, 1657. She died January 25, 1675-76. Children: 1. Mary, baptized January, 1643-44; married John Beal, Jr. 2. Sarah, of whom further. 3. Hannah, born November 10, 1645; married Samuel Clapp. 4. Elizabeth, born June, 1647; married Samuel Stodden. 5. Thomas, born March 11, 1648-49; married Susanna Wilson. 6. John, born April 8, 1651, died young. 7. Deborah, born May 8, 1653; married Josiah Lane. 8. Samuel, born December 16, 1655; married Ruth Lincoln. 9. Nathaniel, born February 7, 1657-58, died following March. 10. John, born April 14, 1660, died 1660. 11. Rachel, born October 3, 1661; married Samuel Stowell.

(II) Sarah Gill, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Otis) Gill, was baptized in January, 1643-44. She married, January 13, 1665-66, John Langlee. (See Langlee I.)

References—Gurney—Burke: "General Armory"; Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames"; Gurney: "Record of the House of Gournay"; "Representative Men and Old Families of Southeastern Massachusetts," Vol. II, pp. 735-37; Abington (Massachusetts) Vital Records. Hercy—Burke: "General Armory"; Burke: "History of the Commoners," Vol. IV; Visitation of County of Notts, 1569 and 1614; "History of Hingham, Massachusetts," Vol. II; "Representative Men and Old Families of Southeastern Massachusetts"; Badge: "Soldiers in King Philip's War"; Abington Vital Records. Nash—Burke: "General Armory"; Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames"; Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary"; Hobart: "History of Abington, Massachusetts." Dyer—Burke: "General Armory"; Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames"; Dyer Association Ancestry of William Dyer"; "Representative Men and Old Families of Southeastern Massachusetts." Bicknell Burke: "General Armory"; Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames"; Bicknell: "History and Genealogy of the Bicknell Family." *Harding*—Burke: "General Armory"; Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames"; Harding: "The Hardings in America"; Burke: "Land Gentry"; Morse: Genealogical Register; Braintree Records; Mitchell: "History of Bridgewater"; Abington Vital Records. Langlee—"Harleian Society Publications," Vol. XLIII, p. 19; Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom"; Lincoln: "Hingham, Massachusetts," Vol. II, p. 423.

Poole — Crozier: "General Armory"; Harrison: "Surnames of United Kingdom"; Poole: "History of Edward Poole"; "National Cyclopedia of American Biography," Vol. VII, p. 257; Abington Vital Records. Ford—Burke: "General Armory"; Burke: "Encyclopedia of Heraldry"; Fairbairn: "Book of Crests," Vol. I, p. 164; Pope: "Pioneers of Massachu-

setts"; Ford: Ford Genealogy (Ancestors of Ansel Ford); "New England Historical and Genealogy Register," Vol. XLVI; Savage: "Genealogy Dictionary of New England," Vol. II; Weymouth Vital Records, Vol. I; Abington Vital Records, Vols. I and II. Whitmarsh—Fairbairn's: "Book of Crests," Vol. I, p. 473; Bates: Genealogy of Descendants of John Whitmarsh; Harrison: "Surnames of United Kingdom," Vol. II, p. 283; "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XLVI, p. 56. Blanchard—"Harleian Society Publications," Vol. II; "Visitation of County of Somerset"; Bethune: "Deacon John Blanchard of Dunstable"; Lower: "Patronymica Britannica"; Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary," Vol. I; "Essex Antiquarian," Vol. IX; "New England Genealogical and Historical Register," Vol. XLV; Weymouth Vital Records, Vol. I; Hobart: "History of Abington, Massachusetts"; Mitchell: "Bridgewater, Massachusetts"; Abington Vital Records, Vols. I and II. Second Harden Line—Harding: "Hardings in America"; Doane: "Harding Genealogy"; Mitchell: "History of Bridgewater"; Braintree Town Records; "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LIX; Abington Vital Records; Bridgewater Vital Records. Humphrey—Burke: "General Armory; "Burke: "Encyclopedia of Heraldry"; Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of New England," Vol. II; Representative Men and Old Families of Southeastern Massachusetts," Vol. III; Cutter: "Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of Families of Boston and Eastern Massachusetts," Vol. III; "New England Genealogical and Historical Register," Vol. XXIII; Weymouth Vital Records, Vol. I. Second Dyer Line—Farmer: "Genealogical Register of First Settlers of New England"; Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of New England," Vol. II; "National Cyclopedia of American Biography," Vol. VII; Hobart: "History of Abington." Randall—Lower: "Patronymica Britannica"; Burke: "Encyclopedia of Heraldry"; Chaffin: "Biographical History of Robert Randall and His Descendants." Chubbuck—Burke: "General Armory."

Bailey—"Account of the Third Annual Gathering of the Bailey-Bayley Family Association," pp. 2, 17-25. Harrison: "Surnames of United Kingdom," Vol. I, p. 18. Bailey: "Bailey Genealogy," pp. 308-315. Porter—Crozier: "General Armory," p. 107. Lower: "Patronymica Brittanica," p. 273. Porter: "Genealogy of Richard Porter," pp. 7-12. "Vital Statistics of Weymouth, Massachusetts," Vol. I, p. 219; Vol. II, p. 144. Shaw—Burke: "General Armory," p. 918. Harrison: "Surnames of United Kingdom," Vol. II, p. 151. Frost: "Ancestors of Amyntas Shaw and His Wife Lucy Tuft Williams," pp. 5-6 and 80. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of New England," Vol. IV, p. 63. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. II, p. 180. Reed—Burke: "General Armory," p. 844. Barry County Genealogies. "Pedigrees of Kent," p. 413. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," p. 639. Reed: "The Reed Genealogy." "Descendants of William Reade of Weymouth," pp. 1-43. Deacon: "Deacon and Allied Families," pp. 379-380. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary," Vol. III, p. 519. Thompson—Burke: "General Armory," p. 1008. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," p. 745. Thompson: "Genealogy of Descendants of John Thomson," pp. 7-29. Reed: "Reed Genealogy." "Descendants of William Reade," p. 5. Gill—Burke: "General Armory." Harrison: "Surnames of United Kingdom," Vol. I, p. 164. Lincoln: "History of Hingham, Massachusetts," Vol. II, pp. 268-269. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of New England," Vol II, p. 254.

McCAUSLAND, John,

Manufacturer.

A leading citizen of Providence and a prominent manufacturer of New England was John McCausland. Mr. McCausland applied his very considerable abilities to the development of his business and made of it a very fine manufacturing organization. In an inconspicuous way, also, he materially contributed toward the development of his city, to whose interests he was always loyal. He was born in Johnstone, Scotland, October 31, 1846, son of William and Isabella (Andrews) McCausland. William McCausland came to the United States in 1847, and was the first man of that name to come here. So in early infancy John McCausland was brought to this country, and his father

established in Providence the first paper cop tube factory in the United States.

John McCausland was educated in the Providence public schools and completed his schooling at the business college of Bryant & Stratton. His mental alertness, his practical judgment, and his hard common sense showed themselves early. When he was eighteen years old he enlisted in the Union Army for service in the Civil War and remained with his regiment, the Fifteenth United States Infantry, for three years after the close of the war, while it was stationed in the South. It was after he had received his honorable discharge, when he was about twenty-two years old, that he began his business career. Like his father, he chose Providence as the scene of his life-work and the cop tube industry as his trade. His factory grew apace and was soon transferred to East Providence, where Mr. McCausland watched over its interests for some twenty years, residing in that section in order to give himself more completely to his work. The last fifteen years of his life were spent in Providence.

The out-of-business hours of Mr. McCausland were given generously to service for the community and for his church. He served several terms in the East Providence Town Council, was a member of the East Providence Business Men's Association, which he had helped found, and was its first president, and was enrolled in the Providence Chamber of Commerce as a member. He was for nine years superintendent of the Sunday School of the Free Evangelical Church, then located on Richmond Street. He was a charter member of the United Congregational Church of East Providence, and in later years a member of the Beneficent Congregational Church of Providence. Mr. McCausland was affiliated with the Rising Sun Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and the Grand Army of the Republic. He was also a founder of the Metacomet Golf Club, of which he was the first president. This full and happy life came to an end at his home on Angell Street, Providence, Rhode Island, December 25, 1924, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

John McCausland married, in October, 1873, Addie Baker, and they were the parents of a daughter, Mrs. Florence Meyer, who resides in Providence. Mrs. McCausland also survives her husband and continues to live in the family home on Angell Street.

The individuals and organizations represented at the dignified last services held for Mr. McCausland testified to his position of leadership and esteem in the town. Although he made no parade of his belief in religious and civic service, Mr. McCausland was always ready to bear more than his share of the burden, and he was one of those few prominent citizens to whom every welfare organizer goes for help. In spite of his whole-souled devotion to his business, he always evidenced a helpful interest in the welfare of his friends, his family, and his city.

DANIELSON, Simeon,

Teacher, Agriculturist.

A long and useful life was that of the late Simeon Danielson, who as teacher, agriculturist and progressive citizen, contributed to the development of the communities in which he lived, well spent years, sterling qualities of character, and worthy achievement.

Sergeant James Danielson, ancestor of this line of the Danielson family, born

in Scotland, about 1648 came to this country and settled on Block Island, now the town of Shoreham, Rhode Island, where he was one of the earliest residents. He was a man of considerable fortune, prominent in the town, and became a large landholder, purchasing large tracts in 1688 and 1707. In 1706 he purchased eight hundred acres of land, including a mansion house and barn on the Quinebaug River, in what is now the town of Pomfret. The following year he bought a tract of 2,000 acres of land between the Quinebaug and Assawauga rivers. He is said to have been the first settler south of Lake Mashapaug, at the southern end of which he built a garrison house, the beginning of the present town of Killingly. In 1696 he served as a soldier in the expedition against Quebec under General Wolfe and participated in the engagement on the Heights of Abraham against the French, under Montcalm. In early life he served in the Indian wars almost continuously, and as a reward for heroic services received from the General Assembly a grant of land in Voluntown in the eastern part of Connecticut. He was twice married. His first wife was Abigail Rose; and his second wife was Mary (Ackers) Danielson, who died February 23, 1752, in her eighty-sixth year.

From Sergeant James Danielson, the line descends through his son of the second marriage, Samuel, born in 1701, who inherited a large part of his father's extensive property holdings, including the homestead in what is now Killingly, and also including the site of the manufacturing village now known as Danielson. Samuel Danielson, on March 26, 1724, married Sarah Douglas; their son, Captain Samuel, married, on May 6, 1770, Hannah Whitman, of Providence, Rhode Island. Captain Samuel Danielson marched to the relief of Boston at the Lexington "alarm," under General Israel Putnam; and their son, Samuel, became a prominent farmer, known as a man of high moral courage and a loyal member of the Westfield Congregational Church. He married Sarah Beg, who was born June 13, 1773, and died September 9, 1852, having survived her husband seven years, and among their four children was Adam Beg, father of Simeon Danielson.

Adam Beg Danielson, eldest of the children of Samuel and Sarah (Beg) Danielson, was born in Killingly, Connecticut, November 15, 1796, and died April 14, 1872. His earliest years were spent on his father's farm, but while "in his teens" he went to live with his maternal grandmother, with whom he remained until after her death, when he purchased the interests of the other heirs and became the owner of the farm, which he successfully conducted to the time of his death. He was a capable, energetic man of sound judgment, a careful manager, who prospered in full measure. Politically, he gave his allegiance to the Whig Party in the old days, and when that was succeeded by the Republican Party in 1854, he gave his allegiance to the new organization. For many years he was a deacon in the Westfield Congregational Church and he devoted much time to the study of the scriptures. He married Melancy Williams Robinson, daughter of Seth and Sarah Robinson, of Raynham, Massachusetts, who was born August 1, 1798, and died December 19, 1869. To this marriage the following children were born: 1. Mary, who died October 20, 1853. 2. Samuel, born March 31, 1831, died September 22, 1836. 3. Sarah, born June 28, 1833, died September 12, 1836. 4. Albert, born October 17, 1835. 5. Samuel D., born February 20,

1838. 6. Simeon, of whom further. 7. Frances, born in 1844, died July 1, 1853.

Simeon Danielson, son of Adam Beg and Melancy W. (Robinson) Danielson, was born in Killingly, Connecticut, November 15, 1840, and died in Danielson, Connecticut, April 9, 1917. After completing his early training in the district schools of Killingly, he continued study in the West Killingly Academy, and then he taught school for a year in Sterling, Connecticut, and another year in Putnam. Energetic and aspiring, he had no thought of giving anything but his best to the work he had chosen, and, accordingly after two years of teaching experience, he became a student in the New Britain Normal School. After completing his Normal school course he resumed teaching, ably filling positions in Plainfield, Putnam, and Chestnut Hill (now East Killingly). Later he accepted a position in Brooklyn Center, Connecticut, also taught in the schools of Woodstock, Dayville, and Danielson, and afterward followed his profession for five years in Williamsville (now Goodyear), Connecticut, devoting altogether twelve years to the work of training and developing the youth in the public schools of Connecticut. Early in the "seventies," however, after the death of his father, he gave up teaching and went to live in the old Danielson homestead in Killingly, in that section of the town known as "between the rivers," where he successfully conducted the farm and engaged in dairying until 1909, when he removed to Danielson. There the remaining years of his life were passed, and there his death occurred. It is recorded of him that he was a "representative citizen who in every relation of life manifested a spirit of progress and advancement." He gave his support to the principles of the Republican Party, and was a important factor in the achievements of the Killingly Grange, of which he was a charter member. He was also a member of the Pomona, Quinebaug and the State and National Grange associations, serving at different periods as master, overseer, lecturer, and stewart. His religious affiliation was with the Westfield Congregational Church, of which he was made a deacon in 1902. The following tribute recorded in a local publication, gives clear evidence of the esteem in which he was held by his associates in religious, business, and social circles:

> His life ever conformed to the highest standards maintained by his family from the time of the earliest settlement in Connecticut. In business he was thoroughly reliable as well as progressive, and in the educational field he made an excellent record, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he acquired. He stood for all those forces which make for the uplift of the individual and the betterment of the community-at-large, and he left to his family a memory which is both an inspiration and a benediction.

Simeon Danielson married, in Lansing, Michigan, March 15, 1883, Mary Christine Harris, who was born in New York, a daughter of John S. and Celestia E. (Whitney) Harris. Mr. and Mrs. Danielson became the parents of two children: 1. Adah Amelia, born in Danielson, Connecticut, September 3, 1884, who is engaged in teaching science in the Killingly High School in Danielson. 2. Florence Harris, born in Danielson, June 4, 1886, who, after teaching for a time, married Dr. Joseph S. Davis, formerly of Pennsylvania, but later an instructor in Harvard University. Mrs. Danielson survives her husband and resides in an attractive home on Main Street, in Danielson.

ALLEN, Fred Grant,

Financier, Fraternalist.

Holyoke, Massachusetts, lost one of its most prominent and valued citizens in the death of Fred Grant Allen in the early days of 1924, a man whose influence in the local financial and industrial circles was of great beneficence, and whose activities in every walk of life reacted continually and consistently to the welfare of the community. His death, which occurred in November, while he was still a young man, at the very apex of his faculties and abilities, was a decided loss to the city in which he had labored so faithfully and honorably. His friends and contemporaries, in reviewing his life can say: "Here lived a man, upright, true and noble, a real man and an American."

Fred Grant Allen was a descendant of the ancient English family of Allin. That the family was unusually prominent and powerful in the British Isles is evidenced by the fact that Burke's "General Armory" alone gives fifty coats-of-arms for the families of Allen, Allan, Allin, Alleyne, Alleyn, Alen, and Alin — all of which surnames are derived from Alan. One of the oldest general armorial devices is as follows:

Arms—Sable, a cross crosslet or.

The patronymic Allen is found spelled in a variety of ways, such as the above, and Alleine, Alleyne, and Alland (the *d* being an excrescence). These various spellings are due to colloquialism and to the faulty spelling of the early clerks and keepers of vital statistics and records; all of them being derived from the fontal-name "Alan." Thus the present-day surname Allen, as well as all of its derivations, is officially classified as a baptismal name, meaning "The-son-of-Alan." The name first appeared in England in 1066 A. D., borne by Alan Fergeant, Count of Brittany, a companion of William the Conqueror, and first Earl of Richmond of Yorkshire. The name sprang into popular favor, and was soon adopted as a surname, both in England and Scotland. The early records and rolls contain many references to the name. The Hundred Rolls (1273 A. D.) mentions Henry Aleyn and Hugh *fil.* Aleyn; the Trevelyan Papers give Allaine Bawdyson; the Rolls of Parliament give Aleyn Forman; while the Writs of Parliament mention Thomas *fil.* Alani. It is also interesting to note that the founder of Dulwich College (1619) was one Edward Allen, or Alleyne. Fred Grant Allen's line of descent from his English forebears is as follows:

(I) James Allin (as the name was then spelled), grandson of Reginald Allin, of Colby, County Norfolk, England, was destined to become the founder of the name in the New World. He came to America, settling at Dedham, Massachusetts, about the year 1637, probably accompanying his uncle, the Rev. John Allin. He is first mentioned in the Dedham records, April 6, 1638. He was one of the thirteen original proprietors of what is now Medfield, in 1649. He was married, in Dedham, Massachusetts, on March 16, 1638, to Ann Guild, who died in Medfield, March 29, 1673. James Allin died there September 27, 1676. They were the parents of Joseph, of whom forward.

(II) Joseph Allin, son of James and Ann (Guild) Allin, was born in Medfield, Massachusetts, June 24, 1652, and died there January 14, 1703. He was married, in Seekonk (Rehoboth), Massachusetts, November 10, 1673, to Hannah

Sabin, a daughter of William Sabin. She was born in Seekonk in 1653, and died at Medfield, in 1730. They had a son, Hezekiah, of whom forward.

(III) Hezekiah Allen (this generation changed spelling of surname), son of Joseph and Hannah (Sabin) Allin, was born in Medfield, Massachusetts, November 3, 1692, and died in Dover (part of Dedham), August 16, 1775. He was a carpenter, living in Dedham chiefly, which is now Dover, Massachusetts. He was married, in Dedham, April 4, 1722, to Mary Draper, a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Draper. Their son was Hezekiah, Jr., of whom forward.

(IV) Hezekiah Allen, Jr., son of Hezekiah and Mary (Draper) Allen, was born in Dedham, April 15, 1724, and died in Dover, July 12, 1798. He was a Dedham militia captain, and was in Captain Ebenezer Bottle's company at the Lexington battle, April 19, 1775, for six days. He married (first) Jemima Kingsbury, who died in 1755; and (second), on April 7, 1757, to Mary Peters, daughter of William and Hannah (Cheniry) Peters. They were the parents of William Pitt, of whom forward.

(V) William Pitt Allen, son of Hezekiah and Mary (Peters) Allen, was born in Dedham, October 21, 1766, and died in Medfield, in 1802. He lived in Dover until 1798. He was married, March 28, 1789, in Medfield, to Kezia Mason, a daughter of Asa and Beriah (Fisher) Mason. They had a son, Willard, of whom forward.

(VI) Willard Allen, son of William Pitt and Kezia (Mason) Allen, was born in Dover, Massachusetts, August 5, 1793, and died in Deerfield, Massachusetts, January 30, 1865. He was married, in Montague, Massachusetts, April 22, 1818, to Elizabeth Field Nettleton, who died in Deerfield, February 19, 1871. They were the parents of William Pitt, of whom forward.

(VII) William Pitt Allen, (named for his grandfather), son of Willard and Elizabeth F. (Nettleton) Allen, was born in Deerfield, March 10, 1835, and died in South Hadley, Massachusetts. He was married, May 22, 1864, to Anna Albina Morgan, of Northfield, Massachusetts. They were the parents of the following children, all born in Deerfield, Massachusetts: 1. William Arthur, born July 15, 1865. 2. Charles Clare, born December 13, 1866. 3. Mary Elizabeth, born January 24, 1870. 4. Fred Grant, of whom forward. 5. Angie Stella, born September 1, 1878. 6. Bessie, born in September, 1880, died in South Hadley Falls, January 17, 1884.

(VIII) Fred Grant Allen, fourth of the six children of William Pitt and Anna Albina (Morgan) Allen, and a representative of the eighth generation of the ancient English family of Allin in America, was born at Deerfield, Massachusetts, on March 5, 1872. While still a child he removed with his parents from Deerfield to South Hadley, Massachusetts, where he received his early education in the local public schools, and following which he entered and was graduated from Holyoke (Massachusetts) High School.

Upon the completion of his scholastic work he entered the employ of J. G. MacIntosh, and after a short time, in 1893, at the age of twenty-one, he accepted a position in the Park National Bank, with which institution he was identified until his death. He rose from one position to another, each of increasing importance, until he was chosen cashier and director of the bank, a position he filled ably and in a highly trustworthy manner. Mr. Allen was also active in other fields of

endeavor, being at the time of his death the treasurer of the Holyoke and Westfield Street Railway Company, and vice-president of the Acker, Allen Lumber Company.

Politically, Mr. Allen gave his support to the Republican Party. Fraternally, he was very active, having been a member of Holyoke Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and Mount Holyoke Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He was ever "in search of further light" in the ancient Masonic Fraternity, as is testified by his membership in Melha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the fact that he attained the thirty-second degree, a noteworthy honor.

Fred Grant Allen was married, at Belchertown, Massachusetts, on June 1, 1916, to Lucy J. Reed, a daughter of John and Anna B. (Downie) Reed, natives of Canada. Mrs. Lucy J. (Reed) Allen survives her husband, and resides at South Amherst, Massachusetts.

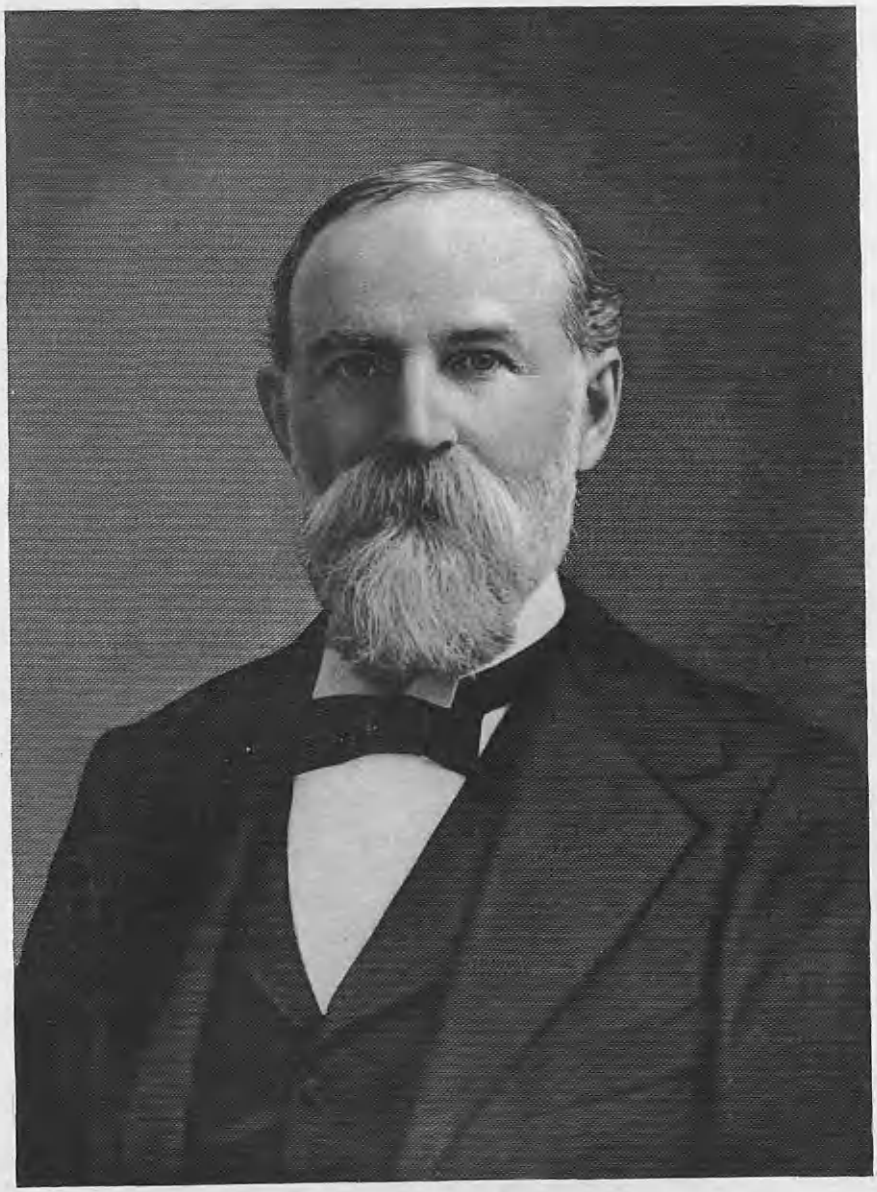
The death of Fred Grant Allen occurred in South Amherst, Massachusetts, on November 24, 1924. Funeral services were held on March 27, 1924, interment taking place in the Forrest Dale Cemetery. Thus lived, labored and died a man whose entire life was helpful, inspiring and beneficent to his fellowmen; and the death of such a man is a universal loss, for kindness, uprightness, nobility of thought and purpose, and honor, are virtues whose loss in any community is always keenly felt.

FRINK, Mrs. Grace A. (Eccleston),

Leading Townswoman.

A member of an honored family long seated in Eastern Connecticut, Mrs. Grace A. (Eccleston) Frink, of Jewett City, Connecticut, widow of Wayland Blackman Frink, who maintains the home farm, where she and her husband spent so many profitable and happy years together and reared their children, is descended from Benedict Eccleston, who was a highly respected farmer of North Stonington, Connecticut, where he lived to be ninety-five years of age. He married, and of his children was Avery Nelson Eccleston, born in 1806 on the home farm in North Stonington, and died there in 1891, he having lived all his life in that town with the exception of one year spent in Griswold, Connecticut. He married, Sallie B. Ray, born in 1807, in Griswold, Connecticut, died in 1886, daughter of Jabez and Hannah (York) Ray. Of their nine children was John D., of whom further.

John D. Eccleston was born August 24, 1844, at North Stonington. He received an excellent education, and for several years taught school. He first taught school in Rockland, Connecticut, and the families of the district "boarded him round." He later went to Griswold and taught school in the neighboring districts. He was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and afterward of the Baptist Church. He possessed not a little talent as a violinist and a bass singer, and on this account his services were much in demand. In his younger married days he and his wife removed to Iowa, in which State they lived for three years, and for one year he taught school at Manteno. While living in Iowa, his son, Hubert Ward Eccleston, was born. Mr. Eccleston afterward lived in Jewett City, Connecticut, where he was street commissioner, assistant school visitor, and also, in other ways, publicly served the town. John D. Eccleston married (first), in 1864, Susan K. Chapman, daughter of Butler Chapman, of Griswold,



John D. Eccleston

Connecticut. He married (second) Sarah L. Brown, daughter of Shepard Brown, of Griswold. The two surviving children born to John D. and Susan K. (Chapman) Eccleston are: 1. Grace A., born June 21, 1865; married February 15, 1888, Wayland Blackman Frink, of further mention. 2. Hubert W., a graduate of Sheffield Scientific Institute, Yale University, Ph. D., 1896, and a civil engineer of California; married Eulalia K. Compton, of California, and has two children: John D. and Doris Huberta.

Mrs. Frink's husband, Wayland Blackman Frink, born November 2, 1860, on the homestead farm in Preston, New London County, Connecticut, died at his farm in Griswold, in the same county, November 3, 1916, a son of George W. and Cornelia E. (Blackman) Frink. He was of the eighth generation of the family whose progenitor in New England was John Frink, a native of England, who lived in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1673. His son, John (2) Frink, went to Stonington, Connecticut, being of record there as early as 1666. He was a landowner and fought in King Philip's War. He married Grace Stevens, of Taunton, Massachusetts, and to them were born four daughters and three sons, the sons all having been born in Stonington. John (2) Frink's eldest son, Samuel Frink, married Hannah Miner. Their son, Jedediah Frink, settled in Preston, Connecticut, and married Lucy Stanton. Their son, Andrew Frink, who was born in Preston, married Sarah Kimball. Their son, Rufus Frink, born in Preston, married Polly Smith. Rufus Frink died in Preston January 1, 1868, at the age of ninety-six years. His son, George Washington Frink, born in Preston, married (second) Cornelia E. Blackman, whose eldest child was Wayland Blackman Frink, whose wife, Grace A. (Eccleston) Frink, of this review, bore him five children, who are of the ninth generation of the Frink family in New England.

George Washington Frink, of the seventh generation, born June 17, 1820, in Preston, Connecticut, where he spent his entire life and died May 8, 1892, was a member of the Preston City Baptist Church. He was a Whig, and afterward a member of the Republican Party. He married (first), in 1846, Sally Maria Williams, born in Ledyard, Connecticut, May 13, 1819, died September 14, 1855, daughter of John Anson and Sally (Williams) Williams, of Preston, granddaughter of Amos and Mabel (Newton) Williams, great-granddaughter of John Williams, born in 1714, son of Christopher Williams, who was of Welsh ancestry. Mr. Frink married (second) Cornelia Ellison Blackman, daughter of Benjamin and Caroline Fountain (Chapman) Blackman, her father having been a farmer in Franklin, Connecticut, until he removed to Norwich, Connecticut, where he died. To George Washington and Sally M. (Williams) Frink were born four children: 1. George Anson, of Preston. 2. Lemuel Williams, deceased, a clergyman of the Baptist Church. 3. Charity, who married Benjamin F. Bentley, now deceased. 4. Henry, deceased, educated for the ministry, but never ordained, because his health failed. To George Washington and Cornelia E. (Blackman) Frink, his second wife, were born three children: 1. Wayland Blackman, of further mention. 2. Charlotte I. 3. Cornelia Fountain, who married William Tarbox, and has two sons: Walter S. and Harold F. Tarbox.

Wayland Blackman Frink received his education in the district public school, private schools of Pachaug and Preston City, Connecticut, and at the Connecticut

Literary Institute, Suffield, Connecticut. For thirteen winter terms he taught school, and one winter he was engaged in selling books in Ohio and Michigan. He possessed a happy disposition and a sterling character, which, combined with his talents as an instructor, made him a very successful teacher. His marriage in 1888 was followed by a residence of one year on the homestead farm, and he then leased the Butler farm in Griswold, which he operated until 1896. In the latter year he bought a farm of sixty acres, formerly a part of the Simon Brewster farm, situated one and one-half miles south of Jewett City, and there he carried on general farming and dairying until he died. He was industrious and of thrifty habits, and was honored and highly respected by all in the community. In politics he was a Republican, but he never sought public office. He was a member, first, of the Preston City Baptist Church, of whose Sunday School he was superintendent for eight years, and afterward, until his death, was a member of the Jewett City Baptist Church. He married Grace A. Eccleston, and to them were born five children: 1. Arthur A. 2. Marion E. 3. Mabel C. 4. Esther C. 5. George W. Mrs. Frink was formerly a member of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, where she held the position of organist, but is now a member of the Baptist Church at Jewett City, to which church she transferred her membership from the Preston Baptist Church that she might belong to the same body as her husband. She has a natural bent for music. She is a member of the Grange.

HOPKINS, Timothy E.,

Manufacturer, Public Official.

Timothy E. Hopkins, long a prominent citizen of Danielson, Windham County, Connecticut, is the descendant of a very old and honorable New England family, which traces back to the early part of the seventeenth century. The surname Hopkins, originally spelled Hopkyns, is one of the most ancient of purely English surnames, being a baptismal name, signifying little Robert, or the child of Robert, derived from "Hob" or "Hotke," a nickname for Robert.

(I) Thomas Hopkins, the progenitor of that branch of the Hopkins family to which many of the Connecticut Hopkins and others scattered throughout the various States of the Union belong, was the son of William and Joana (Arnold) Hopkins, and was born in England, April 7, 1616. He came to America, and the records show that in 1640 he was a resident of Providence, Rhode Island. There he speedily became prominent in the affairs of the colony and held a number of local offices. He was one of thirty-nine men who signed an agreement for a form of government for the town; was a member of the General Assembly for Providence for the years 1652 to 1667 inclusive; a member of the Town Council from 1667 to 1672; and a deputy to the General Court in 1665-66-67-72. Thomas Hopkins died, not in Providence, but on a plantation called Littleworth, in the township of Oyster Bay, on Long Island, in the summer or early fall of 1684, while living with his daughter Elizabeth, who had married Richard Kirby. The supposition is that when King Philip's War broke out in 1675, Thomas, then about sixty years old, sought refuge from the dangers of that struggle outside of New England, and Elizabeth married in Long Island and there made a permanent home, which prevented her father's return to Providence. Descendants

of the family are still to be found living in that vicinity.

The mother of Thomas Hopkins was a daughter of Thomas and Alice (Gully) Arnold, and was baptized November 30, 1577. Her brother, William Arnold, born June 24, 1587, was the father of Benedick Arnold, the first governor of Rhode Island under the Royal Charter granted in 1643, and ancestor of most of the Rhode Island Arnolds, and a half-brother, Thomas, was the ancestor of others in Northern Rhode Island, the name of Arnold being a prominent one in the annals of the State and still borne by a numerous posterity there.

Thomas Hopkins had a sister, Frances Hopkins, born May 28, 1614, who married William Man, one of the early settlers of Providence, and was the mother of two children: Abraham and Mary. Abraham Man was one of the few citizens of Providence who "staid and went not away during the scare of King Philip's War" and he seems to have been wounded in that famous struggle with the Indians, for "Colonial Records," Volume 3, page 165, mentions his having received three pounds "for the cure of his wound 'received' in the late Indian War." Mary Man married a Mr. Lapham, and was the mother of two children: John and Mary. There was an Elizabeth Hopkins, another sister of Thomas, but no record of her can be traced.

Thomas Hopkins married, probably, about 1648, to judge from the fact that his two sons were admitted freemen of the Colony in 1672. According to Savage, his wife was Elizabeth, daughter of William Arnold, and sister of Governor Benedick Arnold, in which case he married his cousin, and this theory has been followed by genealogical writers up until a recent date, but genealogical publications concerning the Arnold family and other facts recently unearthed have thrown the matter into conjecture and a great deal of time has been given over to investigation with a view to settling the disputed point. According to some records, Thomas Hopkins would seem to have had only two children, both sons; others give three: William, who married Abigail Dexter; Thomas, of whom further; and a third son, whose wife was named Elizabeth.

(II) Thomas Hopkins, son of the original colonist, lived in Providence, was made a freeman there May 1, 1672, and in 1678 married Mary Smith, daughter of John and Elizabeth Smith, he and his wife both dying in 1718. They were the parents of twelve children: 1. Thomas, of further mention. 2. William, who married Deborah Allen, born May 7, 1691, daughter of Isaac Allen. He lived in Scituate, Rhode Island, and had a son, Jabesh. 3. Joseph, who married (first), Bethiah Allen, (second) Martha, father of Joseph, Oziel, Jeremiah, Abner, Jonah, and Dorcas. 4. Elizabeth, who died, unmarried, February 26, 1731. 5. Mary, married, March 8, 1716, Robert Davis. 6. Rachel. 7. Zebedee, born February 22, 1697, married Susanna Jencks, born May 24, 1700. He lived in Scituate, Rhode Island, and was the father of: Rachel, born in December, 1725; Susanna, born October 5, 1728; Deborah, born in 1730; and Zebedee, born November 5, 1737. 8. Elisha, married, July 13, 1722, Mercy Waide, and lived in Scituate, Rhode Island. 9. Ezekiel, married, and father of Daniel, Ezekiel, Charles, Nicholas, Abigail, Patience, Mary and Catherine. 10. Amos, married, October 20, 1727, Sarah Smith, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hawkins) Smith. They lived at Scituate, and were the parents of Amos, Jere-

miah and Uriah. 11. Jeremiah, died, unmarried, April 26, 1733. 12. Ann.

(III) Thomas (3) Hopkins, son of Thomas (2) Hopkins, lived in Scituate, Rhode Island, and died there in 1746. He married Elizabeth, died February 1, 1751, and they were the parents of: 1. Susanna, born October 8, 1708. 2. Sarah, born May 27, 1710. 3. Bethia, born February 24, 1713. 4. Thomas, born September 9, 1715. 5. Reuben, born July 1, 1717. 6. Hanan, born July 17, 1719. 7. Mercy, born February 5, 1721. 8. Jonathan, born September 25, 1722. 9. Mary, born February 17, 1724. 10. Timothy, of whom further. 11. Elizabeth, born August 9, 1726. 12. Anne, born January 24, 1729.

(IV) Timothy Hopkins, son of Thomas (3) Hopkins, was born July 25, 1725. He married Lillis Hinds, or Summers, and was the father of: Jonathan, Phoebe, Timothy (2), of whom further; Zeviah, Thomas, Freelove, and Amey.

(V) Timothy (2) Hopkins, son of Timothy Hopkins, was born in August, 1751, and died March 18, 1812. He married, at Scituate, Rhode Island, March 7, 1781, as recorded in the annals of that place, Sarah Carver, born April 25, 1762, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Hartwell) Carver. This Timothy Hopkins was a soldier in the American Revolution, a sergeant in Captain Stevens' company in Colonel Daniel Hitchcock's regiment of the Army of Observation. Immediately after the battle at Lexington and Concord, the Army of Observation, consisting of 1,500 men, was organized by the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and "these companies were soon filled up and on their march to join the grand army near Boston." Their exploits are narrated in "Revolutionary Defenses in Rhode Island" by Field, and "The Spirit of '76 in Rhode Island" by Cowell. Timothy and Sarah (Carver) Hopkins were the parents of the following children: 1. Emory, born August 29, 1783, married Betsey Field, and was the father of Horatio W., born November 13, 1806; Nabby, born August 31, 1808, and Henry C., born September 4, 1810. 2. Lillis, born June 15, 1785; married George Peckham, and was the mother of Abner, born June 18, 1808, Emory, born July 31, 1810, and Sarah, born March 5, 1822. 3. Augustus, born June 6, 1792; married (first) a Harris and (second) Hannah Brayton, and was the father of Nabby P., born March 13, 1818; Horatio L., born February 9, 1820, and Lemuel S., born March 6, 1822. 4. Carver, of further mention.

(VI) Carver Hopkins, son of Timothy (2) and Sarah (Carver) Hopkins, was born October 26, 1799, in Scituate, Rhode Island, where he grew up and engaged in farming during the early years of manhood. Later he moved to Burrillville, Rhode Island, where he and his brother, Augustus, and nephew, Horace, were successful in establishing a large plant for the manufacture of spindles. Still later, having retired from this project after the death of Horace, he built a cotton mill in Burrillville and was active in the manufacture of cotton goods for a number of years. He was a Whig by political conviction, and in 1856 became a Republican.

Mr. Hopkins married Abby K. Manchester, born August 6, 1805, died July 30, 1880, a loyal member of the Baptist Church; and both Carver and Abby K. (Manchester) Hopkins are buried in the Burrillville Cemetery. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Israel M., born May 13, 1824, died July 8, 1887, a resident of Providence. 2. Florinda A., born June 24, 1826; married John A. Field. 3. Sarah C., born October 23,

1828; married Alden P. Field, of Los Angeles. 4. Abby E., born April 25, 1831; married Charles T. Place, a resident of Danielson, Connecticut. 5. Ann Eliza, born July 14, 1833, a resident of Burrillville, Rhode Island. 6. Timothy Earle, of further mention. 7. Lillis P., born May 14, 1838, married Dr. Lemuel Hammond, of Worcester, Massachusetts, and died February 4, 1897.

(VII) Timothy Earle Hopkins, son of Carver and Abby K. (Manchester) Hopkins, was born December 5, 1835, in Burrillville, Rhode Island, and died August 19, 1924. He attended the district schools of that place. He was ambitious enough to earn for himself the tuition money for a nine months' course at New Hampton (New Hampshire) Academy, after which he served a year's apprenticeship in the machine shop of his Uncle Augustus, and later worked in a machine shop of Worcester, Massachusetts, in his father's mill, and in a plant in Millbury. About this time he made a visit to Iowa, where he spent the summer. The years from 1861 to 1865 were occupied with mercantile business in Burrillville and Providence, and in the latter year Mr. Hopkins definitely entered the manufacturing field, in which he was destined to be highly successful. For the first two years, from 1868 to 1870, he was engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods as treasurer and a member of the firm of the Chase Manufacturing Company of West Thompson, Connecticut; and in 1870 he returned to Burrillville and successfully operated the plant which had been built by his father there, manufacturing woolen goods instead of cotton, until the calamitous floods of 1876 gave him, as also other mill owners of the district, a severe setback. Recovering, however, from this disaster, he moved to Fitchburg, Massachusetts, manufacturing woolen goods there until 1880, when he became a resident of Killingly, Connecticut, and was prominently engaged in woolen manufacture there until 1896. Meantime, Mr. Hopkins, who was a man of tremendous energy and executive ability, had branched out into several outside business interests. In May, 1885, he organized the Crystal Water Company of Danielson, Connecticut, and became its first president, a position which he filled admirably until his death. In 1886 he organized the Jesse Eddy Manufacturing Company of Fall River, Massachusetts, and was treasurer of that important concern until it sold out, in 1898, to the American Woolen Company. He was, in September, 1898, the moving spirit in the organization of the Pennsylvania Furnace Company of Reading, Pennsylvania, and became treasurer of the newly-incorporated concern.

Mr. Hopkins was prominent in public affairs over a long period of years, and held the reputation of being a public-spirited citizen, devoted to the well-being of the community. As early as 1868 he was a representative in the Connecticut Legislature from the town of Thompson; and he served for many years as a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and was an able and spirited leader of the Republican Party within State precincts. Fraternally, he took an active part in Masonic affairs for many years, being affiliated with Friendship Lodge, at Chepachet, Rhode Island, Free and Accepted Masons; Providence Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Cavalry Commandery, of Providence, Rhode Island, Knights Templar.

Mr. Hopkins married, May 18, 1859, Marcella S. Cook, daughter of James S.

Cook, of Burrillville, and they were the parents of: 1. Elsie M., born April 7, 1867, in Thompson, Connecticut; married John E. Young, October 27, 1892, and became the mother of Elsa, born August 14, 1902. 2. Earle Carver, born February 8, 1869, in Thompson, Connecticut, died July 24, 1870. 3. Earle Cook, born May 7, 1872, in Burrillville, Rhode Island; married, March 15, 1898, Clara Louise Bates, a resident of Danielson, Connecticut.

ELLIS, George William,

Writer and Insurance Official.

A lifetime spent for the most part in Hartford, Connecticut, and devoted to literary interests and activities, and outstanding achievements on behalf of the Travelers' Insurance Company, with which he was for thirty years associated, brought to George William Ellis merited recognition as one of the creative spirits of Connecticut. The history of that region, rich in developmental incidents from the early Colonial days, appealed particularly to him and furnished the subject of his best known work, "King Philip's War."

George William Ellis was born in Albany, New York, December 6, 1870, son of George and Janet (McEwan) Ellis. His parents lived in Hartford, however, and there the son was educated in the public schools and at Trinity College, graduating in 1894. For a brief period after he completed his schooling, Mr. Ellis served as a reporter on the "Springfield Republican." His real business life began, however, in association with the Travelers' Insurance Company, whose employ he entered October 16, 1895. His father was actuary and later vice-president of the company. With a strong literary bent, Mr. Ellis found opportunity to exercise and develop his talents in his insurance work by contributing to the publications of the company. As a result, in 1912 he became editor of the Travelers' "Record," a capacity in which he rendered great service to the company by rousing loyalty to the home office in all the widely scattered branches, by interpreting the ideals of the company and by inspiring and co-ordinating the work of the army of employees. Difficult to fill and onerous, requiring genuine literary ability and considerable tact in dealing with the requirements of the numerous departments of the company in order to give equal satisfaction to all, the position of editor was ably filled by Mr. Ellis. During the eleven years of his incumbency, he never failed to manage skillfully his delicately adjusted task. When it grew distasteful to him, however, he obtained a transfer to the treasurer's office, where he was made investigator of investments in 1923. He proved equally competent in the new field and was a valued officer of the company. His fruitful life came to an end at his home on Prospect Avenue in Hartford, February 20, 1925.

In spite of the faithfulness with which he performed his arduous tasks for the Travelers', Mr. Ellis found time to devote to other literary work and published a number of historical papers. Chief among these was "King Philip's War," published in 1907 in the "Grafton Historical Series," which won for him general recognition as a historian of the Colonial period and particular fame as an authority on that particular incident. His assistant in the work, John E. Morris, gathered material for illustrations and contributed the valuable biographical and local notes. A cur-

rent reviewer in the daily papers wrote of it, in part, as follows:

"King Philip's War," besides the actual account of the battles, massacres, treaties, etc., presents a vivid picture of the general condition of the settlers and the Indians, their relations, friendly or otherwise, and the inevitable triumph of a higher order of civilization over a lower. The authors quote freely from contemporary letters and accounts, following up as far as possible consecutive accounts of the families and individuals.

The headlines of another review call it a "New Connecticut Book of Value," "an important and complete record written by two well-known and esteemed Hartford men, of a war which was, in a large sense, a Connecticut war."

It is said that

an impression might easily be received by hasty readers that there is too little logical sequence in regard to proportion in Mr. Ellis' narrative. But King Philip and his allied tribes, pursued no logical campaign aimed at a single objective. So that nothing but a somewhat desultory story could possibly follow accurately the offensive returns of the campaigns against Mt. Hope and Philip's devious ways, flanking, advancing, doubling on his tracks, until his death in the swamp near Swansea. . . . The causes of the war—of Indian hostility in general—are discussed, and certainly in the spirit of fair play to the memory of the red men. The qualities for leadership manifested by Canonchet are generously recognized. Equal justice seems to be meted to Philip.

This history is in the series edited by Henry R. Stiles, A. M., M. D., and is so fortified with notes from the records of the Colonies involved in the war, biographical sketches, citations from authoritative histories, and personal investigations, including visits to all important localities, that it does not need Dr. Stiles' infallibility to give assurance of its permanent value for reference.

Mr. Ellis was a member of the Hartford Club, the University Club, the Society of Mayflower Descendants. He was vestryman of Christ Church, Hartford, until that parish organization was discontinued.

In 1897 Mr. Ellis married Aimee Freeland Corson, who died in 1906, leaving two children, George Corson Ellis, of Chicago, and Aimee, of Hartford. In 1914 he married Mary Coley Staples, who survives him, as does a son, Gordon Huntington Ellis; and two brothers, Dr. Alfred Ellis, of Metuchen, New Jersey, and John M. Ellis, of New York.

A rare and fine spirit animated George W. Ellis. Where other men sought public positions, he endeavored to interpret the community to itself, to give it understanding of its actual past, and to inspire it to a worthy future. It was a guiding principle with him to perform faithfully the task to which he committed himself; but his overflowing interest in a thing bigger than the present, his perspective on the past of the community which had made that present possible, found an outlet in spite of all obstacles and resulted in his able and scholarly publications. He thus performed a unique service to Connecticut.

CARMICHAEL, Donald George,

Building Contractor.

The building contractor, like the architect, gives visible shape to the dreams of a city, and the fidelity and discrimination with which he works make his city beautiful and dignified or the reverse. This was the distinguished part on which Donald George Carmichael, building contractor and business man of New Haven, Connecticut, was called to play, and such beautiful structures as the Boardman High School and the Union New Haven Trust Company's Building are evidence of his high ideals.

Donald George Carmichael was born in

Liverpool, England, June 28, 1864, son of Donald and Elizabeth (Sefton) Carmichael. When he was about five years of age his parents came to this country and settled in New Haven, Connecticut, where the father pursued his trade of mason and builder. The son was educated in the local public schools. He adopted his father's trade and began in a small way to serve the public as a builder and contractor. His business grew apace and placed him in the front rank of builders throughout the city. Many of its large buildings were contracted for and erected by him: the Boardman High School, the old Young Men's Christian Association Building, the Mally Building, that of the Union New Haven Trust Company, all the structures of the Little Sisters of the Poor, and many such fine residences as the Tyler mansion. Other public schools are testimonials not only of his quality as a builder but of his civic pride. He was one of the fathers of the present building code of New Haven, for he, in association with the late Leoni W. Robinson, an architect, drafted a code of laws which furnished the groundwork for the present laws. Some five years before his death, which occurred at his home on East Rock Road, New Haven, January 20, 1926, he retired from active business.

Always keenly interested in civic betterment, Mr. Carmichael held numerous important positions, including the office of president of the Board of Health. His political inclinations were Republican, and he was president of the Young Men's Republican Club. Prominent in Masonry, he was president of the Knights Templar Club; holder of the thirty-second degree; member of the Wooster Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. The entire Commandery of Knights Templar attended the funeral services, which were held at his home.

Donald George Carmichael married, January 28, 1893, Hattie Archer Rawlins, of New Haven, who survives him as do their daughters: Mabel Carmichael, and Mrs. John C. Menzies. His life and achievements marked a man of remarkable personality, for he was a leader of men, an excellent judge of human nature, and the possessor of exceptional foresight and vision along business lines. Truthful, honest, just, warm-hearted and considerate, his life was bound to a multitude of friends who were generously enriched by him, and who cherish still the intimate fellowship they enjoyed, with its resultant inspiration. His life-work expressed his personal qualities. He quite literally had a large part in building up New Haven, and the town is proud of his workmanship.

There is
One great society alone on earth;
The noble living and the noble dead.

DAMON, William Lowell,

Successful Coal Merchant.

William Lowell Damon, whose death occurred in the year 1923, was a splendid type of the "self-made man," in the finest sense of that often misused and misapplied term. He achieved a distinct success in the commercial world, and did so solely through his own initiative and by reason of his own natural abilities and unflagging perseverance. He was an indefatigable worker, and thus in his daily business life lived and practiced one of the fundamental laws of economics, i. e., that hard, unremitting work is the surest cure for all industrial and commercial as well as all physical ills. To his private

life and his public and business life he applied the same code of ethics, the chief ramifications of this code being those prerequisites to success—no matter what the field of endeavor—of proved ability, efficiency, high integrity, and absolute and unquestioned honesty of thought, purpose and deed. Mr. Damon founded, and became president and treasurer of, the W. L. Damon Coal Company, of New Britain, Connecticut, in which city he was a foremost business man for more than half a century.

William Lowell Damon was born in Hawley, Franklin County, Massachusetts, on February 10, 1848, a son of Jonathan and Martha (Grey) Damon, well known and highly respected residents of that community. His boyhood days were passed in the little village where he was born, there receiving such schooling as its educational facilities afforded, and although he never attended any of the larger and more advanced institutions of learning, by a continued and consistent course of intelligent reading acquired a wide and comprehensive education. Reading, in a deep and absorbingly interested way, became, in his latter years, almost a hobby. His well and wisely chosen library was of the highest literary plane, and it can truly be said of him that he was an unusually well read man—almost to the point of erudition. Naturally ambitious and energetic, he soon realized the limitations of village life and determined to cast his lot among men in a wider field. At an early age he left the home village and at first found work as a clerk in Northampton, Massachusetts. He did not remain there long, but after a few years—during which time he had acquired a considerable knowledge of business procedure—removed to New Britain, Connecticut, the home city of his wife. There he found employment with his future father-in-law, Thomas B. Wilcox, and subsequently with Wilcox & Judd, a branch house of the concern, at Bristol, Connecticut. Upon his return to New Britain, a short time afterward, he started in for himself by founding a retail coal company, later incorporated as the W. L. Damon Coal Company, of which he became president and treasurer. This dual position of importance he held for more than fifty years, and at the time of his death was not only one of the pioneers in his line, but also one of the oldest merchants in New Britain. In the year 1922, after completing a half-century of very successful business, he retired from active work, selling out his coal company and disposing of his interest in the Stanley Works.

Politically, Mr. Damon was a firm believer in and an ardent advocate of the principles and tenets of the Democratic Party, and served his chosen party and his adopted city ably and efficiently as a member of the Board of Public Works, during the administration of Mayor Joseph M. Halloran. He always took an active interest in local political matters, and was ever an influence for good in that usually stormy circle of civic life. Fraternally, he was a Mason, likewise being a valued member of the Mattabessett Tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men, and of New Britain Lodge, No. 957, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His religious affiliation was given whole-heartedly to the First Baptist Church of New Britain, of which he was a regular attendant and a most liberal supporter. He also gave freely but wisely of his means toward the maintenance of many and various local charities and benevolences, providing they were of a worthy nature. Civic improvement

and public welfare projects also were assured of his generous support and hearty coöperation.

William Lowell Damon was married in New Britain, Connecticut, to Fannie C. Wilcox, a daughter of Thomas B. and Eliza (Dean) Wilcox, residents of that city. William Lowell and Fannie C. (Wilcox) Damon were the parents of one son: Harold Wilcox Damon, who died November 21, 1918; and one daughter: Nina M., who survives her parents and is now the wife of Dr. Clifford W. Vivian, of New Britain, Connecticut; Dr. and Mrs. Vivian are the parents of two children, as follows: 1. Elizabeth, born April 4, 1914. 2. Frances Vivian, born October 19, 1916.

The death of William Lowell Damon occurred at his home in New Britain, on April 19, 1923, in his seventy-fifth year. He was a man of fine character, strict integrity, and was highly esteemed in the business world in which for so many years he had held an important place. He was kind and gentle, generous to the poor and needy, always giving unostentatiously—so much so that none but those who received knew of his charity. His death deprives the city of New Britain of one of its foremost merchants, a deeply public-spirted citizen, a fraternalist of many affiliations, and an upright, noble, Christian gentleman who will be sorely missed by the many hundreds of New Britain's citizenry who knew and loved him.

INMAN, William Albert,

Manufacturer.

In the worsted manufacturing interests of Rhode Island during the past century, William Albert Inman stood prominently at the front of that practical group of men who had made the business their own from the beginning of their business career, and who were factors in the course of its development and expansion for a long period. Through his well-known methods of industry and perseverance, as well as his technical knowledge of the operation of every branch of worsted manufacture, Mr. Inman attained a well-merited position in his field; he was highly esteemed by his business constituency; and his influence throughout the community and the State was that of a wise counsellor and an able and conscientious director of affairs.

William Albert Inman was a descendant of a family who shared in the early settlement of the Providence Plantations, the ancestry of his branch of the name being as follows:

(I) Edward Inman, a glover by trade, settled in Warwick, Rhode Island, and later was granted land as a townsman of Providence. He was deputy several times from 1666 onwards, and was elected commissioner in 1658. He married twice, his second wife being Barbara Phillips. Both Mr. Inman and his wife Barbara died about 1706, leaving three children: 1. Joanna, who married Nathaniel Mowry. 2. John, who married Mary Whitman, both of Providence. 3. Edward, Jr., of whom further.

(II) Edward Inman, Jr., who married Elizabeth Bennett, lived in Providence and Smithfield; and he owned a farm and gristmill in Smithfield at the section now known as Slaters Upper Dam. He died June 14, 1755, leaving a son Elisha, of whom further.

(III) Elisha Inman married, in January, 1745, in Gloucester, Rhode Island, Abigail Darling, and they lived in a part of Smithfield, now Burrillville. He died

June 23, 1809, aged ninety years; she died about two months later, at the age of eighty-five years. Their children: 1. Susanna Abigail. 2. Penelope. 3. Anna. 4. Samuel, of whom further. 5. Elisha. 6. Martha. 7. Priscilla. 8. Elizabeth. 9. Mary. These children were progenitors of the Burrillville families of that name.

(IV) Samuel Inman, born April 2, 1746, was a farmer, and always resided at Mount Pleasant. He married, March 19, 1772, Ann Buffum, of Smithfield, who was born November 27, 1751, and died February 8, 1840. Both were members of the Society of Friends. Their children: 1. Daniel, born January 15, 1773. 2. George, born September 18, 1774, died August 9, 1842. 3. Samuel, born December 23, 1776, died September 11, 1875. 4. Buffum, born February 17, 1783, died April 14, 1790. 5. James, of whom further. 6. Edward, born September 11, 1789, died October 22, 1839. 7. Anna, born March 23, 1793, died February 26, 1828.

(V) James Inman, lifelong resident of Burrillville, was born January 13, 1785, and died March 21, 1850. He married, September 1, 1808, Nancy Thompson, of Smithfield, daughter of Olney and Hyrena (Paine) Thompson, who died January 14, 1875, at Oakland. Mr. Inman was a scythe manufacturer for twenty years at Inman Village, now Nasonville. They were the parents of: 1. William Henry, born August 27, 1810, died September 29, 1811. 2. William Albert, born July 21, 1812, died March 19, 1841. 3. Dorcas, born April 27, 1815, died July 10, 1884; married, November 1, 1837, Ezekiel Daniels. 4. Francis Henry, born April 19, 1817, died in Worcester, Massachusetts; married, October 10, 1840, Hannah Marsh. 5. Hyrena Paine, born September 24, 1819, died March 21, 1838. 6. Mary, born March 7, 1822, died May 9, 1844. 7. Betsey, born September 19, 1824, died July 28, 1825. 8. Oliver Arnold, of whom further. 9. James Osborne, of further mention. 10. Ann Buffum, born June 29, 1832; married, November 1, 1848, Horace Daniels, resided in Worcester, Massachusetts. 11. Charles Barnes, born May 10, 1838, died February 7, 1903; married Avis Babcock, and they resided in Providence, Rhode Island, where Mr. Inman was a member of the firm of Inman and Bearse.

(VI) Oliver Arnold Inman, was born June 2, 1826, in Burrillville, where he attended the common schools, graduating at the Friends' School in 1847. For a while he was a clerk at a store in Worcester, Massachusetts, and after engaging in farming and lumbering, he conducted a store, and acted as bookkeeper for James Callahan, also. From 1859 to 1862, he was a bookkeeper for Charles H. Whipple, and as assessor of internal revenue he represented the town of Burrillville in the General Assembly for two years; and for four years he was president of the Town Council, and held many other important offices. He was deputy sheriff for twenty-four years, moderator of the town meetings for thirty-six years, justice of the peace and notary public for forty years, and auctioneer for twenty-eight years. He was well-known as Squire Inman, and his advice was often sought in law matters, since he was administrator for a number of estates. He was kindly, though rather brusque, and he made many worthy friendships. In politics, his views were distinctly those of the Republican Party. He enjoyed his family life, and was deeply devoted to his children. Mr. Inman died March 2, 1904, having remained active in his many fields of occupation to the time of his death. He married (first) Matilda E. Beckwith, daughter of Bethel

and Margaret (Davis) Beckwith, of Alstead, New Hampshire, who died November 4, 1887. They were the parents of: 1. William Albert, of whom further. 2. Irene I., born December 2, 1858, who married Warren W. Logee, postmaster at Pascoag, Rhode Island, March 24, 1881. He married (second), November 13, 1888, Angenette F. Thayer, of Douglas, Massachsuetts, who died July 17, 1899.

(VII) William Albert Inman, son of Oliver Arnold Inman by his first marriage, was born September 29, 1855, at Mohegan, Rhode Island, where he attended the district schools, afterwards graduating at the Friends' School, in Providence. James O. Inman, his uncle, was a woolen manufacturer, and of him his nephew learned that business, working in every department for the valuable experience, and finding himself especially skilled in the designing department. In 1877 he left his uncle's employ, to organize the firm of Driver, Laraway & Inman, operating a mill for worsted manufacture at Gazza, Rhode Island, but in 1882, Mr. Inman began to engage in business on his own account, when he purchased the privilege and foundation of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company, at Graniteville, Rhode Island, the old mill having burned down in 1879. There he erected his present plant, and successfully continued the manufacture of worsteds in 1899, when he sold to the American Woolen Company, Mr. Inman becoming resident agent for that corporation, and for two years agent for the Sheffield Mills, also. He met with well-deserved success in his business life; in politics he favored the principles of the Republican Party.

Mr. Inman's fraternal affiliations were those of Granite Lodge, No. 26, Free and Accepted Masons, of Harrisville, of which lodge he was Past Master; Union Chapter, No. 5, Royal Arch Masons; Woonsocket Council, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters, at Woonsocket; Calvary Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templar, at Providence; the Rhode Island Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree; Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

William Albert Inman married, September 29, 1877, at Harrisville, Rhode Island, Edna F. Manchester, daughter of Sylvester R. and Celia F. (Wood) Manchester; and they were the parents of: 1. Fred Oliver, born May 4, 1880, treasurer of the Falcon Worsted Company, at Pascoag; he married Mabel A. Twichell, and she and one child, Arnold Edward, survived him. 2. Edward Sylvester, born April 5, 1882, president of the Falcon Worsted Company; now engaged in the lumber business; he married Viola L. Raisch, December 12, 1925. Both sons are high degree Masons, members of Granite Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Union Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Woonsocket Council, Royal and Select Masters; Woonsocket Commandery, Knights Templar; Rhode Island Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Inman died May 5, 1923, at Pascoag, Rhode Island.

(VI) James Osborne Inman, son of James and Nancy (Thompson) Inman, and uncle of William Albert Inman, was born July 4, 1829, in Burrillville, Rhode Island, where he attended the district schools, and he afterwards graduated at the Friends' School in Providence.

James Osborne Inman was first employed in a woolen mill at Mohegan, that was conducted by a Mr. Callahan, after which he leased the mill privilege at

Bridgton, and manufactured satinets until the Civil War. In 1865, he purchased the Marsh estate, on Clear River, near Pascoag, the site formerly of an enterprise of the Sayles family, where Daniel Sayles had operated a forge in 1793. There, Mr. Inman erected a stone mill and buildings, fitting the mill with four sets of woolen machinery, and in 1866 began the manufacture of fine cassimeres, known in the market as "Clear River Woolens." In 1877, the mill was added to, and with new machinery, the plant had a capacity for 40,000 pounds annually with the employment of about one hundred and fifty hands. W. F. Slade & Company leased the property in 1893, and operated the plant as the Clear River Woolen Mills for several years; and then the Saxondale Worsted Company took charge of the mill and its site as lessees, so continuing until the place was destroyed by fire. The Clear River Mills Corporation was formed in 1904, and they built a new mill, where James O. Inman put out an excellent product. He was president of the Pascoag National Bank from 1885 to the time of his death; and he was a member of the board of directors of the Independent Trust Company at Providence, and of the old Providence and Springfield Railroad. He was a member of the Friends' School at Providence, and was much interested in its success. He died July 5, 1890, in Burrillville, and was buried in the Pascoag Cemetery.

James Osborne Inman married, Ruhama P. Whaley, born December 4, 1829, daughter of John and Lydia Whaley; she died November 4, 1893. Their children: 1. Mary E., who married Albert E. Sweet, of Burrillville, and died March 7, 1884, in her twenty-eighth year. 2. Olney T., of whom further. 3. Orianna, who married Williston A. Cady, and died May 17, 1906, in Providence. 4. Cora M., who married Roscoe S. Steere, of Providence. 5. Isabel A., who married Walter F. Slade, of Hackensack, New Jersey. 6. Francis A., president of the Laurel Mill Yarn Company, who married Maud Shepard.

(VII) Olney T. Inman was born November 25, 1859, in Burrillville, and he graduated at the Friends' School in Providence, in 1877. Entering his father's mills, he learned the business, was superintendent there in 1884, and was made a partner in 1886. As J. O. Inman & Son the firm continued until 1890, when, with its incorporation as the J. O. Inman Manufacturing Company, Olney T. Inman became the treasurer. Mr. Inman became agent for the Clear River Mills Corporation, and he is also treasurer of the Laurel Hill Yarn Company, that was incorporated in 1902.

In his political convictions, Mr. Inman is a Republican; and he served as president of the Town Council, as a member of the School Committee, and a member of the General Assembly. Upon the death of his father, he succeeded him as president of the Pascoag National Bank, until it was absorbed by the Independent Trust Company, and he also succeeded his father as a director of the latter company; and he served on the board of directors of the National Bank.

Fraternally, Mr. Inman is associated with Granite Lodge, No. 24, Free and Accepted Masons, at Harrisville, of which he is Past Master; with Union Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Woonsocket Council, Royal and Select Masters, at Woonsocket; and Woonsocket Commandery, No. 24, Knights Templar. He is chairman of the board of trustees, and a member of the board of stewards of

the Laurel Hill Methodist Episcopal Church.

Olney T. Inman married, in 1886, Leonora M. Salisbury, daughter of Edward M. and Mary A. P. (Hawkes) Salisbury, of Pascoag, and they are the parents of the following children: Elsie Salisbury, James Olney, and Edward Salisbury.

O'BRIEN, Joseph Francis, M. D.,

Orthopædic Surgeon.

High in the ranks of those American physicans who have benefited suffering humanity by specializing in some specific cause of illness was Dr. Joseph Francis O'Brien, a brilliant physician, orthopædic specialist and staff member of St. Francis' Hospital, of Hartford, Connecticut. Although too young to have reached the zenith of his power, he had already realized much of the fine promise of his career and won recognition as a leading orthopædist of New England. In particular, he had the love and gratitude of the little children he so willingly helped.

Joseph Francis O'Brien was born in Meriden, Connecticut, October 19, 1884, son of Maurice and Mary (Gragan) O'Brien, both deceased. His father was a native of Cork, Ireland; his mother of Meriden. The son completed the public school course in Meriden and graduated from high school in 1903. For some years, thereafter, he worked in his father's meat market in order to accumulate means for finishing his education. He then attended Yale University, and graduated in medicine from the University of Vermont in 1913. His theoretical training was followed by a year and a half of practical experience in the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled in New York City and six months in other institutions.

Thus admirably equipped for medical practice in general and bone surgery in particular, Dr. O'Brien settled in Hartford, Connecticut, for the practice of his profession, in 1915. He joined the orthopædic staff of St. Francis' Hospital, and was consulting orthopædic surgeon at the Meriden Hospital, the Manchester Memorial Hospital, the City Hospital of Hartford, and was a member of the visiting staff of the House of the Good Shepherd, Hartford, and St. Agnes' Home, West Hartford. He was eminently successful, building up a large practice, and winning fame among his medical associates and gratitude from his patients with his many successful operations. He was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and a member of the Hartford County and Connecticut Medical societies, and the American Medical Association. He was affiliated also with the Lions Club of Hartford, and the Hartford Council, Knights of Columbus.

Soon after the United States entered the World War, Dr. O'Brien offered his services to his country and was inducted into the Medical Reserve Corps as first lieutenant on March 29, 1918. His first assignment was to the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. On June 4, of the same year, he was sent to Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe. Some six week later, July 17, 1918, he embarked on the "George Washington," arriving at Brest, France, July 30, 1918. He was stationed at St. Aignan until August 15, then at Bazoilles, then at Evacuation Hospital, No. 6, near Verdun, August 19 to November 19, 1918. Thence he was sent to Base Hospital No. 8 at Saveray, where he was busy from November 30, 1918, until March 10, 1919. Returning to the United States on the ship "Finland," he disembarked

at Newport News, March 24, 1919, and was mustered out of service as first lieutenant on May 7, 1919. During the year and three months of overseas service he did excellent work and was frequently commended by his fellow-officers. Part of his service abroad with the American Expeditionary Forces was at the front line, where constantly under fire, he performed his duty with courage and distinction.

Returning to Hartford, he resumed his practice and continued in his great work of alleviating suffering until his death, which occurred at St. Francis' Hospital, in Hartford, April 21, 1925.

Joseph Francis O'Brien married, July 11, 1918, Jane Higgins, of Meriden, who survives him. He was buried in St. Patrick's Cemetery, with military honors, in Meriden, Connecticut. The children of Joseph F. and Jane (Higgins) O'Brien are: Jane, Frances, and Mary Lee O'Brien.

There was no dissenting voice in the general praise won by the professional skill and high character of Dr. O'Brien. An editorial expresses the popular dictum:

Doctor O'Brien had a heart for his patients. He rendered them services that were above and beyond the obligations of his profession. He realized and acknowledged that bodily affliction does not come alone. There was nothing perfunctory in his service. In character and in conscientious devotion to the medical science he was beyond reproach, and many of his intimates will affirm that he was beyond criticism. His bereaved family will be consoled to know that he is sincerely mourned by hosts of admirers and by hundreds who have profited by his humanity and his professional skill. He died young, too young—if one can die too young who has lived well and labored faithfully to the end.

Another tribute from the medical and nursing staffs of the Meriden Hospital bears touching testimony to his personality and work:

He was always so genial; so willing and unselfish; so generous with his skill and sympathy; so tender with little children; so patient in his administrations to all, that we accepted him, as we are prone to do with the best things of life, as a matter of course.

Having been a Meriden boy; having been early in his professional career placed upon our consulting staff and having given his services so willingly whenever sought, we felt that he belonged to this hospital. No other hospital could have been more faithfully served by him, and no group could have trusted his skill more than we did. Certainly no group could have loved him more.

Charity to all graced the portals of his door, and could the lips of little children speak his deeds, the air would ring with his praises.

HILLERY, Martin C.,

Insurance Actuary, Inventor.

The philanthropy that goes beyond the mere pecuniary emoluments attaching to the insurance business carried Martin C. Hillery into that realm of practical service to his fellowmen which he rejoiced in filling to the time of his passing away, April 17, 1923, after he had become one of the most widely known men in the insurance business in the State of Connecticut. As agent of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, resident in Hartford, he for many years was an outstanding figure in the commercial life of that city. He was intensely interested in the welfare and progress of young men, and many were the benefactions that he bestowed upon worthy candidates for his attention. Mr. Hillery was never happier than when he was assisting some young man to make a good beginning in his chosen field of endeavor. The instances are numerous where he gave concrete expression of his love for others, and there were many in his home city

who have declared of him: "He was truly a Christian gentleman." Aside from his philanthropic and insurance activities, Mr. Hillery found time to give rein to his inventive and mechanical leanings. During a long period of impaired health, his restless ambition would not permit him to live a life of retirement from active pursuits, and he interested himself in a number of enterprises, notable among which were devices that have come to be quite generally used. He also participated in the real estate business to some extent. But it was in the insurance business that he came to be known best, since most of his life had been spent in that department, and in a city where the insurance agent and solicitor form a large and influential department of business affairs. Suffice it to say, that he met all competitors on a field of fair play, and his numerous triumphs gave testimony that he was a foeman worthy of his opponents' steel.

Born in Rutland, Massachusetts, June 26, 1863, a son of Martin and Eliza (Maroney) Hillery, the boy Martin C. passed his early school days in the schools of his native town. His advanced studies were taken in the famous old Petersham Academy, at Petersham, that beautiful hill-town resort of Central Massachusetts, to which town his parents had removed with their family. School days at an end, he cast about for employment by which he might earn his own livelihood. He secured work at the Heywood Chair Company and served as clerk for that concern for several years. He early discovered that he had a natural bent for salesmanship, and he was ambitious to enter upon a large field of usefulness. The insurance business appeared to him to be an excellent opportunity for him to try out his gift, and into the insurance business he entered. That he had actually found himself was amply proved, for he associated himself with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York and remained with that organization for the rest of his active business life. His service to the company carried him to different quarters of New England, and he became district agent and manager in a number of cities. He mounted the ladder of success while representing the company in Lynn and in Springfield, Massachusetts, and did much to promote the prestige and excellent relations with the public on the part of the New York Mutual Life during his stay in those cities. But it was in the capital city of Connecticut that he was destined to give last of his life and talents for the company, and he was made the concern's manager in that city. He resigned his position there in 1906 owing to his poor health. Even while in his semi-invalid state he could not endure the thought of being laid on the shelf, and interested himself in a number of business enterprises. He bought a number of patented devices and improved upon them. He developed and promoted the Crystal Ice-Cream Freezer, and a pneumatic shoe heel, and gave financial support to a number of other enterprises. He took pleasure in devoting a part of his time to the real estate business. During his more active years he had served as a director of the Security Trust Company of Hartford.

Mr. Hillery was a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and had been a member of the Free and Accepted Masons for thirty years. He was a member of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church in Hartford. His political preferences were always those of the Republican Party, but he himself never

Geo. L. Damon

sought public office. He was a widely-read man, and remarkably well informed on most important matters and on the general affairs of the time.

Mr. Hillery married (first) Julia Leamy of Gardner, Massachusetts. Of that union three children were born, Cora M., being the only one to survive him. He married (second) C. Lena Onthank, daughter of N. B. and Caroline H. (White) Onthank, of Boston, Massachusetts. By that marriage that were the following children: Arthur M., who married Mary B. Sternberg, and has children: Arthur M., Jr., Marianna, and Geoffrey Onthank; Doris C., the wife of Austin L. Stowell, and they have a daughter, Carolyn Heath; Mildred, a student; and Donald, a high school student.

DAMON, George Lumby,

Shoe Merchant.

For nearly half a century George Lumby Damon was identified with the progress of New Britain, Connecticut, where he was well and widely known as a leading shoe merchant.

Mr. Damon was born October 16, 1855, in Conway, Massachusetts, son of Cyrus and Maria L. (Simons) Damon. In Northampton, to which the family moved in his boyhood, he was reared and educated, receiving a well-rounded public school education. His instincts early were indicated as those of a business man and merchant, and his first occupation, as clerk and bookkeeper for F. Whittlesey & Company, in New Britain, furnished the practical preparation for mercantile enterprise. He moved to New Britain when he was about sixteen years of age, and in 1877, he opened a shoe store of his own in the old Strickland Block at East Main and Main streets. Rapid increase of business necessitated his moving to larger quarters, and his store was soon housed in the Commercial Building, which it also outgrew, until it was established in spacious quarters near the center of the Main Street shopping section. Beginning as one of the first shoe dealers to devote himself exclusively to the sale of that article in New Britain, he remained in the business for forty-five years and operated so ably that he acquired a large and select trade and widespread reputation.

Mr. Damon's store was one of the best equipped and furnished in New England. He was devoted to it and took great pride in having the store finely fitted, attractive, and comfortable for his customers. As agent for the Stetson shoe, notably excellent in quality and workmanship, he built up a large trade for that particular shoe and was the largest Connecticut customer of that concern. His position in the business world of New Britain was high, for his integrity and fair dealing, as well as his ability, were generally recognized. He was vice-president of the Business Men's Association, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce. In 1920 Mr. Damon retired from all active business.

All forms of out-door and sport life appealed to Mr. Damon, who was frequently to be seen on the links of the Shuttle Meadow Golf Club, but his particular hobby was trout fishing, for he was one of the most devoted disciples of Izaak Walton in New England. He was a director of the New Britain Trust Company, of Burritt's Savings Bank, the Charity Association, and later of the Welfare Association. Interested in every phase of public welfare, he furthered the

development of the Republican Party, although he was never a seeker of office or of leadership. His fraternal affiliations were with the Blue Lodge and the Centennial Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He was a communicant of the First Congregational Church. His clubs were: the New Britain and the Shuttle Meadow Golf.

George Lumby Damon married, March 25, 1884, Anna M. Bailey, of Middletown, Connecticut, who, with one daughter, Mrs. Lawrence C. Humason, survives him. Mr. and Mrs. Humason are the parents of three children: John Damon, Florence Mary, and Hala Cole.

Constructive-minded, thoughtful, public-spirited, Mr. Damon represented the highest type of citizen and business man to be found in American cities. Death came to him on April 30, 1923, at the age of sixty-eight, in the evening of a life filled with sound enterprises, loyal friends, and wholesome happiness. An editorial of a New Britain paper describes eloquently the man whom the whole town esteemed:

> When comes the end of a life characterized by straightforwardness, square dealing, honest service to the people in the line of business endeavor to which that life was given, such simple summary placed before the community needs no elaboration. For forty-four years George L. Damon, resident of this city for half a century, built up the foundation for such a reputation here. Since his death yesterday such has been the memory of him, appreciation of the sterling character of the man being deepened by more intimate knowledge of his attractive personal qualities possessed by those nearest to him. Upon such men as this rests the burden of maintaining the spirit of this country in its daily routine. When one of them leaves his active place in the community vacant the community is the loser, and the duty to perpetuate that creed of integrity rests more heavily upon those who remain.

PRENTICE, George Ephraim,

Manufacturer.

In the death in 1924 of George Ephraim Prentice, for many years president and owner of the Prentice Roller Covering Mills at East Brooklyn, Connecticut, Windham County lost one of its most valued citizens, a man of business integrity and high personal standing, the descendant of noble forbears who have played a prominent part in the life of this community for generations.

Prentice, or Prentiss, is a very ancient surname, found with many variations in spelling, even at the present time. There is mention of a Thomas Prentiz in England as early as 1318, and a William de Prentice de Leak lived in England in 1341. In about 1361 to 1362 a Peter Prentiz represented Derby in the House of Commons, and John Prentiz was also a member from Derby. Elizabeth Prentise married the Earl of Ferra in 1778. On August 22, 1713, John Prentyz was serving as rector of Winterborn Gradston and prebendary of York, North Newbold, which he resigned August 22, 1723. The first of the name to be found in American records was Valentine Prentice, who came over from Nazing, County Essex, England, with John Eliot, the noted apostle to the Indians, in 1631, bringing with him his wife, Alice, and son, John Prentice, and another child who died on the voyage. The supposition is that Valentine Prentice, who settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, Robert Prentice, also of Roxbury, Henry Prentice of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Captain Thomas Prentice of Cambridge, were all related in some way, but it is impossible to trace clearly from the county records.

(I) The American progenitor of that branch of the Prentice family from which George Ephraim Prentice traces descent was Captain Thomas Prentice, known as "the Trooper." He was born in England in 1621, and married there about 1643, his wife's name being Grace. The earliest mention of him in America is in 1652 in the annals of the First Church in Cambridge, Massachusetts, under the Rev. Mr. Shepard, which record that he and his wife and daughter Grace united with that church. On May 23, 1652, he was made a freeman, and the following year he rented a farm. He evidently prospered and by 1661 was able to buy three hundred acres of land in "Pequod" country, and after this date there is record of several land grants made to him from time to time. In 1667 he was sent to lay out and settle Quinsigamond, now Worcester, Massachusetts, and appears as the possessor of fifty or sixty acres of land and one of the first fifty-eight houses in that place. He had also grants of land in Woburn in 1684 and in Billerica and other places; and in 1675 three hundred acres were granted him by the General Assembly of Connecticut. In his later years he was a resident of Newton, Massachusetts.

The first hint of the exploits that won for Captain Thomas Prentice his nickname of "the Trooper" comes in 1656, in which year he was chosen lieutenant of a troop of horse, and in 1662 he was made captain of the troop. By this time he had become prominent in the affairs of the colony, and in 1672 to 1674 he was a Representative to the General Court. In 1675 he was appointed captain of a troop of horse for service in the memorable Indian war, known as King Philip's War, receiving his commission as captain on June 24, 1675, and during the year he and his troop of horse are mentioned no less than nineteen times on the books of the treasurer of Massachusetts Colony. "He and his troop of horse were a terror to the Indians by his sudden attacks and impetuous charges." On June 26, 1675, he marched with his troop through Swansea, and in 1676 with a "ply" of horse he was sent to Sudbury, and in the same year to Grafton. In short, he was the mainstay of the colony in their struggle against the Indians, for however unexpected his maneuvres might be to his opponents, he could always be counted upon to fulfill the expectations of his friends, who trusted in him for their defense. During this period he took a prominent part in the affairs of the colony; in 1675 he was one of the commissioners appointed to put Indian children to service, and in the same year a commissioner to rebuild Lancaster, Massachusetts, after it had been burned by the Indians.

Although undoubtedly it was his spirited struggle against the Indians during King Philip's War in 1675 and 1676 that won for him the admiring nickname of "the Trooper" and the high place that he held from that time on in the hearts of his fellow-colonists, yet his service did not end with the conclusion of that war, for these were stirring times, and even in periods of peace there might be sudden need for a "trooper." In 1689 he and his troop were ordered to arrest and bring back Sir Edmond Andros, the New York governor, who, in pursuit of orders received from across the waters, had endeavored to govern Massachusetts Colony as well as New York, uniting them both, with other territories, under a general government for the New England colonies. In such an emergency that threatened the very independence of the

colony, it was Captain Thomas Prentice to whom the determined colonists turned for aid. Luckily the scheme for the union of the colonies was abandoned when it was seen how strongly it was resisted. Captain Prentice, although much of his life had been spent in fighting against the Indians, was a firm friend and counsellor of those Indians who had been converted, so much so that in 1691 they petitioned the General Court that "Captain Thomas Prentice may be appointed their overseer and magistrate." In 1705 he settled his estate by gift deeds. He died on July 6, 1710, "on Sunday, in consequence of a fall from his horse on returning from church and was buried under arms by the company of troop, July 8, 1710, in the old burying-ground in Newton . . . (Massachusetts), where his grave stone is still to be seen."

Captain Thomas Prentice married in England about 1643; and his wife, Grace, died in Newton, October 9, 1692. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Grace, born in England, in 1648. 2. Thomas Quinn, of further mention. 3. Elizabeth Quinn. 4. Mary. 5. Henry, died in 1654. 6. John, born in 1653, died the following year. 7. John, born July 10, 1655. 8. Hannah, born in 1661.

(II) Thomas Quinn Prentice, son of Captain Thomas and Grace Prentice, was born January 22, 1649, and died April 19, 1685. He married, March 20, 1675, Sarah, daughter of Captain Thomas and Ann (Lord) Stanton, the father an interpreter of Indian languages, and was widely renowned. Thomas Q. Prentice was the father of four children: 1. Thomas. 2. Grace. 3. Samuel, of whom further. 4. Rev. John. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Sarah (Stanton) Prentice married (second) Captain William Denison, and in 1713 she died.

(III) Samuel Prentice, son of Thomas Q. and Sarah (Stanton) Prentice, was born about 1680, and died April 24, 1728, at Stonington, Connecticut. He married Esther Hammond, daughter of Nathaniel Hammond, of Newtown, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Samuel. 2. Joseph, of whom further. 3. Grace. 4. Mary. 5. Jones. 6. Esther. 7. Oliver. 8. Eunice. 9. Thomas. 10. Dorothy. 11. Lucy. After the death of Samuel Prentice, his widow married (second) Christopher Avery.

(IV) Joseph Prentice, son of Samuel and Esther (Hammond) Prentice, was born January 26, 1704, in Newtown, Massachusetts; married, November 10, 1725, Mary Wheeler, and they had the following children: 1. Joseph. 2. Priscilla. 3. Eleazer. 4. Elisha. 5. Jonathan. 6. Mary. 7. Hannah. 8. and 9. Manassah of whom further, and Ephraim (twins).

(V) Manassah Prentice, son of Joseph and Mary (Wheeler) Prentice, was born July 22, 1749, at Preston, Connecticut, and spent his entire life in that place, dying there about 1824. He married (first), November 19, 1772, Asenath Burton, who died March 29, 1790, and (second), December 2, 1790, Mehitable Preston, of Lisbon, Connecticut. He was the father of: 1. Ephraim, of further mention. 2. Abby, born September 16, 1776; married a Mr. Hart and went to the West. 3. Manassah, born November 25, 1778, a resident of Cazenovia, New York. 4. Joseph, born April 2, 1781, an Episcopal clergyman of Catskill, New York. 5. Henry, born September 20, 1783, a resident of Plainfield, Connecticut. 6. John Dow, born August 19, 1788, died September 11, 1789.

(VI) Ephraim Prentice, eldest son of Manassah and Asenath (Burton) Prentice, was born September 27, 1773, lived

in Plainfield, Connecticut, for many years, but later moved to Pigno, Ohio, where he died. He married Mary Dow, and they were the parents of a number of children, among them John D., of whom further; and David.

(VII) John D. Prentice, son of Ephraim and Mary (Dow) Prentice, was born August 5, 1799, and died June 5, 1861. He married Abby Gray Gilmore, born in November, 1800, died December 5, 1858, daughter of Joseph P. and Susannah (Gray) Gilmore; and they were the parents of six children: 1. William P., a resident of Mossville, Peoria County, Illinois. 2. Mary, married a Mr. Marsh and moved West. 3. Ephraim, of further mention. 4. Susan G., who married John Montgomery, lived for many years in Plainfield, Connecticut, and later in Fiskdale, Massachusetts. 5. Thomas J., a resident first of Plainfield and later of Fairbury, Nebraska. 6. Charles, born in April, 1838, died July 16, 1848.

(VIII) Ephraim Prentice, son of John D. and Abby G. (Gilmore) Prentice, and father of George Ephraim Prentice, was born near Moosup, in Plainfield Township, Windham County, Connecticut, July 27, 1822. He attended the public schools in Connecticut, and for a time lived in Ohio with his parents, but returned to the old vicinity where the family had lived for so many years, and there began his business career. He showed marked mechanical ability, and his first employment was as a sash and blind-maker; later he became a millwright, and worked at that trade in Eastford, Connecticut, North Webster, Massachusetts, and Wauregan, Connecticut, among other places, remaining at Wauregan for twenty-four years. Here he launched out in the roller covering mill business, of which he made such a success, starting in modest fashion in a single room rented from the mill there, renting his power also, and employing only two persons. The enterprise prospered, and expansion was inevitable; finally, in the spring of 1893, he moved to East Brooklyn, Connecticut, where he fitted up a well-equipped plant for the business of covering rolls for use in cotton mills or spinning frames, etc. Long before the removal, in 1871 or thereabouts, the business had assumed such proportions as to justify the establishment of a branch plant at Taftville, which was carried on from the start by his son, Charles W. Prentice. George E. Prentice was also associated with his father in the business, and after the removal to East Brooklyn, he was very largely in charge, the elder Mr. Prentice devoting most of his time to the farming of his sixty-two acres, in connection with which he had a fine stockfarm of Holstein cattle. Mr. Prentice attended the Congregational Church; was a Republican by political conviction; and a member of Moriah Lodge, No. 15, Free and Accepted Masons, of Danielson. He died November 13, 1899, and is buried in the family lot in Westfield Cemetery in Danielson. His was a life of honor and integrity, regarded with respect by the entire community.

Mr. Prentice married, in Plainfield, Connecticut, Rachel S. Wilson, born in Plainfield, September 22, 1821, died November 8, 1891; and they were the parents of four children: 1. Charles W., born February 13, 1847, in Greenville, Connecticut; now in charge of the branch of the Prentice Rolling Mills at Taftville, Connecticut; married Alice M. Brown, of Manchester, New Hampshire, and is the father of two children: Harry E., and Leonard C. 2. Ellen M., born No-

vember 1, 1849. 3. Emma R., born September 5, 1852; married John Whittaker, of Plainfield, Connecticut. 4. George Ephraim, of further mention.

(IX) George Ephraim Prentice, son of Ephraim and Rachel S. (Wilson) Prentice, was born June 14, 1860, at Wauregan, Connecticut, and educated in the public schools of that place. At an early age he went into his father's rolling mills, showing a marked aptitude for mechanical work, and gradually accumulating practical experience in the conduct of the business, so that even before his father's death he had taken over the greater share of the responsibility for the East Brooklyn plant, and after that event he carried on the affairs of the concern, maintaining the same high standards that had won success for his father. Mr. Prentice was also a director of the Uncas National Bank of Norwich, Connecticut. In all his business affairs he showed the highest qualities, and he was known as well as a kind and generous man, ready to do his share in matters of public welfare in the community. His loss is deeply felt, not only by his family circle, but by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in the vicinity.

Mr. Prentice married, in Norwich, Connecticut, September 29, 1908, Elizabeth Russ, daughter of Dan C. and Mary (Beach) Russ. Mr. and Mrs. Prentice were the parents of three children: 1. George Russ, born June 21, 1914. 2. Elizabeth, born August 2, 1915. 3. John Wheeler, born June 27, 1917.

COMSTOCK, Richard W., Jr.

Esteemed Citizen.

Comstock is a surname doubtless derived from the village called Colmstocke in Domesday Book in the time of William the Conqueror. Its present spelling is Culmstock.

William Comstock, immigrant ancestor of the family in America, lived, according to one authority, on Post Hill, near the north corner of Williams and Vauxhall streets, New London, Connecticut. Dr. Stiles, in his "History of Wethersfield," says that William Comstock doubtless was one of the fifty-six men under Captain John Mason, who led the expedition which captured Pequot Fort at Mystic, Connecticut, May 26, 1637, killing about five hundred Indians. On April 28, 1641, he owned land on the Connecticut River. On August 1, 1644, Richard Miles was plaintiff against Comstock and John Sadler, in an action for slander before the court of election in Hartford to the damage of two hundred pounds. At Pequot (New London), he and others agreed to accept judgment of the court of magistrates at Pequot in the matter of gifts and grants of rights of land there. On June 21, 1647, he was granted a lot by the town, and on December 2, 1651, he received a grant at Nahantic (Niantic). At a town meeting, November 10, 1650, he voted to coöperate with John Winthrop in erecting a corn mill, and in July, 1651, he, with others, was working on a mill dam which is still in use. On February 25, 1662, "old goodman Comstock" was chosen sexton to order the youth in meeting. Savage says John Comstock, who settled in Weymouth, Massachusetts, settled in the east part of Saybrook, now Lyme, Connecticut, and this is the first record of a Comstock found in America. Children: John, of Saybrook; Samuel; Daniel, who died at New London in 1683; Christopher, who died December 28, 1702; Elizabeth, who died in July, 1659. His second wife was Elizabeth, surname not known,

His son, Samuel, married Anne ——, who sold land on May 4, 1661, and they were the parents of Samuel (2), of whom further; and Daniel, born May 12, 1656.

Samuel (2) Comstock was born in 1654, and died May 27, 1727. He married, in 1678, Elizabeth Arnold, born in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1645, and died on October 20, 1747, the daughter of Thomas Arnold, of Cheselbourne, Dorsetshire, England, and Phebe (Parkhurst) Arnold. Children: Samuel, born April 16, 1679; Hazadiah; Thomas, born November 17, 1684; Daniel, born July 19, 1686; Elizabeth, born December 18, 1690; John, of whom further; Ichabod, born June 9, 1696; and Job, born April 4, 1699.

John Comstock was born March 26, 1693, and died January 12, 1750. He was a blacksmith, living in Providence, and was wealthy, leaving large estates to his children. He married (first) Esther Jenckes, daughter of William and Patience (Sprague) Jenckes; (second) Sarah Dexter, born June 27, 1698, died in 1773, daughter of John and Alice (Smith) Dexter. Child: Samuel (3), of whom further.

Samuel (3) Comstock was born in 1715, and died January 16, 1755, a blacksmith and innkeeper at Providence. He married Ann Brown, (1710-1776), daughter of James Brown, and had a son, Benjamin, of whom further.

Benjamin Comstock was born in Providence (now Pawtucket), March 1, 1747, and died September 30, 1828. He married, April 2, 1775, Mary Winsor, daughter of Rev. Joseph Winsor, of Gloucester, Rhode Island, and had a son, William (2), of whom further.

William (2) Comstock was born in the old Third Ward of Providence, Rhode Island, January 20, 1786, and died October 20, 1873. As a boy he worked as watchman on the wharves for one cent a night. He followed the sea in coasting vessels and became a master-mariner. He was in command of the steamer "Fulton," and was the first agent of the New York and Providence Steamship Line. He superintended the building of the first steamship in Massachusetts, and was prominent in the steamship business. He was president of the Bank of Commerce, Providence, and a member of the Old Marine Society. He married (first), August 28, 1808, Bethiah Gorham, daughter of Major Jabez Gorham, who died in 1821; (second), September 19, 1824, Harriet Pearson, of Providence, (1803-1882), and had a son, Richard Williams, of whom further.

Richard Williams Comstock was born in Providence, Rhode Island, March 6, 1834. He went to a boys' boarding school at Lanesboro, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and completed his preparation for college in the Providence High School. He followed the sea for seven, or eight years, beginning in 1850 on the steamship "Baltic," and making no less than seven trips around Cape Horn. He worked in a cotton mill until 1865, when he engaged in business on his own account as a manufacturer of horseshoes, in partnership with Charles H. Perkins, who was the founder of what became a large and flourishing industry. It became the Union Horse Shoe Company, afterwards the Rhode Island Horse Shoe Company, and finally the Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Company. He was one of the founders of the Squantum Association in 1872, and was its president. He was a Past Master of Corinthian Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; of Providence Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of Providence Council, Royal and Select Masters; of Cavalry Commandery,

Knights Templar; and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. He married, November 18, 1874, Cornelia B. Pratt, (1841-1906), daughter of Captain William B. Pratt, of Providence. They were the parents of the following children: 1. William Pratt, born in Providence, February 17, 1877; Alice Louise, born May 22, 1879; and Richard Williams, Jr.

Richard Williams Comstock, Jr., one of the most widely known business men in Providence, was born December 25, 1880, and died May 25, 1924. Mr. Comstock was educated in the University Grammar School and entered Brown University. He remained one year, when he entered the employ of the Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Company, where he filled successively various posts, becoming assistant superintendent. He left that company to join the R. W. Comstock Land Company, of which his father was the head. He became its president, and continued to act in that capacity until the day of his death. Following the traditions of his family, his forbears having been seafaring men, Mr. Comstock had an innate love for the sea, and passed much of his time upon the water, owning at times a number of yachts. But his love for the sea did not end there, for much of his leisure ashore was passed in constructing to scale models of many of the famous ships of bygone days, as well as of famous yachts and other more modern vessels. He attained great skill and proficiency in building these models and was considered an artist in that line. His model of the famous clipper ship "Comet" was greatly admired by persons who know, as connoisseurs of accuracy of lines, rigging and minor details, the value of such work. After his death his collection of models was given to the Rhode Island Historical Society, where it forms one of their most valued exhibits.

Among his clubs and fraternal organizations were the Agawam Hunt, the Hope and Sqantum clubs, of the last of which he had been vice-president; Adelphi Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and Thomas Smith Webb Commandery, Knights Templar. He followed his father in helping to build up his native city, and he evidenced his public spirit by giving freely in time and money to worthy purposes for the public welfare. He commanded public respect in the fullest degree, and possessed the esteem of everyone in the city.

Mr. Comstock married, June 7, 1905, Mabel B. Field.

HOLMES, George Henry,

Manufacturing Jeweler.

The jewelry manufacturers and silversmiths of New England record in the honored personnel of their executive officers the name of George Henry Holmes, who, as president of their association, represented the long-established jewelry interests of Providence, Rhode Island, and stood foremost among the manufacturers in this part of the United States. For more than forty years, Mr. Holmes was a distinguished captain in his industry, who marshalled its hosts to a brilliant business review of the present day, and lent new life and ardor to the councils both of the association and of his own immediate business concerns. He possessed a well-stored mind in the practical matters of jewelry-making, and hence had become a powerful directing force therein.

George Henry Holmes, son of William H. and Harriet (Hanry) Holmes, was born June 13, 1858, in the city of Prov-

idence, Rhode Island, great center of the manufacture of jewelry, where he attended the public schools, afterwards graduating at Bryant & Stratton Business College. He began his business career in the employ of Samuel Slater & Sons, of Providence, and later he was bookkeeper for Brown & Monroe, wholesale fruit dealers.

His jewelry-making activities began in 1883, when in association with Henry T. Smith, Mr. Holmes established the manufacturing business of Smith & Holmes. The dissolution of this partnership in 1884 was followed by the firm of George H. Holmes & Company, which in 1904 became the George H. Holmes Company, Inc., with Mr. Holmes as president and treasurer. The concern, with its plant located at No. 185 Eddy Street, in Providence, manufactured a general line of gold-plated jewelry.

In political matters, Mr. Holmes was a Republican; and in 1909 and 1910 he was a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives from Providence. From the inception of the State Harbor Improvement Commission he served six years as one of its members until it became consolidated with the State Harbor Commission. He was appointed fuel administrator of Rhode Island by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, October 1, 1917, and he served until his resignation in June, 1918. In August of that year he was made general manager of the F. Speidel Company; and at one time he served as a member of the Providence School Committee. He served efficiently as president and a member of the board of directors of the New England Manufacturing Jewelers' and Silversmiths' Association; and he was president of the Free Masons' Hall Association of Providence.

Mr. Holmes' fraternal affiliations were with the Free and Accepted Masons, as a thirty-third degree member of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; he was a member and Master of Adelphi Lodge, No. 33, Free and Accepted Masons; member of Providence Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Rhode Island Council, Royal and Select Masters; St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar; Rhode Island Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In 1911, the honorary thirty-third degree was conferred upon him; in 1916 he was made an active member of the Supreme Council; and in 1918, he was made Deputy for Rhode Island. His club associations were with the Squantum, Turks Head, Hope, and Wannamoisett Country; and he was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars. He was for many years a communicant and vestryman of All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Holmes married, October 17, 1883, Abby Howard White, daughter of Stillman and Lydia J. (Worsley) White, a review of whose family succession follows. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes were the parents of the following children: Stillman Howard, born November 17, 1888, died June 12, 1889; Ruth Weston, who married James Taylor Wilson, of Providence, and they have two children: George Holmes Wilson, and Frances Howard Wilson.

George Henry Holmes died February 14, 1924, at the residence of the family in Providence, Rhode Island. He was a man of generous impulses, not fond of display, and much of his benevolence was not known to the outside world. He gave much thought to the care and

comfort of others, and in him the worthy always found a friend.

(The White Line).

Stillman White, a representative of one of the older New England families, was one of the foremost business men of Providence, Rhode Island, for nearly fifty years, and he was a leader in Masonic circles. He was a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of Nicholas White, of Dorchester.

Nicholas White, of English birth, was made a freeman in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1643; and in 1647 he built a house in what is now Milton, Massachusetts, where he had purchased land. In October, 1655, he was a resident of Taunton, Massachusetts, where he took the oath of fidelity in 1657, and where, in company with many others, he was part-owner in the Taunton Iron Works founded by the Leonards, and known as the most successful iron works in New England. In 1661, he was one of the original sixteen purchasers of Block Island, or New Shoreham. In 1668 he was one of the purchasers of the Taunton North Purchase; and in 1672, he was one of those who bought the Taunton South Purchase. He married, about 1643, Susanna Humphrey, daughter of Jonas and Frances Humphrey, of Dorchester.

Joseph White, son of Nicholas and Susanna (Humphrey) White, resided in Taunton, and was a large owner of land there. He served in King Philip's War of 1675-76, was wounded in the Swamp Fight; and was among those mentioned in the extermination of wolves. He married Mary, surname unknown, and died in 1724.

Edward White, son of Joseph and Mary White, was born March 27, 1686, in Taunton, and always lived there, as a farmer and large land-owner. He married (first), May 3, 1710, Rebecca Witherell; (second) Hannah Hewitt.

Elijah White, son of Edward White, was born in 1740-41, in Taunton, and died November 16, 1808. He served in both the Colonial wars and in the Revolution. He inherited a share in the North Purchase, and sold it January 2, 1806. He married (first) (intentions published February 6, 1764), Rhoda White, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Bretton) White, descendant of Nicholas White, the founder of the family. He married (second), October 23, 1791, Anna Wild, of Raynham. Elijah White resided in Raynham, Massachusetts.

Rufus White, son of Elijah and Rhoda (White) White, was born May 5, 1778, in Raynham, and died in Walpole, Massachusetts, August 20, 1865. He also lived in Wrentham. He married, January 16, 1796, Betsey Knapp, of Raynham, who was born January 12, 1772, and died December 14, 1867.

James White, son of Rufus and Betsey (Knapp) White, was born July 1, 1798, in Raynham, Massachusetts, and died August 10, 1865, in Canton, Massachusetts. He also had resided in Wrentham and Canton, and was a farmer and a mechanic. He married, March 14, 1817, in Mansfield, Aurelia Howard, who was born in Chesterfield, Massachusetts, April 30, 1799. They were the parents of eight children, Stillman White being the sixth child and third son.

Stillman White, son of James and Aurelia (Howard) White, was born February 5, 1832, in Canton, Massachusetts, where he attended the public schools until he was sixteen years old. He learned the trade of moulder in a brass foundry, at Providence, Rhode Is-

land, in 1847, meantime studying bookkeeping and business management in Providence evening schools. In 1856, he began the manufacture of brass and bronze castings at No. 1 Bark Street, in Providence, and from that time onward his business was one of expansion and success, one of the principal articles manufactured being one of his inventions, the S. White Lining Metal, and he continued to make other as popular articles.

For more than twenty-five years, Mr. White was prominent in public and political affairs. He served as a member of the Common Council from June, 1886, to June, 1872, and again from January, 1875, to 1879, and yet again in 1882. He served on the Board of Aldermen from 1885 to 1887. He represented Providence in the Rhode Island General Assembly from 1878 to 1883, and again in 1888-1889. In his early years he joined the Waterwitch Volunteer Fire Company, No. 6, and on February 27, 1895, he was elected a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners, serving until March, 1902, when he was presented with a sterling silver loving cup by the Providence Fire Department. He was widely known in Masonic circles, was Master of Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons; and he was a thirty-third degree member of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

Mr. White married, January 31, 1861, Lydia Jane Worsley, and their daughter, Abby Howard White, married George Henry Holmes (see Holmes).

Stillman White died April 1, 1903, one of the most prominent manufacturers in Providence, Rhode Island, and one of its most indefatigable citizens in the advancement of its many civic, business, and social interests.

CRAM, Ralph Adams,

Architect, Author.

Celebrated throughout the world of architecture both in America and abroad for his lifelong ministry to its most enduring expression, chiefly in ecclesiastical and educational form, Ralph Adams Cram, most distinguished of American architects, erudite teacher and interpreter of the science and its history through his publicational and scholastic work, portrays in an extensive modern field the massive strength and the simple beauty of the Gothic school. College foundations, ecclesiastical institutions cathedral in type, and other structures both of leading academic and military character, present in their imposing situation Mr. Cram's professional message to this age; his prolific yet direct and specific literary offering is entirely in alliance therewith; while schools and learned societies have honored him with fellowship and degrees.

In an unbroken line, and through both paternal and maternal branches, Mr. Cram traces his ancestry through the generations to English settlers of some of the foremost of New Hampshire's townships, the paternal line being as follows:

(I) John Cram, who was born in 1607, and died in 1681, came from Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1634; and in 1637 he was one of the founders, with John Wheelwright, of Exeter, New Hampshire. He married Esther ———.

(II) Benjamin Cram, son of John and Esther Cram, was born in 1638, and died in 1711; he married Argentine Cromwell.

(III) John Cram, son of Benjamin and Argentine (Cromwell) Cram, was born in 1665, and died in 1740; he married

(first) Mary Wadleigh; (second) Susan Batchelder.

(IV) Jonathan Cram, son of John Cram, was born in 1706, and died in 1773; he married Elizabeth Heath.

(V) Nehemiah Cram, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Heath) Cram, was born in 1734; he married Hannah Philbrick.

(VI) Jonathan Cram, son of Nehemiah and Hannah (Philbrick) Cram, was born in 1762, and died in 1841; he married Rhoda Tilton.

(VII) Joseph Cram, son of Jonathan and Rhoda (Tilton) Cram, was born in 1801, and died in 1885; he married Sally Sanborn.

(VIII) Rev. William Augustine Cram, son of Joseph and Sally (Sanborn) Cram, was born July 18, 1837, and died August 13, 1908; he was a Unitarian clergyman, and held pastorates in Augusta, Maine, and Westford, Massachusetts. He married Sarah Elizabeth Blake (see Blake IX), who was born in 1840; their children: 1. Ralph Adams, of whom further. 2. Marion Blake. 3. William Everett.

(IX) Ralph Adams Cram was born December 16, 1863, in Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, and he attended the high schools at Westford, Massachusetts, and Exeter, New Hampshire. He established himself in his profession in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1888, when he first laid the foundation of the firm that bears his name, at that time as Cram & Wentworth; and then successively as Cram, Wentworth & Goodhue; Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson; Cram & Ferguson. Mr. Cram has the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters from Princeton University, and Doctor of Laws from Yale and Notre Dame universities.

His firm, the winner in the National competition for rebuilding the United States Military Academy at West Point, has continuously made a specialty in ecclesiastical and educational work, and the members have been and are architects for: the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in New York City; the Graduate College and Cleveland Tower, Princeton University; and cathedrals in Detroit, Michigan, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Havana, Cuba; and they are consulting architects for Washington Cathedral, Washington, District of Columbia; and the cathedral at San Francisco, California. Some notable structures produced by them are the following-named: St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, New York City; Fourth Presbyterian Church, Chicago, Illinois; all the buildings for Rice Institute, Houston, Texas; and those for Wheaton College, Norton, Massachusetts; Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire; and Chapin Hall, Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts.

Mr. Cram, as a member of the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was professor of architecture from 1914 to 1919. He was chairman of the Boston City Planning Board from 1914 to 1921. He was a vice-president of the American Institute of Architects; was president for two terms of the Boston Society of Architects; and is supervising architect for Princeton, Wellesley, and Bryn Mawr colleges. He is a member of the Century Club, New York City, New York; honorary member of the Art Club, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity, Harvard University; and a member of the Society of Colonial Wars.

Mr. Cram's membership with learned societies is inclusive of the following-named: He is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, London, England; honorary corresponding member of the

Royal Institute of British Architects; member of the American Academy of Arts and Science, North British Academy of Arts; Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, American Federation of Arts; member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and of the American Philosophical Society; secretary of the Mediæval Academy of America; and his recreations are those of chess and gardening.

The following-named published works are in part the result of Mr. Cram's comprehensive study and world-wide observations and conclusions: "The Decadent," "Black Spirits and White," "Church Building," "The Ruined Abbeys of Great Britain," "Impressions of Japanese Architecture and the Allied Arts," "The Gothic Quest," "Excalibur," "The Ministry of Art," "Heart of Europe," "The Substance of Gothic," "The Nemesis of Mediocrity," "The Great Thousand Years," "The Sins of the Fathers," "Walled Towns," "Gold, Frankincense and Myrrh," and "Towards the Great Peace."

Ralph Adams Cram married, September 20, 1900, at New Bedford, Massachusetts, Elizabeth Carrington Read, who was born June 5, 1873, at Farmville, Virginia, daughter of Captain Clement Carrington Read, of Prince Edward County, Virginia, officer in the Confederate Army, and an analytical chemist. Their children: 1. Mary Carrington, born November 9, 1901, in Brookline, Massachusetts; married Jerome Crosby Greene. 2. Ralph Wentworth, born September 18, 1904, in Boston. 3. Elizabeth Strudwick, born August 29, 1913, at Sudbury, Massachusetts.

(The Blake Line).

(I) Jasper Blake, who was born in 1592, and died in 1643, came from England to Hampton, New Hampshire; he married Deborah Dalton.

(II) Timothy Blake, son of Jasper and Deborah (Dalton) Blake, was born in 1649, and died in 1718; he married Naomi Sleeper.

(III) Moses Blake, son of Timothy and Naomi (Sleeper) Blake, was born in 1682, and died in 1752; he married Abigail Smith.

(IV) Hezekiah Blake, son of Moses and Abigail (Smith) Blake, was born in 1703, and died in 1746; he married Joanna Fellowes.

(V) Josiah Blake, son of Hezekiah and Joanna (Fellowes) Blake, was born in 1725, and died in 1790; he married Elizabeth Brown.

(VI) Hezekiah Blake, son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Brown) Blake, was born in 1753, and died in 1841; he married Lucy Prescott.

(VII) John Prescott Blake, son of Hezekiah and Lucy (Prescott) Blake, was born in 1775, and died in 1839; he married, in 1798, Sarah Blake (Philemon 5, Philemon 6, Philemon 7, Philemon 8, Philemon 9, Jasper 10).

(VIII) Ira Blake, son of John Prescott and Sarah (Blake) Blake, was born in 1799, and died in 1876; he married, in 1826, Dorothy Sanborn.

(IX) Sarah Elizabeth Blake, daughter of Ira and Dorothy (Sanborn) Blake, married Rev. William Augustine Cram, and they were the parents of Ralph Adams Cram, of this review. (See Cram VIII.)

McCUSKER, John Patrick,

Coal Merchant.

As head of an outstanding business concern of New Haven, Connecticut,

McCusker & Schroeder, coal merchants, for nearly forty years, John Patrick McCusker became widely and favorably known as an able and substantial business man. His success was built on service to the public. Honest and straightforward in all his dealings, and efficient, he was no unimportant factor in creating a civilized and comfortable standard of living in New Haven.

In that city John Patrick McCusker was born, May 2, 1860, son of John and Alice (Kenny) McCusker. In the excellent local public schools and high schools he was well educated. His business career began in his young manhood as a clerk for French Brothers, with whom he remained for a few years. He then gave evidence of the initiative and ambition which marked his career by forming a partnership with Elmer F. Schroeder for the merchandising of coal, In 1885 the firm of McCusker & Schroeder was established by the young men and immediately began to meet with success. The new enterprise was first housed at No. 26 Church Street, but soon had expanded to the point of erecting its own new building across the street, at No. 27, where a prosperous future was assured. The company was about this time strengthened by incorporation and the election of Mr. McCusker as president, a position he held until his retirement in November, 1922. This business was regarded as one of the substantial and prosperous ventures of New Haven. A Democrat in the day when such adherence in New England required courage and faith in one's convictions, Mr. McCusker was keenly interested in municipal affairs and in the van of every civic betterment movement. It was editorially said of him that he showed great strength of character in politics:

It was back over thirty years ago that our hearts were warmed by the fine courage of such men as John McCusker—men of principle, whose convictions were born of an unselfish consideration for common humanity. These were the days when it took real manhood to stand on the 1896 Democrat platform in these parts. It meant social ostracism, loss of business, trouble with your banks, doubt as to your honesty and sanity, embarrassments of many kinds. The fact that most of the pronouncements of this great historic political platform have since found their way into one organic law as conservative and constructive reforms cannot efface the bitter opposition with which they were first received.

John McCusker was one of the pioneers who early saw the light and held the torch of political progress high. Many of the measures he courageously supported have since received general recognition, but back thirty years ago a man jeopardized not only his political but also his business future in espousing such doctrines as real government control of banking and currency, an income tax, election of United States senators by the people, opposition to government by injunction, a tariff for the country instead of for the few big interests, and much else besides that since has received general approval.

This was evidence also of the keen intelligence and independent judgment of this well-balanced and far-sighted man. He was in religious adherence a consistent member of the Catholic Church, to whose charities and activities he liberally contributed. He was affiliated with the New England Coal Dealers' Association, the Racebrook Country Club, the New Haven Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of St. Patrick. Interested in outdoor sports and golf, he particularly loved his home and his books, and his knowledge of literature and its producers was wide and varied.

John Patrick McCusker married Margaret A. McPartland, who survives him, as does a daughter, Alice McCusker.

A cheerful and lovable disposition endeared Mr. McCusker to all who knew him. His well-stored mind and independent habit of thought interested the men of intelligence whom he met in business and social life, and his charity won the gratitude of the man he was able to help. No finer words could be spoken of a man than these:

There are always some men not afraid to suffer the penalty imposed on the pioneer progressive. Among these was no braver, more conscientious and unselfish soul than that of John McCusker. He was thoughtful in consideration of all questions, liberal and tolerant in all his view points, patient with opposition however bitter and uncalled for, gentleman always with the courage of his ever honest convictions. His friendship was indeed worth while, and the example of his courageous course is one not soon to be forgotten. New Haven never had a better citizen than John McCusker.

DRAPER, Clare Hill,

Manufacturer.

Wherever textile machinery is in use throughout the civilized world, a name of utmost value, because of practical invention that has led the way of progress in cotton manufacturing, is that of Clare Hill Draper, treasurer of the Hopedale Manufacturing Company, Milford, Massachusetts, discoverer of many labor-saving devices universally utilized. Mr. Draper has devoted his business career to the expansion of that field of industry in which he had been specially trained, with whose every mechanical need he is intimate, and to whose remarkable growth he has been a prolific contributor.

Mr. Draper honors anew those gifts of which his father, General William Franklin Draper, was so abundant a possessor, and the largess of both father and son to the manufacturing world is beyond all computation. Of New England ancestry, Mr. Draper's well-justified pride of birth is in the fact that his forefathers are recorded in all movements for Colonial and National defence, and that their zeal was one with all pre-Revolutionary activities for Independence, and with all matters relating to National progress from that time onward. His line from the first-comer of the name is as follows:

(I) James Draper, who was born in 1618 and died in 1694, son of Thomas Draper, a Puritan, came from England between 1647 and 1650, and settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts; he married, in 1646, Miriam Stansfield, who was born in 1625 and died in 1697.

(II) James Draper, son of James and Miriam (Stansfield) Draper, was born in 1654, and was a soldier in King Philip's War; he married Abigail Whiting, who was born in 1663, and died in 1721.

(III) Captain James Draper, son of James and Abigail (Whiting) Draper, was born in 1691, and died in 1768; he married Abigail Child, who was born in 1698, and died in 1767.

(IV) Major Abijah Draper, son of Captain James and Abigail (Child) Draper, was born in 1757, and died in 1780; he served in the American Revolution. He married Alice Eaton.

(V) Ira Draper, son of Major Abijah and Alice (Eaton) Draper, married Abigail Richards.

(VI) George Draper, son of Ira and Abigail (Richards) Draper, married Hannah Thwing.

(VII) Hon. William Franklin Draper, son of George and Hannah (Thwing) Draper, was born April 9, 1842, and died January 28, 1910. An inventor and a cotton machinery manufacturer, he invented and introduced many notable im-

provements in textile machinery. He was a member of the fifty-third and fifty-fourth Congresses, and served as ambassador to Italy in 1897-1900. When he was only twenty-three years old, he was a brigadier-general of United States Volunteers in the Civil War. He is the author of "Recollections of a Varied Career," which has received wide comment and distribution. He married (first), in 1862, Lydia Warren Joy, who was born in 1843, and died in 1884; he married (second), in 1890, Susan Preston, who died in 1919. The children of the first marriage: 1. William Franklin, deceased. 2. George Otis, born in 1867. 3. Edith, who married Montgomery Blair. 4. Arthur Joy. 5. Clare Hill, of whom further. Of the second marriage: 5. Margaret Preston, who married Prince Andrea Boncompagni, of Italy.

(VIII) Clare Hill Draper, son of William F. and Lydia W. (Joy) Draper, was born October 4, 1876, at Hopedale, Massachusetts, where he attended the high school and he was then a student for two years at Phillips-Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire. He was graduated at St. Mark's School in 1896, and at Yale University in 1900, with his Bachelor of Arts degree. In July, 1900, he began his business career at Hopedale, Massachusetts, with the Draper Company, manufacturers of cotton machinery. He was a member of the board of directors of that company from 1901 to 1907, when he returned; and one of the C. F. Roper & Company, manufacturers of specialties, from 1907 to 1913. He is treasurer of the Hopedale Manufacturing Company, of Milford, Massachusetts; and he is a director of the Milford National Bank, and of the Waucantuck Mills. Mr. Draper, as an inventor, has produced substantial benefits in manufacturing; and he is patentee of some fifty inventions that relate principally to looms and weaving. He traveled abroad in 1907; he has served as road commissioner for the town of Hopedale, and he was executor of his father's estate.

Mr. Draper is a member of the Boston Athletic Association, Yale clubs of Boston and New York; and the Golf clubs of Milford, Franklin, and Hyannisport, Massachusetts. His recreations are golf, tennis, swimming, bridge and motoring.

Clare Hill Draper married, February 5, 1902, Matilda Grace Engman, who was born August 19, 1878, in Texas, daughter of Harry A. Engman, of Lexington, Kentucky, a range manufacturer. Their children, all born at Hopedale, Massachusetts: 1. Clare Hill, Jr., born December 22, 1902; educated at St. Mark's School and Yale University, now (1926) representative of the Hopedale Manufacturing Company, at Greenville, South Carolina. 2. Grace Engman, born February 23, 1905. 3. George, born April 4, 1908. 4. Lydia Joy, born May 29, 1911. 5. William Franklin, born December 24, 1912. 6. Harry Engman, born January 13, 1915.

CHANNING, Walter, Jr.,

Realtor.

A work of remarkable proportions in realty matters in Boston and throughout the State of Massachusetts has been developed and brought into the leadership group by Walter Channing, who has long specialized in the purchase and sale of real estate of the highest quality, his claims to excellent selections, situations, and values having been substantiated throughout a successful career. With his offices in Boston, Framingham,

and Newton, and his membership with the leading realty organizations in the State, Mr. Channing maintains the best standard in the movements of real estate. It is thus in his own profession that he sustains the traditions of his forefathers, New England men of a notable type of excellence in all their activities, whose word and work have prevailed in their share in shaping the destinies of State and Nation. Both paternal and maternal genealogies are unrivalled for representation in every patriotic and civic cause, from the days of the pioneer founders of townships, through those of the rallying for the National defence and Independence; while men prominent in the professions and in letters have again brought honors to the new generations. The lineage through the Ellery and the Channing lines is as follows:

William Ellery was born in 1643, and died in 1696; he came from England and settled in Gloucester, Massachusetts.

Benjamin Ellery was a son of William Ellery.

William Ellery, son of Benjamin Ellery, was born in 1701, and died in 1765; he was graduated from Harvard College in 1722 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. He held the office of Deputy Governor of Rhode Island. He married, in 1722, Elizabeth Almy, and they had among their children: Job; Christopher; and William, of whom further.

William Ellery, son of William and Elizabeth (Almy) Ellery, was born in 1727, and died in 1820. He was a Signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was also a member of the Continental Congress in 1781 and 1783-85, in which sessions he attained some eminence as a speaker of distinction. He was active also on the Board of Admiralty, and with Rufus King made a determined effort to put an end to slavery by means of constitutional amendment. He married, in 1750, Ann Remington, born in 1724, died in 1764, daughter of Jonathan Remington.

Lucy Ellery, daughter of William and Ann (Remington) Ellery, was born in 1752, and died in 1834; she married, in 1773, William Channing, who was born in 1751, and died in 1793. They had eleven children, three of whom attained great eminence: William Ellery, Edward Tyrrel, and Walter Channing, of whom further.

Dr. Walter Channing, son of William and Lucy (Ellery) Channing, was born in 1786, and died in 1876. He was the sixth generation from Governor Thomas Dudley, and the fifth from Ann Bradstreet, the daughter of the latter and the wife of Governor Simon Bradstreet.

Walter Channing entered Harvard in 1804, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from that college. After studying medicine in Boston and Philadelphia he won the diploma of the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania. Going abroad he carried on his studies further in Guy's and in St. Thomas' hospitals in London and worked also at Edinburgh. In 1812 he began to practice in Boston and in the same year received the appointment to lecture on obstetrics at Harvard. In 1815 he was appointed to fill the newly-founded chair of obstetrics and medical jurisprudence; this he held until his resignation in 1854. He became, in 1821, the assistant to Dr. James Jackson in the new Massachusetts Hospital and continued there for nearly twenty years. He found time to publish a number of works among which are addresses on "Prevention of Pauperism," which appeared in 1843; a "Treatise on Etherization in Childbirth, Illustrated by

851 Cases," attracted much attention not only in this country but in professional circles in Europe. It had a marked influence on medical practice of the time, appearing in 1848; "Professional Reminiscences of Foreign Travel," "New and Old," "Miscellaneous Poems," "A Physician's Vacation, or a Summer in Europe," "The Reformation of Medical Science," and a large number of contributions to periodicals attest the industry and learning of the man.

Dr. Channing married Barbara Perkins, daughter of Samuel Gardiner Perkins, and niece of Colonel Thomas Handasyd Perkins, the well-known capitalist and philanthropist.

William Ellery Channing, son of Dr. Walter and Barbara (Perkins) Channing, was born in 1818, and died in 1901. He was a noted writer, belonging at one time to the Concord group. He was educated at the Boston Latin School, where he had Charles Sumner for an instructor, studying later at Harvard. In 1839 he went out to Illinois and lived for eighteen months in a log cabin built by himself. After some editorial experience on the Cincinnati "Gazette," he returned to the East and became connected with the editorial staff of the New York "Tribune" during the years 1844-45. His works include poems, essays and miscellaneous literary productions. He married Ellen Kilshaw Fuller, a sister of Margaret (Fuller) D'Ossoli, who was descended from Thomas Fuller, of England, who was at Salem in 1638, at Dedham in 1643, and who served as a representative in the General Court. They had a son, Walter, of whom further.

Dr. Walter Channing, son of William Ellery and Ellen K. (Fuller) Channing, was born in 1849, and died in 1921. He was an eminent alienist, and held in addition to his degree of Doctor of Medicine the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He married, in 1878, Anna Kast Morse, daughter of Henry D. and Elizabeth (Hayden) Morse (see Morse VIII), who died in 1921, and their children were: 1. Walter, Jr., of whom further. 2. Henry Morse, born August 17, 1880, in Brookline; was graduated at Harvard University in 1902, and from the Harvard Law School in 1904. He is a member of the law firm of Channing, Corneau & Frothingham, of Boston, Massachusetts; and during the World War was a member of the Council of National Defence, was chief of the legal section of the United States War Industries Board, and was legal adviser. He married, November 22, 1904, Katherine Minot, born May 19, 1883, at West Roxbury, Massachusetts, and they have four children: i. Barbara. ii. Katherine Sedgwick. iii. Laurence Minot. iv. Anne Elizabeth. 3. Barbara, married Donald Gregg. 4. Hayden, married Mary A. Schenck. 5. Rosalie, married Robert Wheaton Rivers.

Walter Channing, Jr., son of Dr. Walter and Anna Kast (Morse) Channing, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, and after attending the Roxbury Latin School, he went to St. Mark's School, Southboro, Massachusetts, in 1897. He was a member of the class of 1901 at Harvard University. In 1901 Mr. Channing established himself in the real estate business in Boston, and deals in real estate, mortgages and insurance.

Mr. Channing entered the service of the United States Government at the Officers' Training Camp, Plattsburg Barracks, New York, August 27, 1917, and on November 27, of that year, was commissioned captain of infantry; on August 20, 1918, he was commissioned major of infantry, and on December 24, 1918,

was honorably discharged from service at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Mr. Channing is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati; of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; of the Military Order of the World War; of the Military Order of Foreign Wars; and of the American Legion. His clubs are the Harvard Club, of New York; the Harvard, the Tennis and Racquet, and Union, of Boston; the Dedham Polo and Country; the Norfolk Hunt Club.

Walter Channing, Jr., married June 10, 1907, Cornelia Post Higbee, who was born at New Rochelle, New York, daughter of Charles Higbee, of Trenton, New Jersey. Their children are: 1. Walter (3), born April 15, 1908, at Nice, France. 2. Charles Emlen, born February 5, 1910, at Sherborn, Massachusetts.

(The Morse Line).

(I) Anthony Morse, who was born in 1606, and died in 1686, came from England in 1635 and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts.

(II) Deacon Benjamin Morse, son of Anthony Morse, married Ruth Sawyer.

(III) William Morse, son of Deacon Benjamin and Ruth (Sawyer) Morse, married Sarah Merrill.

(IV) Peter Morse, son of William and Sarah (Merrill) Morse, was born in 1701; he married Thomasa Hale.

(V) Edmund Morse, son of Peter and Thomasa (Hale) Morse, was a lieutenant in the American Revolution; he married Rachel Howell.

(VI) Moses Morse, son of Lieutenant Edmund and Rachel (Howell) Morse, was born in 1766; married Mary Carlton.

(VII) Hazen Morse, son of Moses and Mary (Carlton) Morse, was born in 1796; he married Lucy Cary.

(VIII) Henry Dutton Morse, son of Hazen and Lucy (Cary) Morse, was born in 1826, and died in 1888; he married Elizabeth Hayden. Their daughter, Anna Kast Morse, married Dr. Walter Channing.

References — Moore, J. B.: William Ellery Channing. Governor Thomas Dudley Family Association, "Historical Pamphlet, No. 4." "National Cyclopedia of American Biography," Vol. VIII, pp. 59, 380. "Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography," Vol. I, pp. 577-78. "National Cyclopedia of American Biography," Vol. XIII, p. 431.

GAMMELL, William,

Manufacturer, Retired.

The permanence, the progress and the yet broader scope of Rhode Island industry received both new impetus and lasting benefit during William Gammell's association therewith in agency and directorship, his many years of activity in the business plans of the Berkeley Cotton Manufacturing Company, and his executive direction of the affairs of the Providence National Bank, combining to further establish the utility of those institutions in the industrial and the financial world. He continues as trustee and director of a number of institutions that have a noteworthy influence in expanding the educational, benevolent and civic interests of the State, and with a National significance, as well. From the origin of his family in both the North and the South, its generations have been identified with industries that have furnished inspiration to the growth of communities, ancestry of more recent times having been energetic factors in establishing the foundations of financial institutions. The maternal lineage from the first of the name of this branch in America is as follows:

Benjamin Ives, who was born in 1720, married Elizabeth Hale.

Robert Hale Ives, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Hale) Ives, was born in 1744; he married Sara Bray.

Thomas Poynton Ives, son of Robert Hale and Sara (Bray) Ives, was born in 1769, and died in 1835; he was a member of the firm of Nicholas Brown & Company, afterwards Brown & Ives, Bankers, of Providence, Rhode Island; he married Hope Brown.

Robert Hale Ives, son of Thomas Poynton and Hope (Brown) Ives, was born in 1798, and died in 1875; he was a member of the banking firm of Brown & Ives, in Providence; and he was a philanthropist. He married Harriet Bowen Amory, a descendant of Thomas Amory, who was born in 1682, and came from England to South Carolina and thence to Boston in 1720.

Elizabeth Amory Ives, daughter of Robert Hale and Harriet Bowen (Amory) Ives, married, in 1851, as his second wife, William Gammell, Doctor of Laws, born February 10, 1812, died April 3, 1889, professor in Brown University, 1835-1864, author of "Life of Roger Williams," and other historical papers, and who married (first), in 1838, Elizabeth Amory Whipple. The founder of this branch of the Gammell family was John Gammell, who lived near Chester, in England, and who came to Boston in 1740. The children of Professor William and Elizabeth Amory (Ives) Gammell are: 1. Robert Ives, born in 1852, died in 1915; married Eliza Anthony Hoppin. 2. Elizabeth Hope, married John Whipple Slater. 3. William, of whom further. 4. Arthur Amory, born in 1862, died in 1887. 5. Harriet Ives, who married T. Shaw Safe. 6. Helen Louise, born in Providence; married Sir Arthur (James) Herbert, British diplomat.

William Gammell was born May 20, 1857, in Providence, Rhode Island, where he attended Wheeler's Private School, and was graduated at Brown University in 1878 with his degree of Bachelor of Arts, and where he received his Master of Arts degree in 1881. He was agent of the Berkeley Company, cotton manufacturers, from 1881 to 1919; and member of the firm of Brown & Ives since 1889; and he was president of the Providence National Bank from 1916 to 1926. Mr. Gammell is trustee of various corporations and of Brown University since 1915, and of Butler Hospital since 1900. He is a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, Newport Historical Society, National Institute of Social Science, American Museum of Natural History, National Civic Federation, The George Washington Sulgrave Institution, American Geographical Society, Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. He is a former president of the Agawam Hunt Club, and a member of the University clubs of New York and of Providence; member of the Newport Golf Club; and the Newport Reading Room, the Rhode Island Country and the Providence Art clubs. His recreations are tennis, golf, and horseback riding.

William Gammell married, February 20, 1884, Bessie Gardner Bowen, daughter of Tully Dorrance Bowen, cotton manufacturer, of Providence. Their children, all born in Providence: 1. William, born March 8, 1885, was graduated at Yale College in 1908 with his degree of Bachelor of Arts; married, February 24, 1925, Susanna Valentine Mitchell; he was major in the Three Hundred and Second Field Artillery, Seventy-sixth Division, in France. 2. Arthur Amory, born September 5, 1888; was graduated at Yale College in 1911 with his degree of Bachelor

of Arts, and at the Law School of Harvard University in 1914 with his degree of Bachelor of Laws; in the World War he was captain and major, assigned to the Three Hundred and fifth Field Artillery, Seventy-seventh Division, in France, from April, 1918, to April, 1919, and was gassed at Fismes, France, September 7, 1918. 3. Robert Hale Ives, born January 7, 1893; was sergeant in the One hundred and first Field Artillery, then first lieutenant of infantry with General Staff Officer No. G. 2, Service of Supply, in France.

MILLER, Pardon,

Rhode Island Broker.

It is generally conceded throughout the investment and brokerage interests of Rhode Island that the activities of close upon a half-century of the more recent history of that department of business and finance in Providence, and indeed in the State, had no more able and resourceful factor and organizer than Pardon Miller, of the firm of Miller & George, dealers in investments and securities. Mr. Miller was peculiarly adapted through his inherited abilities and a trained and gifted mind to perform the important service in finance for the firm with which he had been so successfully associated. His citizenship was of the highest order; the plan of his business, civic and social life was invariably in behalf of the advancement and prosperity of the institutions of the city of his birth; and his alliance with every movement for the good of the community, and the welfare and safety of National and State affairs, was an always understood and dependable feature of his public-spiritedness.

Pardon Miller, a son of Frederick and Abby (Mumford) Miller, was born May 13, 1867, in Providence, Rhode Island; his paternal grandfather, General Pardon Miller, was the founder of the silversmithing business that ultimately developed into what is now the Gorham Manufacturing Corporation. Mr. Miller attended the Thayer Grammar School and the Providence High School, and at an early age he went to work in the People's Savings Bank, of which he was teller thirteen years, when he became identified as a salesman with the banking house of N. W. Harris, now Harris, Forbes & Company, in 1903. In 1907, he severed his connection with N. W. Harris, to go into business for himself, when he formed a partnership with Daniel F. George, and an investment and securities business was conducted under the firm name of Miller & George, the headquarters of the firm now being located in the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Building. Mr. Miller was a member of the board of directors of the Tubular Woven Fabric Company, and a member of the Corporation of the People's Savings Bank and the Providence Institution for Savings. He was active throughout his life in a number of clubs; and he was a member of the Quarter Century, Hope, Agawam, and Squantum clubs.

Mr. Miller married, November 10, 1898, Edna Darling, and he is survived by his wife, and by a sister, Mrs. John H. Mason.

Pardon Miller died January 1, 1923, at the residence of the family, No. 57 George Street, after an illness of six weeks. Providence and his native State record him in their financial history, in particular, as one who in his special usefulness was of enduring benefit to his generation.

BELKNAP, Robert Ernest,

Manufacturer.

Throughout his career in association with the sales management department of great steel manufacturing concerns, Robert Ernest Belknap, who now represents the Bethlehem Steel Company in its distributive interests with his headquarters in Boston, Massachusetts, is a leading and expert factor in the system by means of which the product of that firm reaches the markets of the world. An engineer by training and experience, Mr. Belknap has also made a lifelong and a comprehensive study and survey of street railways and their appliances, and of other public utilities, as well as of steel manufacture and its sales activities. He is a descendant of early settlers in New England, of first-comers to communities that have become instrumental in the establishing and maintenance of States, and of men who gathered as patriots to the standard of the American Revolution. His lineage from the first of the paternal name in this branch is as follows:

(I) Abraham Belknap came from England with two brothers, Joseph and Thomas, and settled at Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1637.

(II) Joseph Belknap, son of Abraham Belknap, was born in 1630, and died in 1712.

(III) Thomas Belknap, son of Joseph Belknap, was born in 1670, and died in 1755; he married Jane Cheney.

(IV) Samuel Belknap, son of Thomas and Jane (Cheney) Belknap, was born in 1707, and died in 1771; he married Lydia Stearns.

(V) Samuel Belknap, son of Samuel and Lydia (Stearns) Belknap, was born in 1735, and died in 1821; he was a captain in the American Revolution; he married Abigail Flagg.

(VI) Charles Belknap, son of Samuel and Abigail (Flagg) Belknap, was born in 1775, and died in 1811; he married Rachel Fleet, his cousin, daughter of Abel Belknap, born in 1783, and died in 1830.

(VII) Charles Franklin Belknap, son of Charles and Rachel Fleet (Belknap), Belknap, was born in 1807, and died in 1883. He was a contractor at Yonkers, New York; he married Abigail Jane Odell, daughter of Benjamin Odell.

(VIII) Ethelbert Belknap, son of Charles Franklin and Abigail Jane (Odell) Belknap, was born March 8, 1843; he was formerly a hat manufacturer, associated with the Yonkers Hat Manufacturing Company, and he has been a member of the board of trustees of the Yonkers (New York) Board of Education for more than thirty years. He is a veteran of the Civil War, and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He married, in 1864, Lydia Elizabeth Frazee, who was born in 1841. Their children: 1. Ada Blanche, born in 1865. 2. Edith Beatrice, born in 1866. 3. William Ethelbert, born in 1867; married Helen Brett Runyon. 4. Christopher Irving, born November 20, 1869, at Yonkers; is a traffic manager in Chicago, Illinois. 5. Robert Ernest, of whom further. 6. Athenia Agnes, born in 1876; married Thomas Wood Hastings. 7. Frazee Lockwood, born September 10, 1880, in Yonkers; is a civil engineer, and engineer to the Board of Purchase of the city of New York; and he was a member of the Civilian Engineers Corps of the United States Army in Porto Rico, 1899-1900. He married, October 4, 1911, Marie Seymour Jackson, born June 23, 1884, in Yonkers, daughter of Robert

George and Carrie Macy (Hyde) Jackson. 8. Ethelbet, Jr., born in 1886; married Martha Moore Fairlamb.

(IX) Robert Ernest Belknap, son of Ethelbert and Lydia Elizabeth (Frazee) Belknap, was born March 13, 1875, in Yonkers, New York, where he attended the high school; and he was graduated at Johns Hopkins University in 1897 with his Bachelor of Arts degree. He began his professional career in 1897 as a recorder with the United States Army Engineering Corps, and successively he has been associated with leading firms in industry as follows: In 1898 with the firm of Pettit & Reed, in New York City; in 1901, with the Pennsylvania Steel Company, at Steelton, Pennsylvania; in 1902 with the Pennsylvania and Maryland Steel Company, as assistant sales manager, with headquarters in Chicago, Illinois; in 1906, as sales manager for that company, and in 1915, in the same capacity in New York City; in 1917 as sales manager in Chicago for the Bethlehem Steel Company; and from 1922 to the present as sales manager for that company, with headquarters in Boston, Massachusetts.

In 1911, also, Mr. Belknap was elected president of the National Railway Appliances Association; and in 1912, vice-president of the Evanston Street Railway Company.

During the World War, Mr. Belknap served as captain of the Lake Forest Division, American Protective League; and he was consulting engineer at Lake Forest, Illinois, in 1920.

Fraternally, Mr. Belknap is affiliated with the University Club, Boston; Dedham Club, and Dedham Polo and Country clubs, Dedham, Massachusetts; and he is a member of the board of directors of the Johns Hopkins Alumni Association, Chicago, Illinois, of which he was president in 1911; member of the American Iron and Steel Institute; associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; member of Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity, Exchange Club, and Boston Chamber of Commerce. His recreations are golf, sailing, and riding.

Robert Ernest Belknap married, September 14, 1904, at Watch Hill, Rhode Island, Elizabeth Treat Lyon, who was born September 11, 1880, in Cincinnati, Ohio, daughter of Daniel Latham Lyon. Their children: 1. Anne Elizabeth, born at Evanston, Illinois, August 22, 1906. 2. Robert Latham, born September 29, 1907, died October 23, 1907. 3. William Ethelbert (2), born in Evanston, September 4, 1909. 4. Robert Ernest, born in Evanston, January 18, 1913. 5. Rhoda Latham, born in Lake Forest, January 16, 1920.

The maternal line is as follows:

Benjamin Brookfield, of Rahway, or Plainfield, New Jersey, married Abigail Rhul.

Jane Brookfield, daughter of Benjamin and Abigail (Rhul) Brookfield, was born in 1751, and died in 1825; she married Reuben Frazee, justice of the peace, who came from Canada.

John Frazee, son of Reuben and Jane (Brookfield) Frazee, was born in 1790, and died in 1852. He was the first American sculptor, and a charter member of the National Academy of Design. His works can be seen in New York, Philadelphia and the Boston Athenæum. His history has been written by Lorado Taft. He married, for his second wife, in 1832, Lydia Ann Place, daughter of Thomas and Lydia (Rogers) Place, the latter the daughter of John Rogers. Their daughter, Lydia Elizabeth Frazee, married Ethelbert Belknap, and they were the

parents of Robert Ernest Belknap. (See Belknap VIII.)

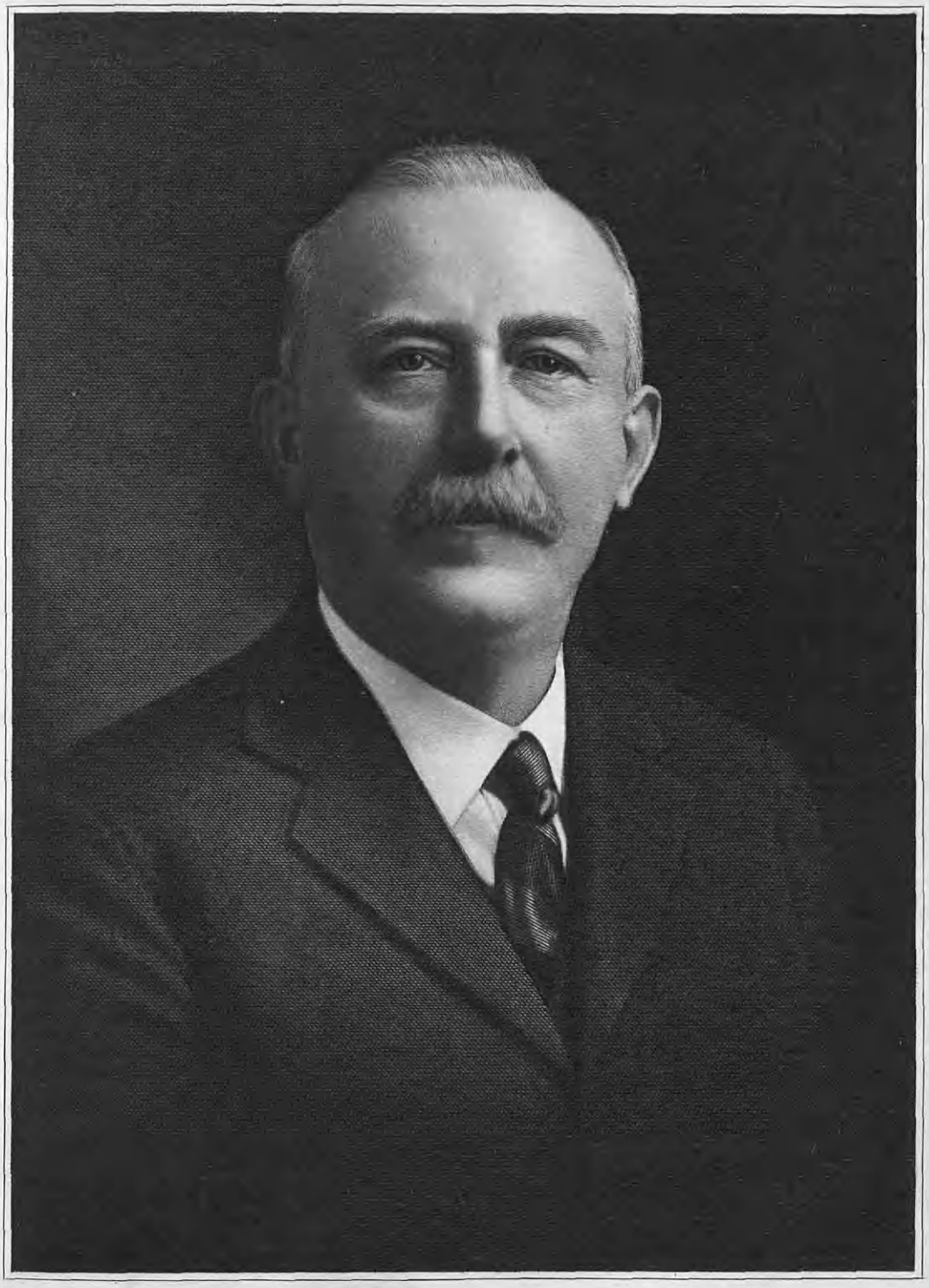
BROUGHEL, Andrew J.,

Corporation Counsel

Of national significance as a lawyer and popular with his professional confrères everywhere, Andrew J. Broughel was especially well known in his native city of Hartford, Connecticut, as an able attorney and as an admirable corporation counsel. Debonair by nature, of a genial friendliness that no one could resist, he was basically strong enough to overcome the scant educational opportunities his early life offered and to make of himself a student of wide interests, a lawyer with an unusually complete technical education, and a politician with a thoroughgoing understanding of men.

Andrew J. Broughel was born in Hartford, March 4, 1866, son of Andrew J. and Mary (Ryan) Broughel. His father, a well-known railroad man, died in 1906. The early educational opportunities of the son were limited, because circumstances necessitated his beginning early to consider means of livelihood, but he eagerly grasped what was offered him. He attended the Christian Brothers' School, connected with St. Patrick's Parish, and was later privately tutored. His career began as office boy in the law office of the Honorable William Hamersley, then State's attorney for Hartford County, and so ready was he, so industrious, so faithful, that he was encouraged to begin the study of law as a profession. Soon he was promoted to the position of law clerk, and by 1893 was ready for admission to the bar. That ceremonial achieved, he immediately entered into the practice of his profession, specializing in probate, real estate, equities, and corporation law. He soon made a name for himself and won particular recognition as an authority on corporation law. He was an indefatigable worker, at his desk early and late, and these habits, continued throughout life, helped him to the large success he enjoyed. His work, his library, his family, and his friends, furnished his chief happiness.

With his active civic interests, his faculty for making friends everywhere, and his demonstrated legal ability, it was natural for Mr. Broughel to assume a position of leadership in politics. He was several times honored by his party, the Democratic, as their candidate for political office—in 1908 for the position of Secretary of State, and in 1910 for that of Lieutenant-Governor. It was characteristic of him to accept both tenders as a call of duty, although he knew that in Connecticut, where the Republicans are strongly entrenched, a Democratic candidate had small chance of success. From 1911 to 1915 he was a member of the State Shellfish Commission. From 1918 to 1920 he served as Corporation Counsel of Hartford, appointed to the position by Mayor Richard J. Kinsella. For many years he was treasurer of the Democratic Town Committee. Election figures in 1910 give some idea of his personal popularity, for he carried Hartford by a safe plurality against the Republican, Demus A. Blakeslee, polling 6,595 votes against the latter's 6,335. Mr. Broughel was the last president of the Catholic Club, of Hartford, situated on Grove Street, and for many years he was treasurer of the Cathedral Lyceum and trustee of St. Patrick's Parish. He was a member of the Holy Name Society, the Knights of Columbus, the



Andrew J. Broughell

Catholic Benevolent Legion, and other groups, such as Hartford Lodge, No. 19, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Modern Woodmen of the World, Court Columbus Keney, No. 73, Foresters of America, and the Connecticut Civil Service Reform Association.

Andrew J. Broughel married Isabelle G. Driscoll, who survives him, as do their seven children: 1. Rose Marie, a student at Connecticut Agricultural College. 2. Isabelle. 3. Margaret. 4. Geraldine. 5. Edward A., a student at Notre Dame College. 6. Andrew. 7. James.

Death came to Judge Broughel at his home in Hartford, November 21, 1925. In his thirty years of practice in the legal profession, he established an enviable reputation for legal acumen, for disinterested and honorable service to his clients and to the city, and for personal character. He loved his family and enjoyed a home that was the center of joyous life and pleasant hospitality. Genial and companionable, he had hosts of friends, to whom he was always loyal. City, various fraternal and social groups, and the Democratic Party, as well as his church, benefited by his lifelong devotion.

BISHOP, Ebenezer,

Public Official, Civil War Veteran.

Among those whose lives have been freely devoted to the common good the name of the late Ebenezer Bishop, of North Woodstock, Connecticut, should be included, for in three of the great fields of service he gave of the best that was in him—as a teacher, as a soldier, and as a legislator.

Mr. Bishop was a descendant of Thomas Bishop, of Ipswich, England, tracing his line from Lieutenant Samuel Bishop, one of the sixteen persons who signed the settlement of land in the "crotch" of the Quinebaugh and Shatucket rivers in 1718. Lieutenant Samuel Bishop died in 1761. He married, January 2, 1706, Sarah Forbes and among their eleven children was Ebenezer, of whom further.

Ebenezer Bishop was born in Norwich, Connecticut, November 26, 1725. He married (first), June 17, 1762, Tabitha Strong, of Coventry, Connecticut, and (second), January 25, 1770, Jerusha Lord, of Preston, Connecticut. The youngest child of the first marriage was Ebenezer (2), of whom further.

Ebenezer (2) Bishop was born in Lisbon, Connecticut, June 3, 1767, and died in Woodstock, Connecticut, October 3, 1834; he married Sally Lyon, and they were the parents of a son, Hezekiah, of whom further.

Hezekiah Bishop, father of the subject of this review, was born December 2, 1804, and died March 9, 1863. He married Martha Dana Lyon, who was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, December 2, 1806, and died December 23, 1877, daughter of Captain Judah and Mehitable (Childs) Lyon, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Sarah Lyon, born February 19, 1839, died unmarried. 2. Ebenezer, of whom further. 3. Ann Mehitable, born January 26, 1844, died May 11, 1894, unmarried. 4. Esther, born February 5, 1849, unmarried. 5. Martha Hortense, born September 31, 1850, died July 31, 1859.

Ebenezer Bishop, son of Hezekiah and Martha Dana (Lyon) Bishop, was born February 19, 1841, died at Brookline, Massachusetts, January 3, 1919. After

attending the public schools of his native district he completed his academic training in Plainfield and Woodstock academies, and then, for a few years, was engaged in teaching. He was only twenty years of age when Fort Sumter was fired upon, and he, with thousands of others who were just beginning their life work, laid aside his plans for the future and answered his country's call by enlisting in the First Connecticut Cavalry. With that unit he participated in the Second Battle of Bull Run, Cross Keys, Cedar Mountain, Leesburg, Chantilly, Culpepper, South Mountain, and Waterford. During the last-mentioned engagement he was captured near Harper's Ferry, August 7, 1863, and after being confined in Libby Prison for a few weeks he was transferred to the Belle Island prison, from which he was taken, February 21, 1864, to Andersonville, where he arrived, February 29, 1864. During the seven months of his incarceration at Andersonville he endured all the privations and witnessed all the horrors which have brought to the record of that institution lasting ignominy. At one time he witnessed daily the death of one hundred and fifty or more men, from hunger, exposure and cruelty. His rugged constitution, however, enabled him to survive until an exchange could be arranged for him. Leaving Andersonville, September 8, 1864, he arrived at Savannah, September 9, 1864, was exchanged November 20, 1864, and arrived at Annapolis, November 26, 1854. Meantime, his father had died, and as the hardships which he had endured had unfitted him for an immediate reënlistment, he returned to his home and engaged in operating his father's farm. The surrender of General Lee at Appomattox Court House the following spring brought relief to the war-stricken land, and Mr. Bishop continued to engage in agricultural activities.

From the beginning he had taken active part in local public affairs, and he made use of his early teaching experience by serving for several years as acting school visitor. For a long period he served as justice of the peace, bringing to the duties of that local office the ability and discretion which later made him the choice of his associates for higher responsibility. He gave support to the Republican Party, and in 1872 was honored with election to the Connecticut Legislature, where he served faithfully and ably.

As the years pass and the blessings of a united country freed from the evils of slavery become more and more apparent in all sections of our land, it is fitting that those who in young manhood answered the call and pledged their all to the cause of freedom and union should not be forgotten, but should have their names enshrined where other generations still to be born may refresh their memories and deepen their gratitude for what has been so freely given.

Ebenezer Bishop married, October 28, 1917, Mary Hope (Bugbee) Medbury, born May 23, 1858, in Woodstock, Connecticut, daughter of Edwin Sumner and Frances Agatha (Thurber) Bugbee, and former wife of Benjamin Franklin Medbury, of Providence, Rhode Island, whom she married on June 1, 1880. Edwin S. Bugbee was born in Woodstock, January 26, 1828, at the ancestral Bugbee home, where his father and grandfather had lived since their first grant in 1686; the settlement became known as "Bugbee Neighborhood." Edwin S. Bugbee was the son of Asa Bugbee and his second wife, Nancy (Comstock) Bugbee, the latter a daughter of David and Anne (Sessions)

Comstock; and grandson of Hezekiah and Bathshua (Holmes) Bugbee, the latter the daughter of David and Mehitable (Mayhew) Holmes. Her brother, Abiel Holmes, of Woodstock, was the father of Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Mrs. Ebenezer Bishop's mother was Frances Agatha (Thurber) Bugbee, born in Providence, Rhode Island, January 8, 1828, the daughter of Henry and Mary Hope (Jones) Thurber, she the daughter of Rev. John Pearce and Mary (Miller) Jones. The governor of Rhode Island from 1811 to 1817 was William Jones, brother of Rev. John Pearce Jones. Henry Thurber was born in Providence, Rhode Island, July 28, 1800, the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Wilson) Thurber.

Mrs. Bishop was the organizing Regent of the Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, May 14, 1897, in Putnam, Connecticut; she has always been deeply interested in the Society and at present holds the office of Connecticut State Registrar in the State organization, and is a member of the National Genealogical Research Committee. She is also a member of the Mayflower Society, having joined in 1911 through her maternal line to John Howland and Elizabeth Tilley. She is also an active member in the Society of Founders and Patriots of America. She is a member of the Second Congregational Church, of Putnam.

JACKSON, Patrick Tracy,

Cotton Merchant.

While the cotton manufacturing industry in various of its more important branches in New England owes much of its fundamental organization and stabilization to Patrick Tracy Jackson, textile and fabric interests of national name and importance have secured their present status and activity through his efficient partnership in introducing and developing their successful projects in the general industrial world. With the valued association of Mr. Jackson in their expanding plans, many New England mills have acquired an international place in the textile business, and his own name and influence themselves have won international repute. Practical manager in these and varied other industries, inventor of machinery that immeasurably aided industry, Mr. Jackson, in his own generation, has brought new honors to his family name that has long been preëminent in the cotton manufacturing and the general industrial interests of America.

From the early part of the Colonial period in New England, this paternal name, Jackson, has been representative of the broadening, educational, benevolent, and industrial motive of national increase, accession, and expansion; and it appears with its large plans and practical operation in every era that has signalized the advancement of the common weal, whether in the settlement of townships, the establishment of college foundations, the patriotic stand for American Independence, or the upbuilding of extensive business concerns for the general welfare. Mr. Jackson's lineage from the first-comer of his paternal name in this branch is as follows:

(1) Edward Jackson, who was born in 1602, and died in 1681, came from England to Newtowne, now Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1643, and he is recorded as freeman in 1645, and as a selectman. He purchased a farm of five hundred acres; was a deputy to eighteen sessions of the General Court; was an aid of the Apostle Eliot in the evangelization of the Indians; and he gave four hundred acres of land

to Harvard College. He married (first) Frances ———, who died in 1648; he married (second), in 1649, Elizabeth, daughter of John Newgate, and widow of John Oliver.

(II) Jonathan Jackson, son of Edward and Frances Jackson, was born about 1641, and died in 1693. He was a merchant and lived in Boston. He married for his first wife, about 1668, Elizabeth Baker, who was born in 1641, and died in 1681, daughter of Thomas Baker.

(III) Jonathan Jackson, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Baker) Jackson, was born in 1672, and died in 1736. He was a merchant and the first manufacturer of nails in New England; he married, in 1700, Mary Salter, who was born in 1672, and died in 1762, daughter of Jabez Salter.

(IV) Edward Jackson, son of Jonathan and Mary (Salter) Jackson, was born in 1707-08, and died in 1757, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1726 with his Bachelor of Arts degree. He was a nail manufacturer, and later engaged in commerce and shipbuilding with his brothers-in-law, Edmund and Josiah Quincy. He married, in 1738, Dorothy Quincy, who was born in 1709-10, and died in 1762, daughter of Edmund Quincy.

(V) Jonathan Jackson, son of Edward and Dorothy (Quincy) Jackson, was born in 1743, and died in 1810; he was graduated at Harvard College in 1761; was a delegate to the Provincial and Continental Congresses; was treasurer of Massachusetts; and treasurer of Harvard College. He married, for his second wife, in 1772, Hannah Tracy, who was born in 1755, and died in 1797, daughter of Captain Patrick Tracy.

(VI) Patrick Tracy Jackson, son of Jonathan and Hannah (Tracy) Jackson, was born in 1780, and died in 1847; he originated and developed, with his brother-in-law, Francis C. Lowell, the cotton industry in the United States, and he organized and built the Boston & Lowell Railroad, the first to be started in the United States. He married, in 1810, Lydia Cabot.

(VII) Patrick Tracy Jackson, second of the name, son of Patrick Tracy and Lydia (Cabot) Jackson, was born in 1818, and died in 1891; he was graduated at Harvard College in 1838, with his Bachelor of Arts degree, and he was the founder of the firm of P. T. Jackson & Company. He married Susan Mary Loring.

(VIII) Patrick Tracy Jackson, third of the name, son of Patrick Tracy and Susan Mary (Loring) Jackson, was born in 1844, and died in 1918; he was graduated at Harvard College in 1865, with his Bachelor of Arts degree, and continued as a partner with his father in the cotton business from 1870 to the time of his death. He served as first lieutenant of the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry during the last two and a half years of the Civil War, and was mustered out of the service, before his twenty-first year. He was treasurer of the Boston Provident Association, and of the Eastern Yacht Club. He married Eleanor Baker Gray, who was born August 2, 1847, in Boston.

The children of Patrick Tracy and Eleanor Baker (Gray) Jackson: 1. Patrick Tracy, Jr., of whom further. 2. Arthur Loring, born July 22, 1874, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, died June 3, 1924; was graduated at Harvard College in 1895. He organized and operated a rubber export company in Bolivia until 1909, then became a partner in the firm of P. T. Jackson and Company, until his death. He married, December 10, 1902, Pauline

Fay Stone, daughter of William Eben Stone, and they have children, Pauline Rosamond, and Elizabeth Chapman. 3. Susan Loring, born October 20, 1879, in Cambridge; was graduated at Radcliffe College in 1903, with her degree of Bachelor of Arts; married, June 4, 1903, John Noble, attorney-at-law, in Boston. 4. Frederick Gray, born August 14, 1881, in Beverly, Massachusetts; was graduated at Harvard College in 1903 with his Bachelor of Arts degree, where he also received his degree of Master of Science in 1908. He is a chemist. He enlisted as gunner's mate in the United States Naval Reserve Force, March 18, 1917, and he served on board the United States Steamship "Parthenia" from May 30, to July 25, 1917; was commissioned ensign February 18, 1918; lieutenant of the junior grade, November 18, 1918; lieutenant June 4, 1919; with service, also, at the Boston Navy Yard. He married, June 18, 1912, Mary Louise Caldwell, who was born January 15, 1885, at Lafayette, Indiana, daughter of Judge James Lindsey Caldwell and they have one daughter, Mary Louise, born April 26, 1919, in Boston.

(IX) Patrick Tracy Jackson, fourth of the name, was born November 7, 1871, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he attended the Browne and Nichols School, and he was graduated at Harvard College in 1893 with his Bachelor of Arts degree. The first five years following graduation were devoted to learning the fundamental principles of cotton manufacturing, after which Mr. Jackson became a cloth designer for the Arlington Mills, in the employ of Harding, Whitman & Company. In 1902 he purchased the plant and business of the Lowell Weaving Company, a mill producing tire fabric and fine duck. He later joined with Myron C. Taylor, of New York, in organizing the Warner Cotton Mills, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, and the LeRoy Cotton Mills, of LeRoy, New York; and in 1909 he combined the three concerns into the Bay State Cotton Corporation, also organizing the Boston Yarn Company as a commission house; and meantime, he shared in the organization of the American Textilose Company, later the American Tire Fabric Company, and he also aided in re-organizing the Passaic Cotton Mills, both tire fabric mills.

In 1910, Mr. Jackson became vice-president of the International Cotton Duck Corporation, which combined the Consolidated Cotton Duck Corporation, Bay State Cotton Corporation, J. Spencer Turner Company, and the Boston Yarn Company, and he continued as treasurer of the Bay State Cotton Corporation. During the next seven years, he acted as manager of the Bay State Mills, and as president of the Boston Yarn Company, and he was a member of the board of directors of the Stark Mills, and of the Imperial and the Cosmos Mills, in Canada. He also maintained an active interest in the Passaic Mills, which Myron C. Taylor was rapidly building up, with additional plants in New Bedford and Fall River.

In 1917, Mr. Jackson withdrew from the International Mills, in order to join his father in the management of his cotton business; and upon his father's death, in 1918, he incorporated the business as the P. T. Jackson Company, and he has continued to the present as president of the concern. He has kept up his connection with the Passaic group of mills as vice-president, and has also acted as the manager of the American Tire Fabric Company.

Mr. Jackson organized the American Reinforced Paper Company, in 1920, and he is president of that company, the inventions which have made this plant practical and successful being mostly his own. He is also president of the Palm Beach County Associates, and he has other Florida interests. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; of the Harvard clubs of Boston and New York; and of the Oakley Country Club, the Manchester Yacht Club, the Union Club, of Boston, and the Eastern Yacht Club. His recreations are yachting, tennis, hunting and fishing.

Patrick Tracy Jackson married, April 11, 1898, in Chicago, Illinois, Anne Smoot, who was born February 25, 1871, at Ilion, New York, daughter of William Sydney Smoot, a captain the United States Army in the Civil War; general manager of the Remington Arms Company; and the last few years of his life president of the Western Electric Company, in Chicago, Illinois. Mrs. Jackson is a granddaughter of Commodore Joseph Edward Smoot, of the United States Navy, who received a sword from Congress for distinguished gallantry in the War of 1812. Their children: 1. Anna Loring, born October 5, 1904. 2. Patrick Tracy (5), born November 19, 1906. 3. Jonathan, born September 3, 1913.

(The Gray Line).

(I) Edward Gray, who was born in 1673, and died in 1757, came from England to Boston, Massachusetts.

(II) William Gray, son of Edward Gray, was born in 1724, and died in 1770; he married, in 1759, Elizabeth Hall.

(III) Edward Gray, son of William and Elizabeth (Hall) Gray, was born in 1764, and died in 1810; he was graduated at Harvard College in 1782. He married, in 1790, Susanna Turell. (See Turell IV.)

(IV) Frederic Turell Gray, son of Edward and Susanna (Turell) Gray, was born in 1804, and died in 1855; he was a clergyman of the Unitarian Church, and was minister to the Bulfinch Place Church in Boston. He married Elizabeth Phillips Chapman, who was born in 1814, and died in 1904. (See Chapman IV). Their children: 1. Frederic Turell. 2. Margaret, who married Francis M. Bacon, of New York. 3. Elisabeth. 4. Emily. 5. Eleanor Baker, who married Patrick Tracy Jackson. (See Jackson VIII.) 6. Marion P.

(The Turell Line).

(I) Captain Daniel Turell was born in 1646, and died in 1708, in Boston. He married Anna Barell, who was born in 1651, and died in 1712.

(II) Joseph Turell, son of Captain Daniel and Anna (Barell) Turell, was born in 1691; he married, in 1712, Joanna Ward.

(III) Joseph Turell, son of Joseph and Joanna (Ward) Turell, was born in 1724, and died in 1778; he married Mary Morey, who was born in 1739.

(IV) Susanna Turell, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Morey) Turell, died in 1806; she married Edward Gray, and as hereinbefore shown, they were the parents of Frederic Turell Gray. (See Gray III.)

(The Chapman Line).

(I) Thomas Chapman, who was born in 1649, and died in 1687, came from England to Charlestown, Massachusetts; he married Sarah Myrick, at Charlestown, who was born in 1657.

(II) Thomas Chapman, son of Thomas and Sarah (Myrick) Chapman, was born

in 1683; he married Ann Kettell, who was born in 1679.

(III) Jonathan Chapman, son of Thomas and Ann (Kettell) Chapman, was baptized in 1722-3, and died in 1765; he lived in Charlestown; he married Jemima Miller, who was born in 1726, and died in 1806, widow of Jacob Stone.

(IV) Jonathan Chapman, son of Jonathan and Jemima (Miller) Chapman, was born in 1756, and died in 1832; he married Margaret Rogers, who was born in 1778 and died in 1858, a descendant of Rev. John Rogers, president of Harvard College; of Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, who was born in 1598, and died in 1655; and of Thomas Dudley, who was born in 1576, and died in 1653, the second governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Their daughter, Elizabeth Phillips Chapman, married Frederic Turell Gray. (See Gray IV.)

(The Cabot Line).

(I) Francois Cabot married Susanna Gruchy.

(II) John Cabot, son of Francois and Susanna (Gruchy) Cabot, was born in 1670, and died in 1742; he married Anna Orne, who was born in 1678.

(III) Joseph Cabot, son of John and Anna (Orne) Cabot, was born in 1720, and died in 1767; he married Elizabeth Higginson, who was born in 1722 and died in 1781.

(IV) Andrew Cabot, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Higginson) Cabot, was born in 1750, and died in 1791. He married Lydia Dodge, who was born in 1750, and died in 1807; their daughter, Lydia, married Patrick Tracy Jackson, first of the name. (See Jackson VI.)

TOWNSEND, Robert Elmer,
Realtor.

Realty as a profession and at the highest standard of its activities, all of the most vital value to the development of every community, has in Robert Elmer Townsend a foremost representative and factor whose response to the multiplicity of demands from all city and suburban sources is that of widely recognized leadership in Massachusetts. Comprehensive in its scope, also, is his responsible trusteeship of estates, inclusive of many prominent business and residential properties; while his reliability in the insurance field, as well, is a household word in all branches of mortgages and insurance. A member of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, Mr. Townsend, through his vocation, exerts a very substantial influence for the prosperity, the growth and general advancement of the community.

Mr. Townsend's forefathers, from the beginnings of New England settlement, are recorded as among the pioneer builders of townships, and their successors to the present day have heartily responded to the increasing requirements of every era for men of worth and ability to support the civic, the business and the professional lines of steady advance. From the first-comer of the paternal name to America, the lineage is as follows:

(I) Thomas Townsend, who was born in 1594, and died in 1677, came from England to Lynn, Massachusetts, about 1637; he married Mary Newgate, who died in 1692.

(II) Samuel Townsend, son of Thomas and Mary (Newgate) Townsend, was born in 1637, and died in 1705; he married Abigail Davis, who was born in 1642, and died in 1729.

(III) Isaac Townsend, son of Samuel and Abigail (Davis) Townsend, was born in 1682, and died in 1718; he married

Anne Ranger, who was born in 1676, and died in 1726.

(IV) Jeremiah Townsend, son of Isaac and Anne (Ranger) Townsend, was born in 1711, and died in 1802; he married (first) Hannah Kneeland, who died in 1744; he married (second) Rebecca Parkman Coit, who died in 1788.

(V) Isaac Townsend, son of Jeremiah and Hannah (Kneeland) Townsend, was born in 1737, and died in 1818; he married Elizabeth Hitchcock, who was born in 1741, and died in 1792.

(VI) William Townsend, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Hitchcock) Townsend, was born in 1781, and died in 1849; he married Maria Lampson.

(VII) Elmer Townsend, son of William and Maria (Lampson) Townsend, was born in 1807, and died in 1871; he was of Boston. He married Wealthy Ann Beecher, who died about 1875.

(VIII) Dr. Henry Elmer Townsend, son of Elmer and Wealthy Ann (Beecher) Townsend, was born December 29, 1841, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, his birthplace, July 11, 1891. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1863 with his degree of Bachelor of Arts, and from the Medical School of Harvard University in 1867 with his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He completed his studies in Europe, returning to the United States in 1869. The death of his father caused him to take up business pursuits and to give up his profession. He was one of the founders of the Boston "Daily Globe."

Dr. Townsend married, in 1867, Emilie Wilhelmina Kaupe, who was born in 1846, and died in 1906, daughter of Robert Kaupe, of Germany. Their children: 1. Robert Elmer, of whom further. 2. Fritz Edouard, who was born in 1869, and died in 1898. 3. Lillian Henrietta, born in 1873; married Frederic E. Snow.

(IX) Robert Elmer (R. Elmer) Townsend was born February 7, 1868, in Vienna, Austria, and he attended successively the primary public schools in Boston, Massachusetts, and Henry McIntosh's Private School in that city, and the Boston Latin School, where he was graduated in 1885. Matriculating at Harvard College, he was graduated there in June, 1889, with his degree of Bachelor of Arts. He established himself in Boston as a dealer in realty interests, as a mortgage and insurance agent and broker and trustee for estates, and has so continued to the present, as a leading member of the Boston Real Estate Exchange. He is also a member of the Union, Harvard and Exchange clubs, all of Boston; and he is much interested in all outdoor sports, especially shooting and fishing.

Mr. Townsend married, April 29, 1891, Josephine Wheildon, who was born June 13, 1869, in Boston, Massachusetts, daughter of William G. Wheildon, mill treasurer. They are the parents of one son, Robert Elmer, Jr., born December 11, 1892; was entered in the class of 1915 at Harvard College; served as machinist's mate and promoted to chief machinist in the United States Naval Reserve Force, Aviation Division, from December, 1917, to March, 1919; was six months at Paulhiac, France, and six months at Aghada, Ireland, in charge of testing all motors before installation in planes.

GOFF, Robert Simpson,

Business and Railway Executive.

As treasurer, vice-president and president of various street railway companies throughout the Commonwealth of Mas-

sachusetts, the late Robert Simpson Goff spent his long and useful life in the solving of transportation problems and in bettering transportation service in his native State. For nearly twenty years Mr. Goff had served as vice-president and general manager of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company and its predecessors, and for four decades had been closely connected with the street railway companies of Fall River. His lengthy affiliations with railway affairs brought him to the fore throughout the State, and his exceptional executive ability was widely recognized. He was also connected with several Fall River interests and was one of that city's leading business men, one who was always deeply interested in the city's affairs and always claimed that community as his home, whether actively engaged in business there or elsewhere. His death brings a decided sense of loss, not only to the business circles of Fall River, but to the transportation interests throughout the State.

Robert Simpson Goff was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, on November 29, 1859, a son of William and Hannah (Holland) Goff. His early education was acquired in the public grammar schools of his birthplace, following which he attended the Fall River High School for three years. He embarked upon his business career in 1875 by joining the office staff of Stafford & Mellen, Insurance Brokers, in whose employ he remained for six years. In the year 1881, Mr. Goff resigned from the above-named brokerage concern in order to enter the employ of the Globe Street Railway Company as a clerk, serving in that capacity and as a bookkeeper until 1889, when he became treasurer of the company. Two years later the road was electrified, and in 1893 he was made president of the company. Following the consolidation of that company with the Old Colony Street Railway, a line covering Southeastern Massachusetts, in 1899 Mr. Goff became manager of the several companies, and in 1891 went to Taunton as general manager of the lines which afterwards were merged into the Old Colony Street Railway Company.

In 1903 Mr. Goff was elevated to the position of vice-president and general manager of the Old Colony and Boston and Northern Street Railway companies. Practically every trolley company in the cities north and south of Boston were combined in the merger of these companies, which, in 1911, became consolidated as the Bay State Company, and later re-named the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company. Mr. Goff served the company in this capacity until July 1, 1920, when, after about forty years of continuous service, he retired from active business.

Interested not only in the clerical and executive sides of the street railway business, Mr. Goff had also had practical experience in the operation of electric cars and snow plows, a fact which gave him a better understanding with the many operators who were under his supervision.

But Mr. Goff did not strictly confine his interests to street railway affairs, for he was also connected as a director with several local concerns. He held directorates with the Fall River Electric Light Company, the Algonquin Printing Company, Stevens Manufacturing Company, Fall River Laundry, Durfee Trust Company, Fall River Real Estate Association, Fall River Five Cent Bank, the Granite Mills, the Tiverton Electric Light Company, and the Union Street Railway Company of New Bedford. Mr. Goff was

also one of the three trustees of the estate of the late Frank S. Stevens of Swansea, with whom he had been closely associated for many years in street railway and other interests, and had been in active management of the estate for twenty-seven years. He was also a trustee of the Union Hospital and a member of the standing committee of the First Baptist Church of Fall River, of which he had long been a member; of the Quequechan Club; and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having been connected with one of the local lodges.

The death of Robert Simpson Goff occurred at the Union Hospital in Fall River, Massachusetts, on June 19, 1925, in his sixty-sixth year, thus bringing to a close the most successful career of one of Fall River's foremost business men and citizens. Mr. Goff's dominant yet charming personality gained for him countless friends and acquaintances, who were not slow when public occasion arose to profit by it. Whenever funds were to be raised for charitable or civic betterment purposes, Mr. Goff's services were always in demand. And he always made good, the amount being raised in short order, and his efforts meeting with no obstacle, protests or deterrents which he could not overcome by the sheer force of his winning personality. He was a man who made friends easily and naturally, but, what is still more important, he held his friends and rarely became estranged from one through misunderstandings.

Robert Simpson Goff was married in Fall River, Massachusetts, on November 29, 1881, to Sarah J. Bence, a daughter of William and Sarah J. (Hudson) Bence, residents of Fall River, Massachusetts. Mr. Goff is survived by his widow, Mrs. Sarah J. (Bence) Goff; one daughter, Mrs. Jessie G. Talcott, of Pittsfield; two sons, Henry H. Goff, of Rehoboth, and Frank S. Goff, of New Haven, Connecticut; a brother, William D. Goff, of Tiverton; and seven grandchildren.

Following is an extract from an editorial in the Fall River "Evening News":

Yesterday Robert S. Goff, whose life and activities and success should be an inspiration to the younger generation that must fill the vacancies in the ranks of those who love and work for Fall River, was summoned to the rewards of a useful life.

Mr. Goff was another example of success through merit. His characteristics were marked ability in business, honesty of purpose, fairness to those in his employ, devotion to his home. Connected for the greater part of his life with the street railroad of our city and its expansions, he will have as sincere mourners amongst its employees as in any circle of more intimate personal friends. Manager of a large estate for more than a quarter of a century, he gave to its administration a devotion like to that given to his personal affairs. A director in some of our most important corporations, his advice was sought always and was valued highly. His courtesy, a marked characteristic, was simple and consistent.

The Union Hospital of Fall River gave out the following testimonial to the life and labors of one of its most interested trustees:

Resolved: That by the death of Robert S. Goff, on the nineteenth day of June, 1925, this Hospital, its trustees, its medical and administrative staffs, and the community which it serves, have suffered a loss which cannot be compensated in full degree because of the peculiar value to the Hospital of his character and personality.

From the time of his election as a trustee, he recognized the importance of the function which he had assumed, because of its vital influence in matters affecting the life and well-being of his neighbors and friends, who, in his opinion were all that were in need of physical assistance, and he especially realized the importance of the property interests for which the trustees are responsible. He, therefore,

spared neither time nor efforts in the performance of his duties.

Practically throughout his career as Trustee he has been a member of the Finance Committee of the Board, and so has been largely responsible for the proper disposition and investment of the trust funds, as well as for the general financial condition of the Hospital; and it is practically entirely through his leadership that the necessary funds have been obtained from time to time to enable the Hospital to do its work.

But his interest was not confined to financial matters. He was insistent that the Hospital should be efficient in the care of the sick and injured, that it should be progressive in its methods and facilities, and that its guests should be made as comfortable and happy as possible within its walls; and he gave much time and thought and valuable advice in all administrative matters.

Loyalty, enthusiastic service, and a sympathetic desire to help the afflicted were his attributes. His last days were spent in this Hospital. It is hoped that his unselfish desire to help others yielded to himself some degree of ease and comfort as he departed from us.

The Union Street Railway Company of New Bedford, Massachusetts, voiced the regard and respect its officers held for Mr. Goff in the following set of resolutions:

Resolved: It is with deep regret that we record the death of Robert S. Goff on June 19, 1925. Mr. Goff was one of the organizers of the Dartmouth and Westport Street Railway Company and a Director of that Company until its absorption by the Union Company on November 1, 1910. Mr. Goff became a Director of the Union Company in 1910 and served until his death. His life-long acquaintance with the problems of street railway management made him a most helpful member of the Board and his genial personality and unvarying courtesy endeared him to his associates.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Stevens Manufacturing Company of Fall River, held on July 16, 1925, the following testimonial was unanimously adopted:

In the death of Mr. Goff this Company lost a valuable Director, and the surviving Directors a personal friend. He was a Director in the Stevens Manufacturing Company for twenty-three years, succeeding the late Hon. Frank S. Stevens for whom this Corporation was named and representing his interest in the Company.

Mr. Goff's wide and varied business experience together with sound native judgment and ability enabled him to be of great assistance in the Councils of the Board. His regular attendance and readiness to give advice and counsel at its meetings testified to his deep interest in its welfare and success.

Mr. Goff was a man of high character and filled many positions of honor and influence. His genial disposition and attractive personality won him many friends and endeared him to his associates. This Board will ever hold him in pleasant memory. We extend to his family and those whom he represented our heartfelt sympathy.

CASWELL, William Terry,

Business Man.

The family name Caswell has always been one of considerable importance in Southeastern Massachusetts where, since the middle of the seventeenth century, fathers and sons have held positions of trust in town and city, and as farmers, tradesmen, merchants and professional men, they have rebuilt their homes and carried along their business concerns with the growth and progress of townships. Very eminent men are descendants of that Thomas Caswell, farmer, who was first of the name to settle in Taunton, Massachusetts, at the early period, President Alexis Caswell of Brown University, and his grandson, President James Rowland Angell, of Yale University, referring to him as their ancestor. Of the Caswells prominent in industry, William Terry Caswell, of a New Bedford (Massachusetts) branch of the family, honored the

name and the high qualities of a race with a lifelong attention to his calling as a painter, of which he made such excellent use that his repute was not limited to his native city; while the part that he at times bore as a city official was one of efficiency and dignity. He was a son of William Henry Caswell, a respected and successful business man in this section of the State, and whose father was George Caswell, who married, in 1805, in Rochester, Massachusetts, Betsy Terry. They were the parents of nine children, of whom William Henry Caswell, born November 28, 1830, was the youngest. In his youth he learned the painter's trade in Taunton, but establishing himself in New Bedford for over a half-century, he was engaged in that line as well as a dealer in paints and painters' supplies.

William Terry Caswell was born May 27, 1859, in New Bedford, where he attended the public and the high schools. Shortly after he had graduated at the high school, he became associated with the painter's business in his father's employ. During his apprenticeship he mastered the trade in all its details, and was later made a partner in the concern. His father retiring about seven years before his death, he succeeded to the entire management of the business, and at the death of his father he became sole owner and manager. Under his control the firm developed an extensive business. Mr. Caswell had always closely followed the movements of political events, particularly as they were associated with New Bedford, and for a time he was actively interested in city government matters. Securing election of the Citizens Party ticket, he served as a member of the Common Council from Ward Three from 1899 to 1903. Later, he became identified with the administration of Mayor Hathaway, and December 29, 1916, Mayor Hathaway made him a member of the New Bedford licensing board, with the honorary position of chairman. Yet, more than anything else, Mr. Caswell was a business man, for with the exception of brief periods of activity in municipal affairs, his life experience was that of a business man and a master painter. He was an enthusiast for outdoor life, and also took a great interest in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Caswell married, June 20, 1882, Ida E. Urquhart, a daughter of Daniel and Drusilla Urquhart, and they were the parents of a son, Edward T. Caswell, who married Alice Price, whose children are Eleanor Caswell; and Bernice Caswell.

William Terry Caswell died July 29, 1922, at his home, No. 233 Summer Street, New Bedford, Massachusetts, highly respected for his integrity and his honorable life; he was a good citizen, and was deeply devoted to his family. Mr. Caswell was a Republican in political matters, and he was an attendant of the Congregational Church.

PARSONS, Charles O.,

Business Man, Active in Community Affairs.

The death of Charles O. Parsons at the early age of forty-eight years when he had but reached the prime of mature life removed from Florence, Massachusetts, a life of singular worth and of sincere and effective service.

Mr. Parsons was a descendant of an old and honorable family bearing a patronymic which dates back to the year 1200, when one Walter Parsons was living in Mulso, Ireland. John Parsons was

a resident of Cuddington, Herefordshire, about 1280, and another John Parsons was a resident of Oxfordshire, about 1300.

In 1481 Sir John Parsons was mayor of Hereford, and his armorial bearings show as charge a leopard's head symbolizing military service in the Orient, between three crosses indicating the Crusades. The family was also prominent in Norfolk, in Worcestershire, Northamptonshire, and Radnorshire. Many of the name came to this country at an early date, among these being Jeffrey Parsons, born near Exeter, Devonshire, who came to America and settled at Gloucester, Massachusetts; Deacon Benjamin Parsons, of Torrington; and the latter's brother, Cornet Joseph Parsons, of Springfield, Northampton, England, and of Boston, Massachusetts.

The branch of the Parsons family to which Charles O. Parsons belongs traces descent from the last-named immigrant ancestor, Cornet Joseph Parsons, who first appeared in this country with William Pynchon's colony of planters, who founded the settlement at Springfield in 1636. He is said to have been an English navy officer, and was the son of Sir Thomas Parsons, Baronet, of Great Milton, England, whose ancestry can be traced back to the year 1290, to Walter Parsons of Mulso, Ireland. Cornet Joseph Parsons was a man of much importance in the Agawam (Springfield) plantation, but in 1642 he became one of the founders of the new plantation at Northampton. He assisted in the purchase of Indian lands there in 1645, nine years before the actual settlement of the town, which occurred in 1654. He died in Springfield in 1683. He married, at Hartford, Connecticut, in November, 1646, Mary Bliss, daughter of Thomas Bliss, of Hartford, Connecticut, and granddaughter of Thomas Bliss, of Belstone Parish, Devonshire, England.

Descendants of Cornet Joseph and Mary (Bliss) Parsons are scattered throughout New England and other parts of the country. Descendants of Deacon Benjamin Parsons, brother of Cornet Joseph Parsons, also settled in Springfield, Massachusetts, but many of his descendants of the second and third generation settled in Enfield, Connecticut, in which place also appeared, in 1690, Philip Parsons. A later Philip Parsons, born in 1736, became the great-grandfather of Charles O. Parsons, the line tracing through Philip, born in 1736; Josiah, born in 1776; and Josiah, born in 1804. The last-named Josiah married Lucy Markham, and they became the parents of Horace K. Parsons, of whom further.

Horace K. Parsons, son of Josiah and Lucy (Markham) Parsons, was born in Enfield, Connecticut, September 11, 1835, and died at Florence, January 6, 1900. He received his education in the public schools of Thompsonville, and in Wilbraham Academy, and then engaged in mercantile business in Thompson, Connecticut, where he was located at the time of the outbreak of the Civil War. He enlisted in Company C, 10th Light Infantry, October, 1861, and served in various capacities, and with various units throughout the entire period of the conflict, being mustered out of service, August 25, 1865. Lieutenant Parsons participated in many of the most severe battles of the war, taking part in the Burnside expedition, and in the operations around Roanoke Island, Newbern, North Carolina; the siege of Charleston, South Carolina; St. Augustine, Florida; and Walthall Junction, Virginia. He was also active in the engagements about

Bermuda Hundred, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Deep Run, at the siege of Petersburg and in the final operations about Appomattox Court House. He was commissioned first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, and was detailed for special service on the staff of General Hawley in the expedition to New York, at the time of the reëlection of Abraham Lincoln. He served on the staff of General H. M. Plaised and G. B. Dandy as brigade commissary, and with Major General John Gibbon as assistant quartermaster of the 24th Army Corps.

After his return to civilian life he again engaged in mercantile business, and in January, 1867, removed to Florence, Massachusetts, where he organized the Florence Mercantile Company, and established one of the most successful cooperative stores in the State. In addition to the general line of goods usually carried in such enterprises, he also added the wholesale handling of flour and of coal, and in both of these lines built up a very extensive trade. Horace K. Parsons married, at Thompsonville, Connecticut, in 1860, Sarah A. Levitt, and they became the parents of the following children: H. Lincoln; Charles Otis, of whom further; George K.; Harry M.

Charles Otis Parsons, son of Horace K. and Sarah A. (Levitt) Parsons, was born in Thompsonville, Connecticut, in 1865, and died at Florence, September 19, 1914. He was an infant one year of age when his parents removed to Florence, Massachusetts, in 1866, and he received a good education in the public schools of that town. After graduation from high school he further prepared for an active career by completing a course in the Eastman College at Poughkeepsie, New York, graduating at the head of his class, though he was youngest of the graduates that year. When he was twenty-one years of age he went abroad, visiting England, where he was present at the Queen's jubilee, and then traveling on the Continent, where he spent two months in Germany. Possessed of large ability and well prepared by education for an active business career, he returned to Florence and became identified with the business which his father had founded and developed, including the handling of hay, grain, and coal, of clothing, and of a general gentlemen's furnishing goods business. The latter, however, he sold to Raymond Stowell, who still continues the business in the old location.

Mr. Parsons was one of the rare persons who to general ability add a genius for hard work, and his business activities, though they were large and exacting, did not represent the entire scope of his interests and his achievement. It is recorded that he had a personal magnetism which drew men to him, and that he never betrayed a confidence. These qualities, combined with his business acumen and his sound judgment, caused many to seek his advice, and he proved himself to be a wise counsellor and a true friend. Disputes of all kinds were brought to him at various times, and he settled many cases for his fellow-villagers without recourse to the costly proceedings of law. Though he never took a very active interest in politics, he aided, in a quiet way, the work of the city committee of the Republican Party, to which he always gave support, and he was many times asked to become a candidate for public office. His best known public service was that which he rendered as head of the Florence Fire Department, of which he was chief engineer. He did much to infuse in his men the spirit of company pride which is so potent in producing effective achieve-

ment, and was beloved by the entire fire-fighting force. He was so active in the work of village improvement that there is hardly a street in Florence which does not bear some active evidence of his interest. He spent much time in aiding the construction of a street fountain established by Julius Maine in front of Cosmian Hall, and in curbing of the sidewalks in that vicinity, the latter project being the result of his own planning and supervisory execution. For many years he was a member of the board of directors of the Coöperative Bank and in the development of that institution he took a deep interest. For many years the treasurer of the Coöperative Bank came from the center of the city each month to collect the dues of the shareholders in the village, using Mr. Parsons' desk for that purpose, a custom which the widow still continues. The Memorial Day parade of automobiles, which is now a fixed part of the Memorial Day exercises in Florence, was suggested and put into operation through the efforts of Mr. Parsons.

In 1900 Mr. Parsons purchased from his father the Maple Street land on which the present postoffice stands, and later he acquired the remainder of this property. He then erected on it the block which now stands as a monument to his capacity and his foresight in caring for the needs of the village for at least one or two generations to come. This was the most important and commodious business block in Florence, and it accordingly was at once appropriated by the leading local growing lines of trade. When the building was first opened for inspection the people of the community were greatly surprised at the advance which had been made in the equipment of such an efficient business block service. While not exactly sumptuous, it was in every respect commodious and convenient, and much better than anything the village had previously possessed. The upper floor of the first block contained a hall finely decorated, and was equipped with all the conveniences required for the lodge rooms of the different fraternal orders which now occupy it. Such a block as this, located in the business center of the village, adds attraction to the village dances which occur frequently within its walls, and the pleasure-seeking and fraternal social gatherings of the village have enjoyed to the utmost Mr. Parsons' business block achievement.

It is interesting to note the occupations of those who occupy the block in the present generation. First, on the corner, is the postoffice. Then comes John W. Bird, the long-established newsdealer and confectioner, with his convenient ice cream parlors. Next is Raymond Stowell, with his expansion of the old Parsons clothing and gentlemen's furnishing business. Potter and Sons, with their grain and flour business, purchased of Mrs. C. O. Parsons, comes next, and W. H. Rice, with his coal and wood business, occupies the southerly end of the block. Besides, smaller and basement apartments are occupied with the barber shop of Bernache & O'Brien; M. J. Doyle operates a pool room and bowling alley; McDonnell Brothers conduct a drug store; and a millinery and fancy goods store is managed by M. S. Shannon. Over the stores are five up-to-date flats with all modern conveniences and equipments.

Mr. Parsons was a hard worker, and his death, which occurred September 19, 1914, was ascribed to overwork. He was not a man who worked for the mere pleasure of accumulating a hoard of money, but, while he had constantly in

mind the future needs of a growing family, never sparing himself, he also gave freely both of his time and means for the advancement of the public welfare. In his everyday character, as a man meeting daily with his fellowmen, Mr. Parons was quiet, gentle, and unassuming. He was known by all, old and young, simply as "Charlie" Parsons, and the entire village mourned when death prematurely ended his career. In his home life he was the same lovable character known by the villagers, and those who worked with him and for him realized, at the time of his departure, that such quiet, unassuming lives can never be forgotten and that the spiritual influence exerted continues long after the earthly life has ended. The high esteem in which Mr. Parsons was held was very evident at the time of his funeral. All public places and places of business were closed, and city officials and villagers alike gathered to pay a last tribute to a loved friend and associate. His pastor, the Rev. Mr. Holway, gave an eloquent tribute, and referred with deep feeling to the interest which Mr. Parsons had taken in the improvement of the village and to what he had achieved in that direction. The following resolutions were adopted by the Board of Fire Engineers of the City of Northampton:

IN MEMORIAM

Whereas, it has pleased The Divine Master to call from his earthly home to the home above, on September 19, 1914, our beloved brother.

Whereas, his service in the Northampton Fire Department, his ability to govern and his natural leadership amongst men has endeared him to his associates, and be it

Resolved: That we, as brothers, suffer with deep loss and sadness the departure of our beloved brother and officer that we extend to his bereaved wife and family our heartfelt sympathy.

The Mill River Lodge of the New England Order of Protection expressed it esteem and its deep sense of loss in the following words:

Whereas, our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom, has called our beloved brother, Charles O. Parsons, treasurer of this lodge, from this life to the life eternal; therefore be it,

Resolved: That in the death of our brother we have lost an esteemed and faithful member, one who was ever zealous in promoting the welfare of our organization, an efficient and trustworthy treasurer, a true and loyal friend, whose daily life was one of usefulness exemplified by the motto "Equity, Benevolence, and Charity."

Resolved: That our heartfelt sympathy be extended to his bereaved family.

Resolved: That these resolutions be placed on our records and that a copy be sent to his family and our charter draped for thirty days. Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM NOBLE
MRS. EMMA TINKER
MRS. HANNAH DOPPMAN
Committee on Resolutions.

Florence, September 21, 1914.

After Mr. Parsons' death, his widow, Mrs. Mary C. Parsons, carried on the business under extremely trying circumstances, yet very successfully. She did her husband's work until August, 1915, when she sold out to A. D. Potter's Sons Company, who rent the office and storehouses, and continue in the same line of trade.

Not long after Mr. Parsons passed away a small bank book was found in his safe by his wife, and in it was written, in his well-known handwriting, "Originally earned and saved to buy a bicycle, but I thought better of it." That first money he earned is still in the bank and will be used by his wife to establish a fund known as the Charles O. Parsons Fund, the object of which, however, has not been made public at the present time.

Charles O. Parsons married, June 14,

1892, Mary C. Dilworth, of Belfast, Maine, daughter of Martin C. and Margaret L. Dilworth. Her father was an experienced printer and newspaperman, who served as a soldier of the Civil War, and was for many years Commander of the Thomas H. Marshall Post, of Belfast, Maine. He was a recognized authority on military tactics, and at the time he retired from active business he was the oldest printer in the State. Mrs. Parsons, in her ancestry, both in her father's line and her mother's, comes from a race of soldiers and writers. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons became the parents of three children: 1. Dorothy D., a graduate of Smith College; married Dr. John E. Boland, of Northampton. 2. Charlotte Otis, a graduate of the Northampton High and Commercial School, married Robert S. Huxley, of Northampton. 3. Priscilla, a graduate of Miss Capen's school. Mr. Parsons' love for his wife and children was one of the beautiful things of his life, and his loss to them was a bitter sorrow.

CALDER, Albert Lawton (2),

Cotton Broker.

A prominent citizen of Providence, Rhode Island, with whose history and growth his family had long been identified, Albert Lawton (2) Calder, was in happy contact with many angles of life in the city. He was born in Providence, November 18, 1862, son of George B. and Catherine (Gurry) Calder.

Mr. Calder's education was acquired largely from the course of studies in Bridgham Grammar School and High School, but this Mr. Calder supplemented with an eager and receptive attitude toward educative business and social opportunities. At an early age he entered the brokerage business, ranking as a pioneer in the cotton brokerage line, and remaining in it until his death, so that he was the oldest cotton broker in Providence. The first firm with which he was associated was that of L. M. Wilcox & Calder, which became Calder & Richmond, upon the death of the senior partner in 1913. Mr. Calder was also for a time connected with the firm of Howland & Wheaton, as president, and the firm manufactured handkerchiefs in a factory located in Warren, Rhode Island. Possessed of a well-rounded personality, with many interests, Mr. Calder was prominent in club life. He was a member of the Art Club, the Providence Central Club, the Rumford Polo Club, the Wannamoisett Golf Club, the Commercial Club, the Unitarian Club, the Economic Club, the Young Men's Republican Club, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Rhode Island Historical Society. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Adelphi Lodge; Scituate Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar; and Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a Republican in political sympathies, and a member of the Unitarian Church. Although he gave his first attention to business Mr. Calder was fond of such out-door relaxation as golf and allied sports offered, was devoted to his delightful home, and in an unobtrusive but very genuine way always contributed toward the advancement and welfare of his native city. This well-balanced and useful life came to an end on April 25, 1923.

Albert L. (2) Calder married (first) Harriet Blanchard; and (second) Helen Vernon Gladding, who also descended from an old Rhode Island family, and

lived in Bristol, Rhode Island. Mrs. Calder and a son by her first husband survive Mr. Calder.

Sincerity was an outstanding characteristic of Mr. Calder, and his business and social acquaintances could count on his honesty of intention and execution. He was unusually well-adjusted to life and so happy that he brought contentment to others.

BURROWS, Benjamin Franklyn,

Coal Merchant, Public Official.

Prominent among the citizens of Mystic, Connecticut, who during long and active careers helped to build both the financial and the civic prosperity of the community, was the late Benjamin Franklyn Burrows, who, in addition to a lifelong connection with the business which he inherited from his father, also rendered able service in the State Legislature.

Mr. Burrows was a descendant of Robert Burrows, who came probably from Boston, Massachusetts, or vicinity, and settled first in Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he owned land in 1641. About 1650 Robert Burrows removed to New London, and soon settled at Poquonnock, as one of the first settlers on the west side of the Mystic River, and was, by appointment, the first ferryman on the Mystic River. He died in 1682, and his wife (Widow) Mary (——— Ireland) Burrows, whom he married prior to 1642, died in 1672. From Robert and Mary (——— Ireland) Burrows the line descends through son John, who married Hannah Culver; their son John (2), who married Lydia Hubbard; their son John (3), who married Desire Packer; their son Nathan, who married (second), in 1788, Sarah Williams; their son Benjamin, who married (first) Rebecca Thompson; their son Benjamin (2), who was father of Benjamin Franklyn Burrows.

Benjamin Burrows, father of Mr. Burrows, was born February 6, 1815, and was owner of the prosperous coal business which he bequeathed to his son, and which he bought in 1876. He married (first), July 25, 1838, Sarah Hammond; (second), October 23, 1854, Ann Maria Avery; and (third), March 26, 1867, Frances L. Denison. Among the children of the second marriage was Benjamin Franklyn, of further mention.

Benjamin Franklyn Burrows, son of Benjamin and Ann Maria (Avery) Burrows, was born in Mystic, Connecticut, April 14, 1859, and died April 30, 1924, aged sixty-five years. After receiving his early education in the public schools of Mystic, he completed his training in Suffield Academy, and then became associated with his father's coal business in Mystic. Upon the death of his father, August 3, 1894, he became manager of that enterprise, which, during the remainder of his life, he continued to develop. He was known as an able business man of integrity and sound judgment and early won from his associates the respect which only ability and worth can command. Success in the business world, however, did not represent the full scope of the activities of Mr. Burrows. Keenly alive to the importance of the fact that if a community is to realize its best possibilities its citizens must be willing to assume the burden of public office, he accepted his share of the responsibilty and was twice elected to represent his district in the Connecticut Legislature, where he placed at the service of his constituents the full measure of ability and discretion which had enabled him to achieve pronounced success in the management of his own business affairs

and in banking circles. Always ready to advance the interests of his community, he was a supporter of all those local enterprises which, in his judgment, were wisely planned for worthy purposes, and he was generally known as a public-spirited citizen as well as a successful business man. His religious affiliation was with the Baptist Church.

On March 6, 1884, at Mystic, Connecticut, Benjamin Franklyn Burrows married Anna Green, daughter of John and Jane (Dennison) Green. Mr. and Mrs. Burrows became the parents of two daughters: 1. Edna Elizabeth, who married Alfred Colby, and has two children: Elizabeth Colby, and Alice Colby. 2. Phebe Green, who married William E. Allen, of Providence, Rhode Island, and they have a son, William B. Allen.

SARGENT, Fred L.,

Grain Merchant

Among the more prominent business men engaged in the grain and feed business in Vermont, Fred L. Sargent had centered his life's activities therein, and he was known and highly respected by grain dealers and a host of salesmen in the trade throughout the State and even beyond its bounds, for his enterprise and ability, for his thorough understanding of the business in which he was engaged, and for the consistent probity of his dealings among all with whom he was associated. His place in the civic, social and religious affairs of Barre, Vermont, was that of a citizen who invariably stood forth for every movement for community advancement, and no one entered more heartily into the expanding interests of township and city.

Fred L. Sargent, the son of Levi Sargent, a building contractor, and Martha (Bacon) Sargent, was born August 6, 1856, in Washington, Vermont, where he attended the public schools, and where the early part of his life was spent, following which he spent some years in Corinth, later removing to East Barre. Mr. Sargent learned the carpenter's trade, and began his business career in the employ of his father, and then, starting in business on his own account, he engaged in building and contracting matters for a while.

Some years afterwards, Mr. Sargent opened a feed and grain business in East Barre, in partnership with Edmund Eastman, and when that partnership was dissolved he continued in the same line with W. E. Harlow. Mr. Sargent finally took over the entire enterprise, and conducted it on his own account up to a period shortly before his death. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, and his success was won through his devotion to hard work. Yet he never failed to assist and participate in all movements tending toward the progress and betterment of the communities in which he lived. He was enabled to give but little time to recreation, yet when he was so situated that he could take a few hours from work, he preferred to tour about the country with his family in his car.

In 1898, or thereabouts, Mr. Sargent made his permanent home in Barre, and with his removal from East Barre, he continued to be identified there for the remainder of his life, though previously to that time the Sargent family had twice resided in Barre for short periods. Mr. Sargent was prominent in town affairs in East Barre, and for a number of terms he served as a selectman. After removing to Barre, he also became prominent in all movements for community betterment. He was active as a member of

the board of directors of the People's National Bank, where he bestowed considerable of his time and ability.

Fraternally, Mr. Sargent was affiliated with the East Barre Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Rebekahs, and the Knights of Pythias, of Barre; and the Washington Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. In both Barre and East Barre, he had a large circle of friends, and he was a faithful supporter of both Congregational parishes.

Fred L. Sargent married, March 11, 1879, Annie Blake, of Washington, Vermont, and they were the parents of two children: Bertha, who married Fred Garrett, of East Barre; and Ray, of Barre. There are two grandchildren: Kennett Garrett; and Cynthia Sargent.

Fred L. Sargent died December 18, 1923, at Barre, Vermont. He was a big-hearted man, and never refusing the poor and needy, he gave freely to those in need, but in such a way that only the beneficiary ever knew of it. At a special meeting of the board of directors of the People's National Bank of Barre, resolutions were passed relating to the death of Mr. Sargent; and among other items placed on the minutes of the board, was the simple, but meaningful sentence: "Mr. Sargent will be remembered by all of us as a warm friend, a courteous associate, and a sound adviser."

BROWN, James E. F.,

Business Man, Public Official.

In the town of Mystic, Connecticut, few men are more widely known than is James E. F. Brown, who both in business circles and in political activities has demonstrated his ability and made good his claim to recognition.

The branch of the Brown family to which Mr. Brown belongs traces descent from Thomas Brown, Sr., of Lynn, Massachusetts, who was born, probably in England, in 1628. He married Mary Newhall, who was born in 1637, youngest child of Thomas and Mary Newhall, of Lynn, and among their sixteen children was John, through whom the line descends. John Brown, son of Thomas, Sr., removed to Stonington, Connecticut, while still a young man. He married, in 1692, Elizabeth Miner; their son, Jedediah, married, November 27, 1728, Abigail Holmes; their son, Jedediah, married, December 19, 1751, Mrs. Annah Holmes; their son, Roswell, born August 27, 1760, married, September 6, 1786, Esther Williams; their son, Roswell (2), married (first), April 7, 1814, Nancy Brown; their son, Roswell (3), of whom further.

Roswell (3) Brown, son of Roswell and Nancy (Brown) Brown, was born in North Stonington, Connecticut, and died October 20, 1896. He received his education in the public schools of his native district, but moved to Mystic, Connecticut, when a young man, where he lived the remainder of his life, engaged in agricultural pursuits. From the beginning of his active career he took a keen interest in local public affairs, giving his support wholeheartedly to the Republican Party, and bearing his share of the burdens of public office. For thirteen years he served as deputy sheriff under Sheriff Richard A. Wheeler, and he also served as a member of the Board of Selectmen, as tax collector, and in in various other local offices. His death ocurred in Mystic at the age of seventy-four years.

Roswell (3) Brown married, March 17, 1844, Catherine Chesebrough, who was born in Groton, Connecticut, and died

March 28, 1897. They had a family of five children: 1. Roswell, who died in early childhood. 2. Daniel C., a farmer of Groton, who married Sybil Halstead, a native of Cuba, New York. 4. James E. F., of whom further. 5. Rosie E., deceased.

James E. F. Brown, son of Roswell and Catherine (Chesebrough) Brown, was born in Groton, Connecticut, November 19, 1861. After receiving his early education in the district school of Mystic, he completed his training in the Mystic Valley Institute. From childhood he had been deeply interested in horses, and that interest became the foundation of his business career. Upon the completion of his education he began dealing in horses. His keen discernment and sound judgment in all matters pertaining to horseflesh, together with business acumen, enabled him to develop a steadily increasing enterprise which included large sales stables and an extensive livery business. An expert in the matter of judging "points," he made trips to Boston and to Providence, Rhode Island, in both of which places he purchased horses for sale in his stables at Mystic. He became widely known as an expert in his field, but with all business responsibilities found time for public service. Like his father, he was active in local public affairs, and was well known in local activities of the Republican Party. He was appointed deputy sheriff under Sheriff Sidney A. Brown, and was re-elected to serve for a second term. For eight years he discharged the duties of that office with satisfaction to all concerned. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Stonington Lodge, No. 26, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Mystic.

James E. F. Brown married, at Danielson, Connecticut, October 24, 1888, Mary S. Logee, daughter of James R. Logee, of Danielson. Two children have been born of this marriage: 1. Frank Harris, born August 20, 1890, who died in 1915, aged twenty-five. 2. Albertus Bruce, who is an electrical engineer at Hartford, Connecticut. He married Ethel V. Smith, of New London, and they have one child, Francis Logee. Mr. Brown and his wife are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

MORGAN, Christopher,

Salesman.

One of the most highly esteemed residents of Mystic, Connecticut, was born October 11, 1852, in the old Morgan homestead in Ledyard, and belongs to an old New England family which can be traced as far back as 1607.

James Morgan, the emigrant ancestor of the family, was born in the above year, in Wales. On August 6, 1640, he married Margery Hill, of Roxbury, Massachusetts.

John Morgan, son of James Morgan, was born March 30, 1645, and was married (first) to Rachel Dymond, and (second) to Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, daughter of Lieutenant-Governor Jones, of New Haven, and granddaughter of Governor Theophilus Eaton.

William Morgan, born in 1693, married Mary Avery, daughter of Lieutenant James and Deborah (Sterling) Avery.

Captain William Avery Morgan, son of William Morgan, was born June 17, 1723, and married, July 4, 1744, Temperance Avery, daughter of Christopher and Mrs. Prudence (Payson-Wheeler) Avery.

Colonel Christopher Morgan, son of Colonel William Avery Morgan, was born October 27, 1747. On April 3, 1808, he married Martha Gates.

Colonel William Morgan, son of Colonel Christopher Morgan, was born on March 28, 1809, and died on November 3, 1859. He married Cynthia Billings, born January 11, 1810, died August 10, 1860, daughter of Stephen and Martha (Allyn) Billings, and a descendant of one of the early Planters of Stonington. Colonel William Morgan was a colonel in the militia. He was a representative in the General Assembly, and at the time of his death, was, and had been for many years, the discreet and efficient agent appointed by the State to oversee and manage the estate of the Ledyard Pequots, a remnant of that ancient tribe of Indians for whom the State had made a reservation of about 1,000 acres. To Colonel Morgan and his wife were born the following children: 1. Augusta, born July 18, 1837; married, October 1, 1860, William A. Gallup, and died September 28, 1890. 2. Julia, born August 18, 1839; married, June 25, 1861, Charles Stanton, and died January 9, 1896. 3. William, deceased, born September 26, 1844; married, June 8, 1869, Frances E. Niles, daughter of Deacon John A. Niles, of Salem; he resides at Hartford, Connecticut, being connected with the S. L. & G. H. Rogers Company, of Hartford. 4. Christopher, of whom further.

Christopher Morgan, born October 11, 1852, spent his boyhood and early school days in Ledyard. Orphaned at the age of eight years, he went to reside with his sister, Mrs. William A. Gallup, in Norwich. Later he attended the East Greenwich Academy. From 1872 to 1873 he filled the office of assistant warden at the Norwich Jail. He taught school at Ledyard, and at East Great Plain in Norwich, thus earning the money which took him through the State Normal School in New Britain. In 1875 he engaged as traveling salesman for Hall, Elton & Company, of Wallingford, Connecticut, and from 1886 to 1889 was engaged with Rogers & Brother, of Waterbury, when this became a part of the International Silver Company, of Meriden. In this line of work Mr. Morgan has met with remarkable success, and has drawn much trade from the large jobbing centers, and he disposes of all of Rogers & Brother's famous goods direct from the factory.

The fine personality of Mr. Morgan, with his frank, candid statements of the value and quality of his goods, have had much to do with a success that is quite unusual. Mr. Morgan possesses a fine physique, genial presence and high-bred manners, and these have won him friends wherever he has done business. Since 1887 he has been a resident of Mystic. In 1900 he was one of the organizers and became president of The Mystic League for the Village Improvement, an organization designed to work for the beautifying of this village.

Mr. Morgan was reared to take an interest in Masonic work, and he is a member of St. James Lodge, No. 23, Norwich, Connecticut; Franklin Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons; St. Elmo Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar, of Meriden; Connecticut Consistory, thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, of Norwich; and Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

On June 21, 1887, Mr. Morgan married Edith May Noyes, daughter of Benjamin F. and Lydia (Williams) Noyes, and two children have been born to them: Christopher Lyston, born February 6, 1889; and Richard William, born June 27, 1892.

Benjamin F. Noyes, father of Mrs.

Morgan, was born in the town of Stonington, and died in Savannah, Georgia, June 18, 1879, son of Frank and a grandson of Nathan Noyes. Until he was sixteen years of age, he remained upon the home farm, and then shipped before the mast, on the whaling vessel, "Coriolanus," of Mystic, under Captain Gustavus Appleman, and made a voyage of three years. A second voyage of eighteen months was made as boat steerer, on the bark "United States," with Captain Barnum, looking for sea elephants. From this time on he was promoted until he became master of a ship and part-owner of the vessels on which he sailed. At the time of his death he was in charge of the schooner "Charmer," and was reckoned a brave and intrepid mariner. He was a Master Mason, belonging to the lodge in Norwich, and later in Mystic. In religion he was a member of the Baptist Church.

On August 13, 1854, Mr. Noyes married Lydia Williams, daughter of Sanford Avery and Lucy (Stanton) Williams, and they had children as follows: 1. Sanford Frank, born May 21, 1855, died September 27, 1857, aged two years. 2. Edith May, born September 2, 1864, wife of Christopher Morgan. 3. Charles, born October 27, 1871, married Mary T. Foote, July 27, 1892, and they have two sons, Burton Frank, born August 18, 1901, and Morgan Foote, born July 3, 1904.

Sanford Avery Williams was born November 14, 1805, and died in September, 1871. His wife was born June 14, 1812, married October 28, 1832, and died June 16, 1878. Their children were: 1. Lydia, Mrs. Noyes, born October 27, 1833. 2. Betsey, born September 27, 1835, who married Amos Giles Stanton, and died September 9, 1894. 3. Prudence Mary, born January 17, 1841, and died aged four years. 4. Mary Prudence, born February 27, 1846, died November 3, 1869. Mrs. Noyes and her daughter, Mrs. Morgan, are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and for two years Mr. Morgan was regent of the Fanny Ledyard Chapter. Three of Mrs. Noyes' ancestors, Elnathan Perkins, Captain John Williams and Captain Amos Stanton, were killed in the massacre at Fort Griswold in Groton, in 1781. She has in her possession the muster roll of Captain Amos Stanton in the original handwriting, dated November 9, 1777. Through John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, Mrs. Morgan is also a member of the Society of Mayflower descendants.

MORGAN, James,

Retired Citizen.

The name of Morgan has long been familiar in the annals of Connecticut, and representatives in each generation have held honorable positions in the communities in which they have made their homes, but none of them have been more highly esteemed than has James Morgan, a substantial citizen of the borough of Groton.

From James Morgan, the ancestor of the New London branch of the family, the lineage is through James (2), James (3), James (4), James (5), James (6) and Elijah S. (7).

James (6) Morgan, grandfather of James Morgan, of this review, was born in Groton, April 20, 1759, and he resided on the farm at Poquonock Bridge, which had been in the possession of the family since the time of the first James Morgan. On April 10, 1788, he married Eunice Turner, who was born December 19, 1766. He died September 14, 1824, and

his widow survived until May 1, 1838. Their children were: 1. James, born June 21, 1789, located at New Orleans, Louisiana, where he died November 20, 1834; on August 3, 1826, he married Abby H. Brown. 2. Eunice, born January 23, 1792; was married, January 28, 1830, to William Avery, Jr., and they resided first at Poquonock and later at Jordan, in the town of Waterford, where they died. 3. Rebecca, born August 14, 1793; married Peter A. Gallup, a farmer in Ledyard, where he died; after the death of her husband, Mrs. Gallup made her home with a daughter in California, and there her death occurred. 4. Elijah S., mentioned below.

Elijah S. Morgan was born January 3, 1802, on the homestead, and in the neighboring district schools acquired his education. He was early inured to the hard work of the farm, and he remained at home assisting his father in the care of the home place. After the death of the parents he purchased the interests of the other heirs, going heavily in debt. He was industrious and economical, and by good management he managed to pay off the indebtedness, and in time to purchase a part of the old Rufus Avery farm. He devoted his land to general farming, and to the getting out of firewood, which latter found a ready market in Noank; he also cut a large quantity of ship timber. Both his inclination and training led him to a life of ceaseless industry, and he cared for little beyond his own farm, finding his keenest enjoyment in his clean, well-tilled fields, and in his comfortable home surrounded by his family. On but three occasions was he ever out of the State of Connecticut. Though a man of but medium height, he was solidly built, and in his prime possessed of great strength and endurance. Until about ten years before his death he conducted the farm and did more than one man's share of the work, but at that time he was succeeded by his son, James. His death occurred February 24, 1880, after a decline of about a year, and he was laid to rest in the Starr Cemetery at Groton. In his political faith he was a Whig first, but later a Republican, but he cared nothing for the honors and responsibility of public office, and held only a few of the minor town offices. In middle life he united with the Baptist Church at Poquonock, and was one of its leading members. In all his business dealings he was honorable and upright, and at his death he left, besides a goodly estate, an unsullied name. On March 30, 1831, he was united in marriage with Eliza Turner, born September 25, 1801, daughter of Amos and Thankful (Allyn) Turner, residents of what is now Ledyard. Mrs. Morgan was a woman of strong character, and possessed considerable business ability, and not a little of her husband's success was due to her effort and coöperation. She passed away March 20, 1878. Their children were: 1. Hannah Eliza, born June 10, 1832, died June 17, 1833. 2. Emily, born October 31, 1833, died October 27, 1834. 3.-4. James, of whom further, and Amos (twins), born February 3, 1837, of whom the latter died at birth. 5. Borodell. The latter and two sons all died at birth.

James Morgan received his education in the district schools and at Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts. Returning home, he assisted his father for several years on the farm, but animated by a spirit of unrest, he longed to see something more of the world. He accepted a position as fireman on the steamboat "New York," which plied be-

tween New London and New York City, finding this quite congenial, but at the end of two years his father's failing health necessitated his return to the home farm, and from that time until 1880, with the exception of two or three seasons spent in the fishing trade, he continued to operate the farm. On October 15, 1880, he removed to the borough of Groton, and there purchased a nice home on Broad Street, where he has since resided. The old home farm was sold in 1886.

Fraternally, Mr. Morgan is connected with Fair View Lodge, No. 101, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Order of American Mechanics; and the Jibboom Club. In his politics he votes the Republican ticket, and in his religious views he is a Congregationalist. He is worthy of bearing an honored name, and by his own right living has added lustre to his family, and has won a lasting respect for himself. In Groton, December 10, 1867.

Mr. Morgan married Sarah Fitch Appley, born December 31, 1844, daughter of Elhanan W. and Hannah (Starr) Appley (see Appley line). To this union was born one daughter, Lucie Eliza, born April 5, 1879, who, on July 24, 1901, was married, in Groton, to Charles M. Adams, a postal clerk, and son of Samuel Adams, of New London, Connecticut, and they have two children: Borodell, born October 27, 1902; and James Morgan, born June 7, 1904.

(The Appley Line).

Mrs. Hannah (Starr) Appley was born December 11, 1823, and died September 8, 1899, at the home of Mr. Morgan. She was a descendant in the eighth generation from Dr. Comfort Starr, the founder of the American branch of the family. Her line is traced through her father John, Thomas (3), Thomas (2), Thomas, Samuel, Thomas and Dr. Comfort.

Elhanan Winchester Appley, father of Mrs. Morgan, was born March 14, 1820, in Canterbury, Connecticut, where the family has been represented several generations.

James Appley, grandfather of Elhanan W. Appley, was a farmer and tanner in Canterbury. On May 29, 1771, he married Abigail Williams, of that town, and they had eight children: 1. Asa, born May 2, 1772. 2. Lydia, born September 29, 1773. 3. James, born June 9, 1776. 4. Chester, mentioned below. 5. Elisha, born March 8, 1781. 6. Festus, born August 18, 1783. 7. William, born June 11, 1785. 8. Luther, born November 15, 1790.

Chester Appley was born February 19, 1779, and he resided in the Pond Hill District of Canterbury. By occupation he was a farmer, and he became a man of large means, owning a fine farm, to which he devoted his entire attention. On February 5, 1808, he married Sarah Fitch, daughter of Daniel Fitch, a soldier of the Revolution. Daniel Fitch was married (first), in May, 1784, to Mehitable Bushnell, who died April 7, 1793, and he married (second), March 26, 1795, Zipporah Allen, who died August 28, 1846; he died November 3, 1855. Chester Appley died December 17, 1843, and his wife passed away August 20, 1863. They were the parents of eleven children: 1. Sarah, born July 20, 1809, died the same day. 2. Abigail W., born January 19, 1811; married John Jackson, lived in Damascus, Wayne County, Pennsylvania, and died January 2, 1892. 3. Luther, born April 13, 1813, lived near Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and died July 1, 1877. 4. Orilla, born April 15, 1815; married Rev. Charles Potter, of Bantam Falls, Con-

necticut. 5. Charles C., born December 8, 1817; was drowned at Butt's Bridge, Canterbury, July 13, 1834. 6. Elhanan Winchester, mentioned below. 7. Daniel Bushnell, born February 23, 1822, was a sailor; married Lydia Palmer, of Voluntown, Connecticut, and died December 15, 1850, from an injury received from a wounded whale. 8. Sarah Elizabeth, born April 26, 1825; married William Graves, of Colchester, Connecticut, and died December 21, 1895, at Rocky Hill, Connecticut. 9. Lyman Nelson, born October 8, 1827; was a farmer in Canterbury, where he died September 21, 1895; he married Bethiah Tracey Pember, of Franklin, Connecticut. 10. Norman, born October 22, 1830; is a farmer of Westminster Society, town of Canterbury. 11. Edwin F., born May 3, 1834; resides in Lisbon, Connecticut.

Elhanan Winchester Appley was by trade a blacksmith. In his young manhood, he went from New London on a whaling voyage, and at a distant port was taken ill. He endeavored to ship home on an American vessel, but not being able to find one, he took passage, in 1845, on a Spanish bark bound for Callao. As no tidings were ever received of him, it is supposed he died at sea. Elhanan W. Appley married Hannah Starr, and they were the parents of Sarah Fitch Appley, who married James Morgan.

LIPPITT, Colonel Henry Frederick,

Cotton Manufacturer, Public Official.

Among the sons of Rhode Island who in this generation have represented the State in a very distinguished way, and to a National extent indeed, Colonel Henry Frederick Lippitt, through his service to industry and to cotton manufacturing that has comprehended his entire business career, has performed a major part in sustaining the high rating of the commonwealth as a manufacturing center; and as a United States Senator from Rhode Island, and as a counsel to the Governor of the State, he has advocated by voice and action the expanding civic interests of a community that his ancestors shared in establishing. There has been no era in New England or National life in which Mr. Lippitt's forefathers have not participated whether as popular deputies in important State office, Assemblymen or Governors, or as men-at-arms for the State's maintenance and defence. His American lineage from the first-comer of the paternal name in this branch is as follows:

(I) John Lippett, or Lippitt, who died in 1669, came from England to Rhode Island in 1638; and he became a landholder and a commissioner to form a government under a charter for the Colony of Rhode Island and the Providence Plantations, in 1647; he was a landholder at Warwick, Rhode Island, in 1648.

(II) Moses Lippitt, son of John Lippitt, was born about 1640 and died in 1703; he was a deputy to the General Assembly. He married Mary Knowles, who died in 1719, daughter of Henry Knowles.

(III) Moses Lippitt, son of Moses and Mary (Knowles) Lippitt, was born in 1683, and died in 1745; he married Ann Phillis Whipple, who was born in 1689, daughter of Joseph Whipple.

(IV) Christopher Lippitt, son of Moses and Ann Phillis (Whipple) Lippitt, was born in 1712 and died in 1764; he married Catharine Holden, who was born in 1717, and died in 1807.

(V) Charles Lippitt, son of Christopher and Catharine (Holden) Lippitt, was

born in 1754, and died in 1845; he was a commissary of supplies in the American Revolution. He married, in 1783, Penelope Low, who was born in 1758, and died in 1839.

(VI) Warren Lippitt, son of Charles and Penelope (Low) Lippitt, was born in 1786, and died in 1850; he married Eliza Seamans, who was born in 1792, and died in 1881, daughter of Young and Mary (Larcher) Seamans—a daughter of John Larcher, sea captain in the American Revolution; and granddaughter of Martin Seamans, a soldier in the American Revolution.

(VII) Henry Lippitt, a son of Warren and Eliza (Seamans) Lippitt, was born October 4, 1818, and died June 5, 1891. He was a financier and a cotton manufacturer; and he was governor of Rhode Island from 1875 to 1877. He married, in 1845, Mary Ann Balch, who was born in 1823, and died in 1889. Their children: 1. Charles Warren, born October 8, 1846, was graduated at Brown University in 1865, with his degree of Bachelor of Philosophy; he was a cotton manufacturer and a banker in Providence; and he was the Governor of Rhode Island from 1895 to 1897. He married, February 23, 1886, Margaret Barbara Farnum, a Colonial Dame, and member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Their children: Charles Warren, Jr., Alexander Farnum, Gorton Thayer. 2. Jeanie, born in 1852; married William Babcock Weeden. 3. Henry Frederick, of whom further. 4. Mary Balch, born in 1858; married Charles John Steedman. 5. Robert Lincoln, died in 1911; married Lillian Blazo. 6. Abby Francis, married Duncan Hunter.

(VIII) Colonel Henry Frederick Lippitt was born October 12, 1856, in Providence, Rhode Island, where he attended private schools, and he was graduated at Brown University, in 1878 with his Bachelor of Arts degree, and with membership in Phi Beta Kappa. He began his business career as a cotton manufacturer in Providence, in 1879, and he was general manager of the Manville Company, so continuing until 1923, when consolidation took place with the Jenckes Spinning Company, and he was elected president of the Manville Jenckes Company. Mr. Lippitt served as colonel on the staff of Governor Royal C. Taft, of Rhode Island, in 1888-1889; and he was United States Senator from Rhode Island from 1911 to 1917. He is a member of the Hope Club, Agawam Hunt, and Rhode Island Yacht clubs, and the Warwick Country Club, of Providence; the New York Yacht Club, the Larchmont Yacht Club, and the Merchants' Club, of New York; and his favorite recreations are yachting, golf and tennis.

Colonel Henry Frederick Lippitt married (first), December 15, 1881, at Providence, Marie Louise Bowen, who was born December 19, 1859, and died November 30, 1910, daughter of Tully Dorrance Bowen, cotton manufacturer. Their children: 1. Mary Louise, married George R. Sinnickson. 2. Henry, born July 13, 1886, was graduated at Yale College in 1909; married, February 21, 1914, Marion Almy, born May 3, 1891, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; their children: Henry Frederick, Marion, Barbara, David, Jonathan. 3. Frances, born February 10, 1891, in Providence; married, September 16, 1916, Moreton Foley Gage, son of Lieutenant-General Edward Gage, of England. 4. John Bowen. Colonel Lippitt married (second), April 26, 1915, in Washington, District of Columbia, Lucy (Herron) Laughlin, daughter of John W. Herron, attorney-at-law, of Cin-

cinnati, Ohio. Their children: Frederick Lippitt; Mary Ann Lippitt.

Other lines of descent are inclusive of the following:

Roger Williams, who was born in 1599 and died in 1683, was a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge University, and was ordained a minister of the Church of England. Coming from England in the ship "Lyon" to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1631, he was a teacher of the church at Salem in that year. He was Governor's assistant at Plymouth, 1631-33, and again at Salem, 1633-35. Banished from the Colony, he founded Rhode Island and the Providence Plantations in 1636; he secured a charter for the Colony in England in 1644; was governor of the Plantations, 1654-56, and later governor's assistant and deputy. He married Mary, surname unknown.

Mercy Williams, daughter of Roger and Mary Williams, was born in 1640; she married Resolved Waterman, who was born in 1638, and died in 1670.

Waite Waterman, daughter of Resolved and Mercy (Williams) Waterman, was born in 1668, and died about 1711; she married, in 1685, John Rhodes, who was born in 1658, and died in 1716.

Phoebe Rhodes, daughter of John and Waite (Waterman) Rhodes, was born in 1698, and died about 1761; she married Anthony Holden, who died in 1720.

Catharine Holden, daughter of Anthony and Phoebe (Rhodes) Holden, was born in 1717, and died in 1807; she married, in 1736, Christopher Lippitt, who was born in 1712, and died in 1764, great-grandfather of Henry Lippitt. (See Lippitt IV.)

The Balch line of descent:

(I) Joseph Balch was an officer in the American Revolution.

(II) Joseph Balch, son of Joseph Balch, married Hannah Pope.

(III) Joseph Balch, son of Joseph and Hannah (Pope) Balch, married May Ann Bailey. Their daughter, Mary Ann, married Henry Lippitt. (See Lippitt VII.)

FISH, Walter,

Agriculturist.

The finny inhabitants of the stream are the origin of the surname Fish, according to Bardsley, who remarks that "judging from the places of abode in which we find our early 'Fishers' and 'Fishermans' it is to followers, though professional, of the quaint and gentle-minded Izaak Walton, we owe our many possessors of these names, rather than to the dwellers upon the coast, although both doubtless are represented." Such entries as "Margaret le Fischere," or "Henry le Fisserie," or "Robert le Fiscere," are very common, and Bardsley adds that "the finny species themselves gave us such sobriquets as "John le Fysche" or "William le Fysche," and both "Fish" and "Fisk" still exist among us. The name was early represented in New England, one of the best known families of the name being the one recorded below.

(I) John Fish was living in the town of Stratford, Connecticut, in 1654, and probably for several years prior to that date, but in that year he sold his property in Stratford and removed to New London, where with his wife and children, John, Jonathan, and Samuel, he is on record in 1655. Records show, however, that as early as 1668 he had become an "inhabitant" of Stonington, which status could be obtained only after two years of residence, and that on August 6, 1674, he was acting town clerk in

Stonington. He and his son, Samuel, served in King Philip's War in 1675, and for this service were granted, in 1700, land in Voluntown. As John Fish had already been dead for several years, his grant came into the possession of his son Samuel, who in his will, dated August 7, 1730, bequeathed his own grant to his son Samuel, and divided his father's grant between his sons, Moses and Aaron. On August 22, 1679, John Fish was chosen schoolmaster for the town of Stonington, and on December 5, 1680, he was admitted a member of the Congregational Church of Stonington. He was also a surveyor and laid out some of the public grants in Stonington, and by grant and purchase was proprietor of considerable tracts of land in Groton, Stonington, and other towns in the vicinity.

John Fish married (first) probably Miss Eland, as Sarah Eland, his sister-in-law, was a young woman and a member of his household. It is interesting to note that the Elands were an ancient and knightly family of Yorkshire, England. He married (second), August 25, 1681, Hannah (Palmer) Hewitt Sterry, daughter of Walter and Rebecca (Short) Palmer, and widow first of Captain Hewitt and second of Roger Sterry. His children: John, Jonathan, and Samuel, have already been mentioned. Some records state that Captain Samuel, mentioned below, was a son of John (2), son of John (1), and wife Margaret, but other records give Samuel as the son of John (1), which seems more probable since he was born in 1656.

(II) Captain Samuel Fish was born in 1656, as recorded on his tombstone, and died February 27, 1733. His name appears in the patents of New London, in 1704, the year preceding that of the incorporation of Groton. He was the second townsman of Groton elected on the occasion of its organization, and was reëlected to that position for many years. In the French and Indian War he bore a captain's commission. His property, which must have exceeded a thousand acres, was situated between the Mystic River and the northeast spur of Fort Hill. Captain Fish and his wife are buried in the Parker Burying Ground at Mystic. He married (first) Sarah, surname unknown, who was born in 1660, and died December 11, 1722; (second) Widow Dorothy (Wheeler) Smith. Children: 1. Samuel, born 1684, died January 20, 1730, married Sarah, surname unknown. 2. John, born in 1686, died March 29, 1705. 3. Moses, born in 1688, died January 24, 1788; married Martha Williams. 4. Abigail, born in 1691, died June 17, 1784; married Captain Daniel Eldridge, and later Deacon Daniel Denison. 5. Aaron, born in 1693; married Irene Sprague. 6. Nathan, of whom further. 7. Sarah, born August 2, 1702; married Hezekiah Lord.

(III) Nathan Fish, son of Captain Samuel and Sarah Fish, was born August 19, 1699, and died July 13, 1732. He married (first) Abigail Harris (some records say Havens), who was born in 1699, and died in 1727; (second) Mary Burrows, who was born November 4, 1704, and died May 11, 1732. Child of first marriage: 1. Nathan, of whom further. Children of second marriage: 2. Abigail, born in 1730, died September 18, 1790; married Captain Jonathan Fish. 3. Ichabod, born in 1732, died in November, 1737.

(IV) Nathan Fish, son of Nathan and Abigail (Harris or Havens) Fish, was orphaned at the age of five years, and was taught and "brought up" by his

grandmother, Mercy Harris, on Shelter Island. At the age of twelve years he was placed in the famous school of Master Niles, in Groton. He inherited a handsome estate, and was proud of his home and social position. He joined the First Baptist Society of Groton, July 25, 1755. He lived to be ninety-five years of age, and wore the dress of the eighteenth century, short breeches, knee and shoe buckles, flowing hair and broad-brimmed hat. He married (first), October 13, 1748, Catherine Niles. She died January, 1759, and he married (second), July 24, 1759, Catherine Helms. Children of first marriage: 1. Nathan, born July 31, 1749; married Phoebe Packer. 2. Samuel, born July 17, 1751; married Sarah Lamb. 3. Catherine, born August 24, 1753; married Jesse Gallup. 4. Simeon, born March 24, 1756. Children of second marriage: 5. Abigail, born May 21, 1760; married Luke Perkins. 6. Sarah, born July 1, 1761; married Josiah Gallup. 7. Sands, of whom further. 8. Mary, born November 3, 1765; married Christopher Lester. 9. Silas, born August 29, 1767; married Cynthia Bliss. 10. Cynthia, born September 21, 1770; married Benadam Gallup. 11. Roswell, born March 5, 1772; married Isobel Phelps. 12. Edmund, born March 5, 1772. 13. Anna, born August 6, 1776.

(V) Sands Fish, son of Nathan and Catherine (Helms) Fish, was born in Groton, Connecticut, October 18, 1762, and died August 20, 1838. He married, June 18, 1789, Bridget Gallup, who died March 24, 1842, a daughter of Benadam and Bridget (Palmer) Gallup. Children: 1. Asa, born July 17, 1790; married, September 30, 1818. 2. Hannah, born March 10, 1792, died in young womanhood. 3. Lavinia, born October 1, 1794; married Isaac Denison. 4. Simeon, of whom further. 5. Sands, Jr., born February 27, 1799, died in young manhood. 6. Charles, born February 3, 1801; married Esther B. Williams. 7. Nathan G., born September 7, 1804, died August 1, 1870, married January 9, 1833. 8. Alden, born August 7, 1808, died October 6, 1898; married March 15, 1843. 9. Bridget, born August 21, 1811, married Captain William Clift, and they had a daughter, Hannah (Mrs. Ives).

(VI) Simeon Fish, fourth child of Sands and Bridget (Gallup) Fish, was born January 17, 1797, and died April 25, 1863. For forty years he was a merchant at Mystic, but later was engaged as a shipbuilder, and was one of five who established the Old Field shipyard, his partners being William Clift, Nathan G. Fish, William E. Maxson and B. F. Hoxie. They began by building fishing smacks, but later furnished the coasting vessels for the cotton trade, and also built clipper ships for the California trade. Among many fine crafts of their construction was the "B. F. Hoxie," which was well known to the merchant marine service between New York and San Francisco, and was burned by the Confederate privateer "Alabama" on the Atlantic Ocean. Simeon Fish married, October 15, 1823, Eliza Roe Randall, daughter of Jedediah Randall, of Mystic, an outfitter, who prepared whaling vessels for the sea, and did a large business. The children of Simeon and Eliza Roe (Randall) Fish were: 1. William R., of whom further. 2. Nathan S., of Poquonock, Connecticut, born in Groton, April 11, 1828; married April 22, 1850. 3. Jed Randall, born November 20, 1832; married (first) November 18, 1868, (second) October 18, 1871.

(VII) William R. Fish, son of Simeon and Eliza Roe (Randall) Fish, was born

in the village of Mystic, July 13, 1824, and died May 12, 1890. From the time he was fifteen years of age he was engaged in farming, continuing for nearly half a century to till the one-hundred-acre farm which was known as one of the best of its size in that section. He was a member of the Baptist Church from boyhood. William R. Fish married, January 19, 1848, Lydia Williams, who died October 8, 1896, daughter of Erastus and Nancy (Hewitt) Williams, of Ledyard. Children: 1. Ida, born October 11, 1850, married, November 26, 1878, Russell W. Welles. 2. Walter, of whom further. 3. Charles Randall, born August 14, 1858, died July 26, 1861. 4. Mary, born July 17, 1861; married, October 15, 1888, Thomas W. Wolf, of Mystic.

(VIII) Walter Fish, son of William R. and Lydia (Williams) Fish, was born in Mystic, November 22, 1854, and was educated in the local schools and at the academy. From boyhood he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and being both energetic and progressive he brought his farm to a high state of cultivation, always being eager to obtain the newest and best in the way of implements and farm machinery, including even a portable steam engine. He was known as one of the most progressive farmers of New London County, and as a breeder and dealer in superior Brown Swiss stock, stood second to none. On a part of the orignal farm which he sold many years ago numerous village homes have been built, but the many massive and well-built walls surrounding and dividing the old property still stand as monuments to the enterprise of Walter Fish. For several years Mr. Fish was the president of the Brown Swiss Breeders' Association of America, in which capacity his father served for twelve years or more.

Walter Fish married, June 25, 1884, Eunice Avery, of Preston, and they became the parents of one daughter, Fanny Ella, of whom further.

(IX) Fanny Ella Fish, daughter of Walter and Eunice (Avery) Fish, was born November 14, 1888. She married Charles F. Noyes.

References—(Fish)—Bardsley: "English Surnames." Beers: "Genealogical and Biographical Record of New London County, Connecticut." Wheeler, (Richard Anson): "History of Stonington, Connecticut."

HAWKINS, Walter Foxcroft,

Lawyer, Public Official, Financier.

Patron of art and of the civic institutions of his native city, rendering public service as city solicitor and mayor for a number of years, actively engaged in supporting and serving the financial and religious organizations of Pittsfield, Walter Foxcroft Hawkins, a leading attorney, left a record that redounds to the honor of his name and his community. Thoroughly prepared for his career, his opportunities were used to the highest advantage for service to his fellow-townsmen, and their approval was stamped upon its deeds; he passed honored and esteemed, his life an illuminated page in the annals of his city.

Walter Foxcroft Hawkins was born July 12, 1862, in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and died December 28, 1922. He was the son of William H. Hawkins, who was born in Wales, and of Harriet (Foxcroft) Hawkins, of Boston, who died in 1883. As a boy he attended the private school of Miss Salisbury, later going to the public schools and graduating from the Pittsfield High School. He then went to Williams College, from which he was graduated in 1884, thereafter taking up

the study of law at Columbia Law School. He matriculated for a three years' course, but having had practical experience with Elihu Root, he was graduated after two years, in 1886. He at once began the practice of law in Pittsfield in the office of Edgar H. Wood, but soon formed a partnership with Henry J. Ryan, which continued for ten years, when Mr. Ryan retired. Four years after he started practice he was elected city solicitor of Pittsfield, in which capacity he served from 1890 to 1895, a period of five years. In 1896 he was elected to the office of mayor, and served during the two years, 1896 and 1897. For many years Mr. Hawkins was connected with the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, his first official connection being in the capacity of a director, he then was made general counsel, and then elected vice-president, holding all three offices until his death. He was a director of the Pittsfield National Bank from 1897, and its vice-president since 1892. He also served as counsel for the bank. He was trustee of the Berkshire Savings Bank, and a director of the Union Co-Operative Bank for many years. After his death, the tributes that were paid to him by "The Eagle," by the Rev. Hugh Gordon Ross, pastor of the First Congregational Church, of which he was also a member, by the Berkshire Life and Pittsfield National Bank, through resolutions, were collected, and under the direction of W. D. Wyman, the president of the life insurance company, were presented in booklet form. Mr. Wyman took an intense interest in the preparation of this booklet, the two men having formed a very close friendship in their daily association and they were also much together in their social life. Mr. Hawkins was also a director of the Museum of Art, and president of the Hillcrest Hospital, from the time it was incorporated until a year before his death. He was a member of the First Church Parish.

He spent his life in unselfish service to his fellows, helping the poor, defending the helpless, working for betterment in social and civic life, and answering every call where his services could lend aid. Walter Foxcroft Hawkins' name stands out as an American who gave himself in service to the people.

MATHEWS, George Whistler,

Retired Citizen.

A secluded life of quiet content and dignified leisure was that of the late George Whistler Mathews, who, because of ill health, was obliged in early life to give up a strenuous career of business activity for the seclusion of his estate at Stonington.

Dr. William P. Mathews, grandfather of George Whistler Mathews, was born in Ireland and received his education in the University of Dublin, from which he was graduated shortly before coming to America. He married Eliza Sterritt, of Maryland, and they were the parents of seven children, of whom Andrew F., was the sixth.

Andrew F. Mathews was born at Elk Ridge, near Baltimore, Arundel County, Maryland, September 1, 1814, and died February 8, 1884. He was but seven years of age when both parents died, and it became necessary that he should begin to take care of himself at a very early age. He left school when twelve years old and found his first employment with his brother Charles, who was a railroad constructor. Able, active, and faithful, he was ambitious to advance, and soon

won promotion. At sixteen years of age he was assistant engineer in the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, which connection he maintained until he procured a position as superintendent of a gang of men on the Hudson Railroad. Later he served in the same capacity on the Paterson & Hudson Railroad, and still later went to Boston where he was a civil engineer for the Boston & Providence Railroad Company for three years. He also served as civil engineer for the Taunton Branch Railroad Company. As he grew older his responsibilities increased, and in 1836 he entered the service of the New York, Providence & Boston Railroad. The following year that road was completed as far as Stonington, and Mr. Mathews was chosen as chief engineer and road master, though at the same time he was serving as assistant engineer on the Boston & Albany Railroad. From 1840 to 1848 he was acting superintendent and master of transportation on the same road, and in 1848 he was appointed general superintendent, which responsible position he held until 1878, when he resigned because of ill health. He was then immediately appointed as chief engineer, which office he continued to hold until the time of his death, a period of six years. The year following his marriage, Mr. Mathews returned to Stonington, Connecticut, and there for nearly half a century he continued to reside. It is recorded of him that "none stood higher than he in the estimation of the community," and it has been said that "If there was any blemish or fault in his personal or official life it was never discovered."

Andrew F. Mathews married, in 1836, Eliza A. Smith, of Marlborough, Massachusetts, and among their children was George Whistler, of whom further.

George Whistler Mathews, son of Andrew F. and Eliza A. (Smith) Mathews, was born in Stonington, Connecticut, March 6, 1851, and died there in 1914, aged sixty-three years. He received his education in the public schools of Stonington, and when his school training was completed, associated himself for a time with the New York & New Haven Railroad Company, of which his father was president and also had charge of construction. His health, however, had never been robust, and the burden of an active career proved to be greater than his frail constitution could bear. Increasing ill health made it necessary that he give up his plan for the strenuous life of a construction engineer, and it seemed advisable that he should not at that time attempt participation in any other business activity. The success his father had already achieved removed the necessity for obtaining a livelihood and had made it possible for him to have the advantage of seclusion and quiet which his state of health demanded. He was, therefore, able to pass the remainder of his life in retirement at his estate at Stonington, where he died in 1914.

Mr. Mathews married, at Stonington, Connecticut, December 3, 1891, Abby Chesebrough Smith, daughter of Joseph E. and Abby Sheffield (Chesebrough) Smith.

Joseph E. Smith, a very prominent resident of Stonington, was, in younger life, engaged in the manufacture of wagon wheels, but later gave up this business and became a large ship-owner, sending his own vessels to sea for various cargoes and also conducting a general store on the wharf, where supplies were sold to the whaling trade. He was a deacon of the Congregational Church, and an active participant in its work. Politically, he

was also active and was twice elected to the Connecticut Legislature, as well as serving in all of the local town offices. Joseph E. Smith was a son of Joseph and Nancy (Eells) Smith; grandson of Colonel Joseph and Hannah (Hewitt) Smith; great-grandson of Joseph and Zipporah (Branch) Smith; great-great-grandson of Daniel and Thankful (Billings) Smith; great-great-great-grandson of John and Susannah Smith, of Preston, Connecticut; and great-great-great-great-grandson of Daniel and Elizabeth (Rogers) Smith, of Watertown.

William Chesebrough, ancestor of Mrs. Mathews, and the first white man who made what is now Stonington, Connecticut, his permanent home, was born in Boston, Lincolnshire, England, in 1594. He was a gunsmith and worked at his trade in England. Early in 1630 he joined a large party of immigrants who came with John Winthrop, Esq., to this country, locating in Boston, Massachusetts, where he soon after became a member of the first church. He was admitted a freeman of the Massachusetts Colony in May, 1631, and afterwards took an active part in public affairs. In 1632, Mr. Chesebrough was elected as "one of two" from Boston to unite with two from every plantation to confer with the court about raising a public stock, and "Prince" in his "Annals" say that "this seems to pave the way for a house of representation in the General Court." In 1634 he was elected constable of Boston, where he continued to reside for several years. Previous to 1640 he removed to Braintree, and that year was elected deputy to the Massachusetts General Court, soon after which he removed his residence to Rehoboth, Plymouth Colony, where in 1643 his list was returned at £450. In the summer of 1649, with his entire family, he removed to Wequetequock, where they occupied a new house in the wilderness. Later the settlement which grew up there became a part of Pequot. After Wequetequock was included in the township of Pequot, William Chesebrough was elected deputy to the General Court at Hartford, 1653-54-55-56, and he also served as rate-maker or assessor. In 1658 Wequetequock, under the name of Southertown, became a part of the Massachusetts Colony, but in 1663 it again became a part of the Connecticut Colony. In 1665 its name was changed to Mystic, and in 1666 to Stonington. When, in 1658, the Massachusetts General Court asserted jurisdiction over the town, Mr. Chesebrough, with others, was appointed to manage the prudential affairs therof, and one of the Commissioners to end small causes and deal in criminal matters. He held the office of townsman (selectman) until Southertown was annexed to Connecticut, and was the first man elected deputy after the reunion. After his return he was elected first selectman of the town, and reëlected every year up to the time of his death, which took place June 9, 1667. His dwelling house stood on the west side of Wequetequock Cove, near the head of tide water. William Chesebrough married, in Boston, England, December 6, 1620, Anna Stevenson, who was born in England in 1598.

The line descends through Nathaniel, eighth of William Chesebrough's thirteen children. Nathaniel Chesebrough married Hanah Denison; their son, Nathaniel (2) Chesebrough, married Sarah Stanton; their son, Deacon Nathan Chesebrough, married Bridget Noyes; their son, Nathaniel Chesebrough, married Hannah Wheeler; their son, Enoch Stanton Chesebrough, married Sally

(Sarah) Sheffield; their daughter, Abby Sheffield Chesebrough, married Joseph E. Smith; their daughter, Abby (Chesebrough) Smith, married George Whitsler Mathews, of this review.

George Whistler and Abby Chesebrough (Smith) Mathews became the parents of one son, Elsworth W., who died at the age of twelve years.

GRIMSHAW, Michael Henry,

Farmer, Manager, Public Official.

For four decades Michael H. Grimshaw was in various capacities associated with the interests of the Attawaugan mills, and for more than a quarter of a century he served the town of Killingly in local public offices.

Francis D. Grimshaw, father of Mr. Grimshaw, was born in England, but as a young man came to this country and settled first in Providence, Rhode Island. Later he removed to Vermont, but after a time he became a resident of Providence, Rhode Island, again, removing later to Putnam, Connecticut, then to Southbridge, Massachusetts, and finally to Attawaugan, Connecticut, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life and where his death occurred. He was by trade a machinist, and in that capacity was identified throughout his life with various mills, being employed for some time by the mills of the Attawaugan Company. In Vermont he married Bridget Mullen, a native of Ireland, and both he and his wife passed their last days in Attawaugan.

Michael Henry Grimshaw, son of Francis D. and Bridget (Mullen) Grimshaw, was born in Putnam, Connecticut, January 27, 1863, and died at Attawaugan, Connecticut, October 7, 1918. After receiving a good practical foundation in the public schools of his native city, he then continued his studies in Southbridge, Massachusetts, and in Ballouville, Connecticut. His first enterprise in the business world was as a teamster in connection with the Attawaugan Mills Company, and for fifteen years he filled a hauling contract for the mills, which necessitated the employing of a number of teams and men. Later, with the assistance of his wife, he took charge of the boarding house for the mills and conducted this for many years. During the period in which he was conducting the boarding house for the mills he was also owner of a fine farm on the main road in the town of Killingly, near the village of Attawaugan, and it was on this farm that he and his wife made their home. Mr. Grimshaw took keen interest in the political affairs of his county, giving his support to the Republican Party, and his fellow-townsmen, recognizing his worth and his ability, chose him to fill various public offices for more than a quarter of a century, reëlecting him to the office of constable of the town of Killingly. He was a member of the Danielson Fire Department and served as fire warden, giving in all these offices most efficient service. He was also deeply interested in the welfare of the animals of his town and county, and served as dog warden of the town of Killingly and as State humane officer for Windham County. He was also police officer for the Putnam division of the Shore line trolley. A man of great energy, sound judgment, and genial personality, he had a host of friends in Windham County, and was widely known as a capable public-spirited citizen. As the years passed, his close attention to his business interests brought reward in the shape of comfortable financial cir-

cumstances for himself and also for his family, but after his death his wife chose to continue the management of the boarding house for the mills. His religious affiliation was with the St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church of Dayville, and he was one of the trustees of St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church of Ballouville.

On December 20, 1883, at Danielson, Connecticut, Michael Henry Grimshaw married Mary Susie Lambert, who was born in Putnam, Connecticut, daughter of Frank and Sarah (Godrue) Lambert, both of whom were natives of the Province of Quebec, Canada, where her father was a mill worker. Mr. and Mrs. Grimshaw became the parents of three children, all born at Attawaugan: 1. William Henry, who became a farmer and operates the old home farm. 2. Michael, Jr., who married Josephine Perkins, and had two children, Francis and Susie. 3. John Henry, who married Mary Blanchard.

ROBENS, Lee Converse,

Prominent Insurance Executive.

The death of Lee Converse Robens, in 1925, removed from Hartford, Connecticut, one of that city's most prominent citizens, and one of that State's foremost life insurance officials. He was a native of Ohio, but a descendant of old Colonial New England stock, and in both his successful career and in his private life he evinced those qualities and virtues that were so characteristic of his fearless, pioneering forebears. He climbed to the topmost rung of the insurance ladder, and achieved noteworthy success by the daily application of a rigid code of professional ethics, among whose chief ramifications were those prerequisites to success—no matter what the field of endeavor—of proved ability, great efficiency, high integrity, unflagging energy and perseverance, and absolute and unquestioned honesty of thought, purpose and deed.

Lee Converse Robens was born in Gustavus, Trumbull County, Ohio, on January 7, 1869, a son of Newton James and Mary Malinda (Banning) Robens. The father, Newton James Robens, was of New England ancestry, his paternal grandmother having been born in New Haven, Connecticut, a descendant of the well-known Hotchkiss family of New Haven County. Lee Converse Robens received his early education in the public schools of his native town, and later at the Ohio State Normal School, following which he matriculated at the New Lyme Institute, of New Lyme, Ohio, in which institution he completed his scholastic training. He began his life insurance career twenty-five years ago, when he removed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he served as a representative of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, spending several years with that company as an associate of Henry C. Ayers, general agent. While in Pittsburgh he was one of the organizers, as well as the first secretary, of the Reliance Life Insurance Company of Pittsburgh; later he became assistant manager for Western Pennsylvania of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

Mr. Robens' advent into the insurance circles of New England took place in 1909, when he came to Connecticut as the general agent for that State for the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, which position he held until the time of his death—a period of identification covering sixteen years. In April, 1924, he took George L. Hunt into partnership with him. Following

Lee C. Rogers

the coming of Mr. Robens to Hartford, the Connecticut agency of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company experienced a most remarkable growth under his wise direction.

Mr. Robens had become well known throughout Hartford and its environs for his energy and activity in many organizations, as well as in civic affairs. He was a charter member of the Rotary Club, and one of the organizers of the Hartford City Club. In both organizations he was prominent and influential, and in 1924 served as chairman of the membership committee of the latter body. He was also one of the organizers of the Connecticut Life Underwriters' Association, which he served ably as president at one time. He was an active and enthusiastic member of the Hartford Advertising Club and of the Hartford Golf Club, the Shrine Club, the Chamber of Commerce of Hartford, and had served as a member of Troop B of the Connecticut National Guard. Fraternally, he had been correspondingly as active, and that he was ever in "search of further light in Masonry" is proved by his many affiliations with that ancient fraternity, holding membership in Hailman Lodge, No. 321, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Syria Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine; the Pennsylvania Consistory, and the Scottish Rite Masons.

Lee Converse Robens was married, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on January 14, 1897, to Caroline J. Sterrett, a daughter of Dr. John P. and Ann (Kennedy) Sterrett, residents of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mr. Robens is survived by his widow, Mrs. Caroline J. Robens; one brother, Burt Robens, of Hollywood, California; and one sister, Mrs. R. G. Cochran, of Riverside, California.

The death of Lee Converse Robens occurred at his home, No. 104 Whetten Road, West Hartford, Connecticut, on May 26, 1925, in his fifty-seventh year, after an illness of several weeks' duration. Upon learning of his death, Allan D. Colvin, president of the Hartford Rotary Club, said of Mr. Robens:

> In the death of Lee C. Robens, the Hartford Rotary Club has sustained a loss which will be keenly felt by all of its members. He had been a member of the club for many years. His genial manner made many close friends. He took a great interest in the activities of the club and was an enthusiastic supporter of any worthy undertaking. He was a former member of the board of directors. He was a man of the highest type and an inspiration to many of the younger members of the club.

KEELER, Charles Pierson,

Prominent Jewelry Manufacturer.

When a man of the business caliber and the expert training of Charles Pierson Keeler passes out of the activities of jewelry-manufacturing at Attleboro, Massachusetts, that loss is felt immediately and becomes widespread, not only in that center of industry, but wherever jewelry-making interests are concerned in the United States. Mr. Keeler had made a complete success of his life in that vocation in which he became so prominent, from the days when he apprenticed himself to the old-time leaders in the business in Attleboro, to the culmination of the best things that his own firm and partnership had accomplished in the up-to-date and modern era of the making of jewelry. He was everywhere looked upon as a man who had made the business as completely his own as any man ever could do, as regards the many intricate processes of work in the factories; and at the same time he was equally skilled in the office and the dis-

tribution departments. He knew the sales end expertly; his acquaintances and friendships in the jewelry world in general were country-wide. Mr. Keeler was a friend of the older men in the trade, and it was through Attleboro pioneers that he first came into contact with the sort of work that most appealed to him, and that he mastered to his own eventual prosperity and fame as a manufacturer. The younger men in the business took his own unpretentious beginnings as an example, and honored the man who from a humble start ventured out upon his untried seas and found his haven of accomplishment. Mr. Keeler was esteemed by his colleagues in jewelry-making and by business and financial people in other directions for his energetic and thoroughgoing qualities, which expressed themselves in whatsoever he undertook—in business expansion, in all civic and patriotic movements, in his favorite pastime of golf, and, not the least, in the pleasure he had in the raising of canines of the finest breed.

Mr. Keeler had traced his American ancestry to Ralph Keeler, who was a proprietor of a lot of land at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1640, and was also recorded as among the first settlers of Norwalk, Connecticut, where he was made a freeman in 1668. Charles Pierson Keeler was a son of Rev. S. C. Keeler, who was prominent in the Concord, New Hampshire, Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of Lydia (Williams) Keeler, daughter of Ira Williams.

Charles Pierson Keeler was born in New Rochelle, New York, where he attended the public schools. Later, when the family removed to New Hampshire, he continued his studies in the schools of that State, attending the day sessions at first, and then going to night school.

When Mr. Keeler was eighteen years of age, he struck out into the world of business on his own account, and he found the beginning he sought at Attleboro, Massachusetts. Here he was given the welcome accorded a young man who desired to make a beginning in jewelry manufacture, and work his way up, as many others were doing at the time. His apprenticeship was made with the firm of Smith & Crosby, where he continued some time, later going over to the shops of J. F. Sturdy & Sons, where he learned to engrave on gold, and to manufacture jewelry of all kinds. He remained with these concerns for about ten years, and there learned the essentials of the business, and worked his way along to positions of responsibility. In 1894, he formed a partnership with Arthur McRae under the firm name of McRae & Keeler, for the manufacture of jewelry. Mr. Keeler continued in this firm's membership to the time of his death, his own activities aiding in the rounding out of its development in the jewelry-making world, until the McRae & Keeler establishment became one of the largest in Attleboro. It is interesting to make a note of the fact that this leading firm began business in a small way, at first using a barn on property owned by Mr. Keeler to manufacture their line of goods. The business thus founded continued to increase until hundreds of hands were employed. Mr. Keeler became one of the outstanding business men of the community, and was interested in many other enterprises. At the time of the World War, he took an important part in the placing of the various Government loans. The following appreciation was sent him by Charles A. Morse from the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston: "The governors and directors

of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston are most appreciative of the efficient and patriotic service of C. P. Keeler, in connection with the placing of the Victory Liberty Loan of April, 1919."

Mr. Keeler was a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Attleboro, and he was a large stockholder in the Attleboro Trust Company; he was a member of the Attleboro Chamber of Commerce. In politics he was a Republican, but he had not held political office. In his younger days he had been a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston; he was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Improved Order of Red Men. An enthusiastic devotee of out-of-door life, he was a member of the Highland Country Club, the Wannamoisett Country Club, and the Metacomet Country Club. He was a golf player, and frequently enjoyed the links of these clubs. His greatest hobby, however, was dogs, and he kept a large kennel, where he raised dogs of the finest breed, and they won many cups and ribbons for him in the various dog shows throughout the country.

Mr. Keeler married Ada G. Bullock, a daughter of John Bullock, and they were the parents of: 1. Lawrence P. Keeler. 2. Mrs. Orville P. (Keeler) Richardson. 3. Mrs. Carlton S. (Keeler) Richardson.

Charles Pierson Keeler died March 10, 1921, while on a business trip to New York City. At the time of the announcement of the death of Mr. Keeler, a local newspaper expressed the general regret of the public in the following editorial:

Charles P. Keeler won his way to business leadership by hard work, but he found time to make and to merit an army of friends and well-wishers, and to respond to such calls for community service as were made upon him. He was a kindly gentleman of the type one is glad to meet and sorry to lose. There is universal sorrow at his passing; it springs from affection as well as sympathy, and is both a tribute to him, and eulogy of him.

Resolutions adopted by the Attleboro Chamber of Commerce were likewise expressive of the loss of a "valued member and an energetic worker"; "a kindly and right-spirited man, who without stint gave his time and strength to the furthering of every worthy object, and whose civic pride led him to take a leading part in many activities of this body."

BLISS, Theodore,

Publisher, Bookseller,

The life story of Theodore Bliss is synonymous with a study of character and life in the middle period of the nineteenth century. He belonged to a race that was typical of America from the Puritan settlements until the Civil War. For generations the old English stock of New England had been disturbed so little by influences from without, its communities had remained so fixed, its inhabitants had intermarried with their own kin and kind to such an extent, that, in this unchanging environment, a specialization had developed which could be called American, or in the language of that day, Yankee. There was nothing just like it anywhere in the world. In physical and moral characteristics, in methods of thought, in speech, it deserved the recognition of being a distinct branch of the English-speaking races. Following the Civil War great changes occurred by the influx of strange and foreign races, by the desire for wealth, and increased opportunities for its acquisition, by a change in standards and religion, by migration Westward, so that what remained of this old stock bore the marks of decadence. The Yankee type has been

so disturbed that perhaps no class of people so specialized and distinctive will appear again. Theodore Bliss stood as an exceptionally good type of that older stock, and the story of his life reveals the social conditions of the people of the "middle class" before the modern influences altered the course of social and race development, and turned the page on some finished chapter of human life and endeavor in America.

Theodore Bliss, son of William and Martha (Parsons) Bliss, was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, August 23, 1822. Noah Parsons, his great-grandfather, and Timothy Parsons, his grandfather, owned a large part of Mount Holyoke and Mount Tom. William Bliss, his father, was a carpenter and builder; he lost his fortune, and his eleven children were obliged to make their own way. After the death of his mother, Theodore Bliss resided with several of his older brothers and sisters, attending different schools, including the private school of Mr. Thomas at New Haven, Connecticut. He began business life as an apprentice in the bookstore of J. H. Butler, of Northampton, Butler being also a publisher. He conducted the most important establishment in the trade in the State outside of Boston. He became senior clerk, and remained for a year after his term had expired. He served also as clerk (secretary) of the Torrent Hose Company, of Northampton. Meanwhile, E. H. Butler, a brother of J. H. Butler, was conducting a publishing and bookselling business in Philadelphia and had just reorganized his business as Butler & Williams. Upon leaving Northampton, in 1844, Mr. Bliss went to the Pennsylvania city as senior clerk for this firm. When, in 1846, Mr. Williams died, Mr. Bliss established his own business in Philadelphia, and began to develop a promising trade. Four months later, however, he returned to E. H. Butler as his partner, under the firm style of E. H. Butler & Company. The house specialized in schoolbooks, chiefly Smith's grammars. He withdrew from the firm at the expiration of the three years of the contract between the partners; Mr. Butler died about this time, and he formed a new partnership which was successful for a dozen years. Meanwhile, his house participated in "trade sales," then the custom of the period, in all of the larger cities. The Civil War brought a temporary halt to the book and publishing business everywhere.

Mr. Bliss had joined the Union League Club of Philadelphia soon after its formation, and was made treasurer of the club's committee to raise and train colored troops for the Federal service. At this time the Government's policy toward the freedom of the slaves was timid and uncertain, and prejudice against the negro was decided, even among the most loyal supporters of the North. So it was that the Union Club's committee was an unpopular one from the outset, but the wise men in it went about their duties and were soon drilling blacks at the Chelten Hills (Philadelphia) camp and forming them into companies and regiments. He was also a member of the Home Guard, and preceding the battle of Gettysburg—on Pennsylvania soil—when Philadelphia was in a panic, he assisted in the preparations made for the defense of the city, for at this time all believed that the Army of the Potomac would be defeated and forced to retreat to the Delaware River.

After the war he re-entered business in Philadelpia as Theodore Bliss & Com-

pany. This business extended over several States, but was most active in Pennsylvania, where he supplied the local trade with every variety of book, from fiction to spelling primers, and with all articles of stationery. He closed out this business and retired just prior to the financial crash of 1873. He had a "country seat" at Germantown, Philadelphia. He served on the School Board of that district, as chairman, developed the local society for organizing charity, and participated in the management of the parish and welfare work of the Kenderton Presbyterian Church. He was a Republican, but he became identified with one of the first independent movements that aimed at reform within that party in Philadelphia, which had already come under the rule of Senator Quay. Theodore Bliss, as was proven by documents found after his death, had given to church and charitable work an amount close to one-tenth of his income from business and investments. These contributions represented a wide variety of interests—homes for children, societies for the care and education of children, missions, schools, colleges, and for the education of the negro. They represented not alone a feeling of sympathy for the poor and needy, but were expressions of real patriotism.

Theodore Bliss married, February 7, 1848, Mary Wright, of Northampton, Massachusetts. Children: 1. Anna Catherine. 2. Martha Parsons, died young. 3. Theodore, who died at the age of thirteen years. 4. Caroline Ames, who died in December, 1895; married Charles Southworth, of Springfield, Massachusetts. 5. Arthur Ames, died at Philadelphia, May 1, 1913. 6. Edgar Sumner.

Although he had gained an appreciable degree of business success, Theodore Bliss never had a fair chance to take the places of importance in public as well as private affairs that he was entitled to by the keenness and clearness of his mind, his strong sense of justice, and his ability to form rational judgments. Impaired health had long preceded his development into physical helplessness. He died March 23, 1910.

TRUMBULL, Jonathan,

Historian, Author, Librarian.

Although Jonathan Trumbull, of this review, has passed away, he bore a name that will never die, for it was borne by a governor of Connecticut, "Brother Jonathan," of whom Washington said, "we must consult," when in need of supplies or counsel. He was governor of Connecticut in 1769-1784, and his son, Jonathan Trumbull, was member of Congress, Speaker of the House, 1791; United States Senator, 1794; lieutenant-governor, 1796; third governor of Connecticut, 1798-1809. So the name Jonathan Trumbull is indelibly engraved upon the pages of Connecticut history, and a further link to bind the name still more firmly to the American people is the fact that Governor Jonathan Trumbull, "Brother Jonathan," married Faith Robinson, daughter of Rev. John Robinson, of Duxbury, Massachusetts, and a lineal descendant of John Alden, the "Pilgrim." The Trumbull line begins in New England with John Trumbull, who came from New Castle-on-Tyne and in 1640 settled in Rawley, Massachuettss—Governor Jonathan Trumbull, his great-grandson. Jonathan Trumbull, of this review, a worthy descendant of these earlier men of his name, was a son of Daniel and Alexandrine (Wilson) Trumbull, born in New York State.

Jonathan Trumbull, historian, author, librarian, was born at the family home in Norwich, Connecticut, January 23, 1844, and died in the city of his birth, May 21, 1919. He was educated in Norwich Free Academy, and began his career as a business man with J. M. Huntington, a merchant of Norwich in the West Indies trade, with whom he was associated for several years, becoming a member of the firm. He then retired from business and accepted the position of librarian of the Otis Library, Norwich, a position he most ably and acceptably filled for twenty years, resigning in 1912, his health having failed.

Mr. Trumbull was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and for seventeen years was president of the Connecticut Society. He was also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars; the Connecticut Historical Society; and the New London County Historical Society. He was a deep student and a rare critic of Shakespeare and his plays, having a fine collection of the great poet's works. He wrote much on historical subjects, the most ambitious of his workings being a history of the life of his illustrious ancestor, Governor Jonathan Trumbull, Governor of Connecticut, 1769-1784, published the year of his death, in 1919. He was a member and a deacon of Park Congregational Church, Norwich, and a man highly regarded for his admirable qualities of mind and heart.

Jonathan Trumbull married, in New York, Harriet Roosevelt Richards, born in New York State, daughter of Thomas F. and Harriet (Howland) Richards. Mrs. Trumbull died in Norwich, the mother of four children: 1. Harriet Roosevelt. 2. Alexandrine Navarre. 3. Thomas Brinkerhoff, who died in South Africa in 1921; he married Vera Haines, born in Australia. 4. Elizabeth M. The Misses Trumbull continue their home in Norwich, at No. 77 McKinley Avenue.

GRIFFIN, Solomon Bulkley,

Publicist.

Forty-seven years of association with the Springfield "Republican," for the most part as managing editor, brought to Solomon Bulkley Griffin country-wide fame as dean of American editors, and impressed the paper with his own high quality of intelligence and tolerance. He was one of the distinguished sons of New England. Moreover, he was a leading business man of Springfield, Massachusetts, concerned in many progressive enterprises. Though his unusual literary gifts were devoted exclusively to his paper, some of his articles offered themselves as permanent contributions to national literature and were preserved in separate form. His wide knowledge of men and affairs of significance in shaping the history of the United States provided the background for an editorial policy unsurpassed in clearness and honesty of thought.

The ancestors of Solomon Bulkley Griffin came from England in the seventeenth century, a paternal ancestor being Jasper Griffin, of Southold, Long Island, who was born in Wales about 1648 and died in Southold in 1718. The first maternal American ancestor was Rev. Peter Bulkley, founder of Concord, Massachusetts, and its venerated first minister, who dwelt in the Old Manse, made famous by Hawthorne and now visited by many travelers. Rev. Nathaniel H. Griffin, father of the subject of this record, was long connected with Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, as librarian and professor. He married Hannah E. Bulkley, daughter of

Major Solomon Bulkley, of Williamstown, and three sons were the issue of the union: 1. Edward Herrick, who was a member of the Williams College faculty and later dean of Johns Hopkins University. 2. Henry L., who became a Congregational clergyman and a professor of the Bangor (Maine) Theological Seminary. 3. Solomon Bulkley, of further mention.

Solomon Bulkley Griffin, son of Nathaniel Herrick and Hannah E. (Bulkley) Griffin, was born in Williamstown, Massachusetts, August 13, 1852. Born into a family of scholarly tastes and traditions, he received preparatory training for Williams College and pursued a special course of studies there, not graduating with his class, that of 1872, because of fragile health. In 1881, however, after his phenomenal progress in the journalistic world had demonstrated his cultural attainments, Mr. Griffin was given the degree of Master of Arts by Williams College and enrolled with his class. His college course had been planned with journalism as its objective, and his position as an editor of the "Vidette," the college weekly, accentuated this phase of his preparation for his life-work.

In June, 1872, the young enthusiast took the place on the local force of the Springfield "Republican," which was his introduction to nearly half a century of service. Under the tutelage of that master of journalism, the second Samuel Bowles, he learned and proved himself an apt pupil. He had what Mr. Bowles called the newspaper man's sixth sense, "the nose for news," as a young reporter, and readily apprehended the methods and principles of his preceptor, which he made his own with an individuality that commended him to the chief and led to the wide extension of his field. He soon became the local editor, yet was called on for various kinds of editorial work. Generally sent to party conventions, State and National, he became a specialist in political movements and organizations and greatly widened his acquaintance among the public men of the United States. When Mr. Bowles fell into his final illness and planned for the reorganization of the newspaper publishing company, Mr. Griffin was made managing editor and one of the board of three directors, and Mr. Bowles' son, Samuel Bowles (3) became president. This happily associated pair worked in the most extraordinary harmony from 1878 until 1913, coöperating in the truest sense of the word, each strong in his own way, each finding enduring satisfaction in the joint product of their combined labors. Mr. Griffin had the gift of merging his achievement with that of others toward the accomplishment of a high purpose. As the Boston "Transcript" phrased it: "Bowles plus Griffin made the Springfield 'Republican' a national institution, and the names of both will permanently honor the New England source from which they sprang." Until his resignation in March, 1919, Mr. Griffin occupied the managerial post into which he stepped in 1878. He devoted himself wholly to his profession, although his direct, spirited, and graphic style might have made him a popular author had he chosen to diversify his activities. After his retirement, he wrote his reminiscences, which were published in 1923 under the title: "People and Politics, Observed by a Massachusetts Editor." Revealing, as it did, Mr. Griffin's high ideals of political independence and his judgment of the most important public men of his time, many of them his personal

acquaintances, this book attained the wide popularity it deserved.

As an editor Mr. Griffin was progressive and alert, while holding fast to the old and tried methods, thus tempering advance with a wise conservatism. He was familiar with every detail of the paper and critical as to every department. He possessed a remarkable power of swift decision, a keen insight into the character and respect for diverse individualities, and a peculiar genius for happy contact with men, whether on the staff or in the community. In proof of their high regard for him, the staff of the "Republican" presented him with a loving cup on December 19, 1912, in recognition of the fortieth anniversary of his coming to that paper. His work as a special correspondent at political conventions was always excellent. His letters to his paper regarding the Mexican situation during the ascendancy of Porfirio Diaz, written while Mr. Griffin was spending a long vacation in that country, were so interesting and illuminating that they were collected and published in 1886 by Harper & Brothers under the title of "Mexico of Today." Mr. Griffin's latest book, entitled "W. Murray Crane, a Man and Brother," was completed a short time before his death and published two months later. His admiration for Presidents Cleveland and Wilson and Senator Winthrop Murray Crane was unbounded, and his appreciation of such diverse national figures as William Jennings Bryan and William H. Taft was warm. He was an earnest supporter of the League of Nations. When Mr. Griffith retired from his long service with the Springfield "Republican," many leading newspapers of the United States printed editorials of regret and commendation. That of the New York "Times" follows, in part:

> Of the papers of this country to be counted among those that think for themselves and have opinions worthy of consideration, even when the opinions do not win agreement, is and long has been the Springfield "Republican." The retirement from its service of its managing editor, S. B. Griffin, is therefore, a matter of more than ordinary importance in the world of journalism.
>
> . . . Through all these years he has exemplified the highest professional qualities, and consistently has exercised his high abilities in the production of a newspaper fully deserving of the fame it achieved. Carefully and successfully avoiding every form of sensationalism, Mr. Griffin, as all the readers of the "Republican" know, did not lack vigor either in attacking policies to which he objected or in defending those which had his approval. He has been recognized as a dangerous antagonist and a powerful friend, and all of the innumerable controversies in which he has engaged have been conducted fairly and with the purpose, never doubted even by his antagonists, of advancing the interests of the country.

On the same occasion, eminent men wrote Mr. Griffin to express their appreciation of his contribution to American newspaper progress and their regret at the withdrawal of his active influence. Said William Howard Taft:

> I note from the Springfield "Republican" that you are retiring from the paper. I greatly regret this, because you have been such a tower of strength in the editorial columns. However, you have certainly earned a rest by your long labors, which have always been in the pursuit of the highest ideals for the country. I hope you will find great satisfaction and contentment in the *otium cum dignitate* which is certainly yours.

Calvin Coolidge, now President of the United States, then Governor of Massachusetts wrote:

> I feel that your retirement will be a real loss to the sound public discussion of current events and policies, so that I trust that even from your retirement, which I recognize as so highly merited, there may come from time

to time a frank expression of your opinions on current public questions.

Dr. H. A. Garfield, president of Williams College:

My scribbled line from Washington inadequately expressed my feelings at hearing of your retirement from the "Republican." The feeling is partly personal and partly of public loss. At this time we need the guidance of all those who think clear, calm thoughts and whose justice and judgment are unshaken by undue self-interest or limited by narrow views. I have always looked to you, whether speaking through the "Republican" or at our meeting here, as representing these things.

Judge Christopher T. Callahan, of the Massachusetts Superior Court:

To me the "Republican" with your editorship has been far more than a daily record of events; its humanity, its broadness, its independence, its quiet fearlessness, have made it an institution. Personally, I am sensible of deep obligation to it, for it has done much for me. This letter is to let you know that you have a place in the mind of one who likes to regard you as a friend.

Mr. Griffin's many personal contacts with the city of Springfield were varied and intimate. Aside from his editorial status, he was in his prime a leader in business and social circles. A long succession of mayors sought counsel from him, and he exercised a great personal influence. Greatly attached to the city and for many years the writer of the matter printed under the heading of "State and Local Topics," he was a reservoir of information on local affairs and city development. After his retirement from the paper he was made a director and vice-president of the City Library Association and later president of the Connecticut Valley Historical Society. When the Hampden Memorial Bridge was built, to him was entrusted the discriminating and delicate task of writing the historical inscriptions for the bronze tablets decorating the four tall towers. His deep interest in Williams College was partly inherited, but was active and intelligent. From it, of which he was an alumni trustee from 1910 to 1920, and a permanent trustee thereafter, he received the degree of Doctor of History and Literature in 1907. From Amherst College came the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, in 1919. Mr. Griffin was a member of the advisory board of the Pulitzer School of Journalism at Columbia University. His only fraternal association was with the Kappa Alpha Fraternity. He was for years president of the Hampshire Paper Company of South Hadley Falls; vice-president of the Carew Manufacturing Company, of the same town; a director of the Southworth Paper Company of Mittineague. His clubs were the Century, the Williams, and the Authors', of New York; and the Colony, the Nyassett, the Winthrop, the Country, and the Century, of Springfield.

In 1892, Solomon Bulkley Griffin married Ida Southworth, daughter of John H. Southworth, of Springfield. Mrs. Griffin survives her husband, as do two sons: Bulkley Southworth Griffin and Courtlandt Brooke Griffin, of Washington, District of Columbia, and Springfield, Massachusetts, respectively.

Death came to Mr. Griffin after a long and distinguished career, on December 12, 1925, at his home in Springfield. The best picture of the man, the citizen of Springfield, the local editor, and the nationally known man of letters, is found in the restrained yet moving words of an editorial from his own paper, a monument to his whole mature life.

The "Republican" debt to the late Solomon Bulkley Griffin can be acknowledged but never liquidated. It is the kind of debt that cannot

be paid. He gave his life to this newspaper at a time when a man of his special qualities could perform a valuable service. They were qualities of a high order, combining ideals, character, poise, judgment, and administrative talent, with temperamental enthusiasm, exceptional social gifts, and a magnetic personality. He had, of course, a flair for news and the born journalist's delight in the unfolding, contemporaneous scene, but all successful journalists are thus equipped. Mr. Griffin had what other editors often lacked; he had the uncommon asset of being able without effort to impress the people he met with his personal distinction. . . . In his own right, regardless of his newspaper connection, Mr. Griffin would have been a notable citizen of Springfield, even had he been engaged in other occupation. In his time, however, as an editor, he paid kindly and sympathetic tribute in these columns to hundreds of the departed who, within their special spheres, had served well the city, or the State, or, in a more general way, a generation. Now that in his turn he has joined them, an answering tribute no less sympathetic and appreciative envelops his spirit. He, too, served faithfully and well this home community, the commonwealth, and the Nation.

KNOWLTON, Marcus Perrin,

Attorney and Jurist.

Of the many distinguished justices who have interpreted her laws for the great State of Massachusetts, one of the outstanding names is that of Chief Justice Marcus Perrin Knowlton, for twenty-four years a member of the Supreme Judicial Court of that State. His intellectual caliber was notable; his humane and democratic creed of justice impregnable; his service to the State invaluable. His long and successful practice as a lawyer in Springfield laid a practical foundation for his judicial work. After his retirement from the bench he devoted himself to the general welfare of the city, to every phase of which he was responsive, always approachable, always helpful.

Fortune attended Judge Knowlton in giving him an ancient and honorable New England ancestry, whose sturdy strength and high ambitions he inherited. He was born February 3, 1839, in the farming section of Glendale, among the hills of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, son of Merrick and Fatima (Perrin) Knowlton. The home was humble, the family poor, but the spirit energizing of the boy was prophetic of success. The sale of the home farm and the purchase of one in Monson caused the family's removal to the latter village when the boy was five years old, and there he was educated, in Monson Academy, highly reputed as a preparatory school. He put himself through Yale College by almost superhuman efforts. While a student in his junior year, he taught in the Westfield Academy for a term; and during his senior year he was instructor in mathematics in the Hopkins Grammar School of New Haven. At college his scholarship was of high standing. When the class of 1860 graduated, he was twelfth of his hundred and nine classmates, in spite of the handicap of having to make his way by outside work, and in his junior and senior years he had taken third oration stand. His sophomore year brought him second prize for English composition. Membership in the Phi Beta Kappa was his, as in the Gamma Nu, the Brothers of Unity, and an eating club known as the "Mackerels."

He seemed destined for the profession of teaching. The first institution which he thus served was the Union School at Norwalk, Connecticut, of which he was principal. When the building was burned and he was thus released, he abandoned forever the profession on which he had been launched. Instead, he began to read law. His first tutor was the

honest but limited James G. Allen, of Palmer. He soon realized the need of association with more broad-gauged lawyers and entered the Springfield office of Wells and Soule, two able attorneys who subsequently became Justices of the Supreme Court. He learned rapidly and soon won admission to the bar. At the same time it was necessary for him to conserve his frail health. His first two years of practice were unassociated with any other lawyer, but next he formed the short-lived firm of Knowlton and Greene. That was followed by the firm of Stearns and Knowlton, which proved a great success professionally and financially. It was for many years the leading law firm of Western Massachusetts. Mr. Knowlton was conscientious in his practice. No case won his support unless meritorious. He prepared his cases thoroughly, tried them with marked ability, and impressed both clients and court with his sincerity, his logical and clear understanding, and his directness.

Though never a politician, he rendered service to city and State because of his zeal for good government. He was a member of the Springfield city council and represented his district both in the House and Senate of Massachusetts. At the age of forty-eight, in September, 1887, he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. In December, 1902, came his advancement to the office of Chief Justice, in which capacity he continued to serve until September, 1911, when he retired from public life on account of failing eyesight. He was then selected by the Federal court as chairman of the board of trustees with the duty of managing and reorganizing the Boston & Maine Railroad. The history of British and American political institutions was to him an attractive study, as was that of Massachusetts, which he knew exhaustively and from every angle of development. This was the foundation of his judicial profundity. Not much of a public speaker, he occasionally delivered papers at club meetings in Springfield, which manifested breadth of literary taste and familiarity with the best in English literature. As evidence of his easy mastery of any subject and his habit of making it his tool is given the story of his learning stenography and using the characters to write his opinions while on the bench and thus insure their accuracy and completeness. Recognition came to him from Yale University, which in 1895 conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws; from Harvard in 1900; and Williams in 1915. The Massachusetts Bar Association honored his name by resolutions, addresses, and by presenting to the County of Hampden his life-size portrait, which now adorns the walls of the Courthouse in Springfield. He enjoyed human beings and human pleasures, particularly out-of-door activities such as horseback riding and golf.

Marcus Perrin Knowlton married Rose Mary Ladd, and they are the parents of two children: 1. Marcus Ladd Knowlton, who married Elizabeth Patton, and resides in Brookline, Massachusetts. 2. Elizabeth Knowlton.

Seventy-nine years of usefulness were allotted to Judge Knowlton, who utilized them consistently for the benefit of his fellow-men. Death came to him in Springfield, May 17, 1918. The public press, the bar, and his personal friends united to make known the worth of the man and his work. A fellow-lawyer said:

> He was a human judge; a lover of justice and fair play; always courteous, patient, tact-

ful, helpful, but ever firm and serious. His kindliness to the young and the inexperienced practitioner is one of his noble and endearing traits. His capacity and inclination for extended intellectual exertion are proverbial; his power of discrimination and differentiation among the best. His opinions were certain and lucid. Moreover, unlike some others, he was a judge possessed of a fund of common or "hoss" sense, as it is called, with an ability to apply it to confronting complex problems. He had the courage of his convictions. He knew no class, no sect, no race, neither rich nor poor, neither man nor corporation.

Said Judge Callahan:

This man's judicial democracy rested on the rule, stated by the fathers, of equal and exact justice to all and special privilege to none, and no one who has read his opinions can say that he has not applied the rule to his interpretation of the law and to the causes before him.

Chief Justice Rugg:

The character of his work has given distinction to his name and added luster to the reputation of the Commonwealth.

LOCKE, Sidney Eri,

Insurance Executive.

On many counts Sidney Eri Locke, vice-president of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, belongs on the roster of notable Americans. Not only was he a most efficient and conscientious insurance official, whose twenty-two years of service with the Hartford did much to improve the status of that company, and a public-spirited citizen of Hartford, but he was also a dynamic force in the educational campaign to prevent waste of human life and property throughout the United States. His fine and long-established New England ancestry has been a part of American history, and his father, all his mature life devoted to promoting welfare through property insurance, paved the way for the insurance career of the son.

The Locke family in America traces its descent from Deacon William Locke, of Woburn, Massachusetts, who married Mary Clarke of that town, after his migration to America sometime before 1654. From him the line came down to Sidney E. Locke as follows: Ebenezer Locke, who married Susannah Walker; Joshua Locke, who married Hannah Reed; Josiah Locke, who married Elizabeth Hartwell; Ira Locke, who married Harriet Maria Roberts; Albert Newton Locke, who married Elizabeth Ann Kipp; and Sidney Eri Locke, subject of this record.

Albert Newton Locke was born in Gainesville, New York, but passed nearly all his life in Glens Falls. For a short time employed by the Metropolitan Bank of New York City, from 1865 on he was associated with insurance, where he showed a readiness to work and to assume responsibility and a resolution in the face of opposition and difficulty which predestined him to success. From 1865 to 1872 he was secretary of the Glens Falls Insurance Company. He then became adjuster and special agent for the Continental Insurance Company of New York, and later entered upon the same services for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut. For a time, also, he was associated with the Niagara Insurance Company of New York in the responsible office of looking after metropolitan losses. A remarkable mental and physical equipment for hard work characterized him and descended to his son. Albert Newton Locke died in Glens Falls, New York, November 5, 1892, survived by his wife, Elizabeth Ann (Kipp) Locke, whom he had married August 20, 1857, and their children: Minnie

Louise; Frederick Knapp; Sidney Eri, of further mention; and Elizabeth.

Sidney Eri Locke, son of Albert Newton and Elizabeth Ann (Kipp) Locke, was born in Glens Falls, New York, February 5, 1866. After receiving a good general education in the local schools and Glens Falls Academy, he entered the offices of an insurance agency in his home town as a clerk. There he gained a thorough knowledge of agency routine. In 1887 he moved to Hartford, to connect himself with the Orient Insurance Company as map clerk and daily report examiner, and proved so efficient and dependable that the following year he was appointed special agent for his company in New York State. Eight years later, in 1896, he resigned this position to accept the special agency of the Philadelphia Underwriters for Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. In 1899 the Reading Fire Insurance Company utilized him for similar work and promoted him to the office of assistant secretary. Reinsurance of the company by the Hartford Fire in September, 1902, brought this phase of his business life to an end. During the next two years the Westchester Fire Insurance Company employed him as special agent for Western New York State.

In February, 1904, began the long connection of Mr. Locke with the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. He was first put in charge of the New York State business, his able discharge of these duties winning him promotion to the office of assistant secretary, January 8, 1908, from which he passed to that of secretary, June 7, 1912. Eight years later, February 5, 1920, the directors chose Mr. Locke as vice-president of the company, in charge of the New England field and some of the company's foreign business, including Cuba. During his long service, he was given supervision over several fields and the development and management of various special activities, including the system of home office administration. The president of the company stated that whenever Mr. Locke took over a department or territory, he increased its income and produced a handsome profit. He shared actively in establishing the automobile department, for instance, and was chiefly responsible for managing the office force and that of the old building on Pearl and Trumbull streets, the large addition to which, built in 1906, was largely of his designing. With interests broader in scope than simply the welfare of the company, Mr. Locke used his influence and knowledge of insurance to further the educational campaign which brought home to millions of people throughout the country the doctrine of prevention of fires, accidents, and property destruction. He was a member of the Railroad Association of New York, the Tornado Conference of New York, the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters, and the Boston Committee of Eastern Union of New York.

In politics a staunch Republican, Mr. Locke was interested in general welfare, but left the conduct of public affairs to those who made it their special concern. In religion he was a member of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church of Hartford. One source of great pleasure to him was travel, and about a year before his death, with his wife, he toured the world.

Sidney Eri Locke married Helen Markham Troyes, daughter of Clinton J. and Dorothy Sabine (Dulevy) Troyes, of Cleveland, Ohio, who survives him, as do a sister, Mrs. L. Tenny Peck, wife

of the president of the First National Bank of Honolulu; a niece, Mrs. Reginald Marsh, of Bronxville, New York; and two nephews, Frederick Locke Holman, of Merchantville, New Jersey; and Newton L. Peck, of Honolulu.

Death interrupted the notable career of Mr. Locke in his fifty-ninth year, June 3, 1925, at his summer home in Bolton, Connecticut. The high esteem in which he was held as a citizen, insurance official, and business man is evidenced by the words of his friends and associates. The Board of Fire Directors of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company said of Mr. Locke that he was "characterized and distinguished by thoroughness, efficiency, and single-eyed devotion to the interests of the company which he served and loved."

He was (the resolution continues) an able underwriter, a fine disciplinarian, a keen and ambitious competitor, and systematic and methodical in his habits. All business entrusted to him was handled in an orderly and expert manner. As a superior he was at times severe, yet those who worked under his personal direction were devoted to him and found in him a loyal and helpful friend and adviser.

To which the president added:

His courage and cheerfulness during the last years of his life, when he bore his burden so bravely, never letting it be apparent and never permitting it to disturb his associates or to interfere with his interest in the work or his enthusiasm, — made a tremendous impression upon those of us who saw him daily here at the home office and rightly entitled him to the respect, admiration and affection which we all felt for him. . . The work and personality of a man like Mr. Locke lives after him and will continue to work in all of us indefinitely.

VANNAIS, George Leon,

Certified Public Accountant.

Although now passed away, George Leon Vannais has left a monument to his memory in the Vannais Accounting Institute, which he founded and of which he was head until his death, when he was succeeded by his son, Leon E. Vannais. The name of Vannais, found at a very early date in France, has been derived from one who came from the Province of Vannes. The prefix, "ais" in French is equivalent to the English "er," and other similar endings in various tongues. We speak of one who comes from Holland as a Hollander, similarly one who came from Vannes was spoken of as John Vannes or John Vannais, and in this manner the surname took form. This review deals with the career of a worthy son of the race, George Leon Vannais, now gone to the spirit land, formerly a resident of Hartford, Connecticut, president of the Vannais Institute of Accounting, and president of the State Board of Accountancy.

George Leon Vannais was the youngest son of Alfred and Judith (Marion) Vannais. Alfred Vannais was born in Montreal in 1826, and died April 14, 1905. When a small boy he removed with his parents to Northern New York and there learned the trade of cheese-maker. Subsequently he engaged in business for himself in Herkimer County, New York, where he continued successfully for many years. He married Judith Marion, and they were the parents of four sons: John C., a resident of Norway, New York; Edwin C., of Hubbardsville, New York; William A., of Auburn, New York; George Leon, to whom this review is dedicated. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vannais were members and active in the work of the Presbyterian Church.

George Leon Vannais was born in North Gage, Oneida County, New York, ten miles from Utica, August 6, 1868, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, March

15, 1922. He was educated in the district schools, Whitestown Seminary in Whitestown, New York; Clinton Liberal Institute in Fort Plain, New York, and Fairfield Seminary, New York, finishing with graduation from the last named, class of 1888. For a year after completing his formal education he was a teacher, and in 1888 removed to Hartford, Connecticut, where he taught bookkeeping and accounting in the Huntsinger Business College. After a year he accepted a position in the actuarial department of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, remaining there for a year. For the ensuing three years Mr. Vannais was head bookkeeper of the Stanley Works, one of the important industries of New Britain, Connecticut; in 1894, he became associated with G. Fox & Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, merchants, having charge of their accounting department. This position Mr. Vannais resigned in 1917 to form a partnership with Leonard M. Troub, under the name of Vannais, Troub & Company, certified public accountants and specialists in auditing, keeping a staff of six accountants. He was also president of the Vannais Accounting Institute, which under his leadership became an institution of great value to the business world, and one holding an enviable record in training capable accountants. Mr. Vannais was a charter member of the American Institute of Accountants and a member of its committee on constitution and by-laws; charter member of the Association of Cost Accountants; past president (1917-19) of the Connecticut Society of Certified Public Accountancy. Outside his personal business, Mr. Vannais was president of the Hartford County Farm Products Company, of which he was one of the organizers; a director of the Modern Electrical Company; president of the West Hartford Chamber of Commerce, and director of the Commonwealth Banking and Trust Company.

Mr. Vannais was attracted by the social and helpful features of fraternal life, and was active in the Masonic as well as other orders. In 1905 he was Master of St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and while Master wrote a Committal Service which was used at his own funeral. He was a Companion of Pythagoras Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, affiliated with Wolcott Council, Royal and Select Masters, and for six years was a member of the auditing committee of the Connecticut Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. In the Royal Arcanum he was Past Regent of B. H. Well Council, and served a number of years as Grand Trustee of the State Council of the Order, and in the Foresters of America he had served on the auditing committee of Court Ericsson.

In politics Mr. Vannais took intelligent interest and aided in organization and executive work. He was Councilman from the old Third Ward of Hartford in 1897 and 1898, served as vice-president and acting president for nearly a year, displaying complete knowledge of parliamentary law, exhibiting great tact and skill as a presiding officer. For a time he was chairman of the Board of School Visitors in East Hartford, and president of the West Hartford Chamber of Commerce. His political faith was Republican, and his religious preference was for the Universalist Church.

Mr. Vannais married Anna Shepardson, daughter of Francis G. and Jane (Nye) Shepardson, of Hubbardsville, New York, and granddaughter of Eli Shepardson, her mother a cousin of Bill Nye, the humorist. The children of Mr. and Mrs.

Vannais are: 1. Francis A., born June 29, 1891; a graduate nurse of Hartford. 2. Leon Eugene, born January 29, 1894; a graduate of Hartford High School, associated with his father, and his successor in business; he married Dorothy Cox, of London, England, and has three sons: Leon Shepardson, Phil Cox, and William George. 3. Marion, born September 20, 1900; married Willis Henry Tracy, and has two children: Leon Leslie, born January 29, 1917; William Henry, born October 27, 1918.

The family home was at different times in Hartford, East Hartford (where he served on the School Board), and in West Hartford. Mr. Vannais was a devoted Rotarian, and in June, 1921, represented the Hartford organization at the twelfth annual convention of the International Convention of Rotary Clubs in Edinburgh, Scotland.

A man of quiet demeanor, courteous and unassuming, Mr. Vannais yet possessed a determined will, which, combined with good judgment, formed a character notable for inflexibility and tenacity in the cause of right and justice. His Masonic labors were characterized by zeal, devotion and a deep love for the Institution, he recognizing the truths that lie behind the symbols. Nor was his interest less in public affairs, he believing that every citizen owes his community such service as his time, talent, and ability will permit. Genial and wholesouled, considerate and sympathetic, tactful and social, these qualities gave to his mental abilities wide scope for usefulness, and the number of his friends was "legion."

JENKS, George Washington,

Prominent Shelburne Falls Townsman.

For nearly half a century, George W. Jenks had so closely allied all his interests and activities with those of Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, that as a business man of the foremost type in the boot and shoe industry of which he was the head, as custodian of the duties of leading civic offices of town and district, and as one who was always identified with the social and religious affairs of the section, he was rightly credited with being one of the most representative and highly esteemed citizens of the township whose welfare he was instrumental in advancing.

George Washington Jenks was born January 14, 1840, in Cheshire, Massachusetts, where he attended the district schools, afterwards graduating at the business college, at Poughkeepsie, New York. In September, 1866, he went to Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, and it was in that year that he purchased the boot and shoe business of A. H. Fisher, which he conducted to the time of his death; and he thus had the distinction of carrying on a business continuously for a longer period than any other man engaged in business in the town. In 1897 Andrew Amstein began to be associated with Mr. Jenks, the firm name having been Jenks & Amstein; and Mr. Jenks was at the same time senior member of the firm of Jenks & Mooney, operating a clothing and shoe store in Adams, Massachusetts. Mr. Jenks was always interested in banking affairs, and at the time of his death he was president of the Shelburne Falls Savings Bank. As a public official, he was one of the most efficient men who ever held office in the town; for eighteen years he had been town clerk and treasurer, a position he had retained almost to the time of his death. In 1892 he was elected to represent his district in the General Court.

With his coming to Shelburne Falls, the town was the gainer of a citizen of probity and honor, as well as of the establishment of a store of high standards. At the time of his death, the correspondent of the Springfield "Republican" voiced the sentiment of the entire community in his comment concerning his life and work:

One hesitates to describe Mr. Jenk's qualities as a citizen, business man, and town official, lest use be made of those eulogistic phrases which are employed so frequently in obituary notices as to have lost the ring of sincerity and the weight of full meaning. His character, and the qualities which placed him high in the regard of his townsmen, were based on a sincere optimism and love for his fellowmen. He looked upon life as being good, and about to be better. He passed his days with confidence in the men and things about him, and constantly cheered and encouraged others who lacked his inexhaustible supply of good spirits. He was contented to be the citizen of a small town, but the hills which shut in Shelburne Falls did not mark the limits of his vision.

Mr. Jenks was for many years treasurer of the Shelburne Falls Fire District, and of Alethia Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and for several years he had been a member of the Shelburne Falls Club. He took an active interest and office in the Universalist Church.

Mr. Jenks married (first) Abbie Northrup, of Cheshire. He married (second), October 18, 1888, Mrs. Mary E. Green, of Shelburne Falls, who survives him. There were two children: Charles E., of Pittsfield; and Mrs. Edwin J. Foster, of Plymouth, New Hampshire; and a step-daughter, Miss Annie Green. There were also two grandchildren: Marion Foster, of Plymouth; and Helen Jenks, of Pittsfield.

George W. Jenks died April 28, 1913, at Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, after an illness of three months. He was a man of rare personality, a man who appeared to retain his youth and optimism throughout all his years, and one for whom sincerest and kindest things were spoken.

SPENCER, Charles David,

Shelburne Falls Business Leader.

Respected and honored in two States as a representative citizen and leader, who in his civic and business life fully met the anticipations of his constituency who deemed him capable of holding high office, and of his fellowmen and neighbors, whose belief in him as a business associate and counsellor never wavered, Charles David Spencer held the highest regard of his Shelburne Falls fellow-townsmen, in Massachusetts, as well as of his hosts of friends in his native State of Vermont. As a former legislator, he was courageous and upright; in his long business career he possessed and practiced the same qualities.

Charles David Spencer, the son of Rev. Simeon and Eliza Spencer, was born September 26, 1854, at Brattleboro, Vermont. His parents removing to Dover, New Hampshire, when he was a small child, he attended the public schools there and at Wilmington, Vermont. When he was eleven years old, he was employed by C. M. Russell, proprietor of the general store at Wilmington; and it is related of him that he was accustomed to go to the store every morning at 4 o'clock to prepare the mail for the stage, in order that he might find more time for reading until the store opened at 6:30 o'clock, and he thus obtained a considerable portion of his early education. Later, he was employed for a number of years

by O. O. Ware, of Wilmington; he was also partner with F. H. Andrews in his general store in that town, and he was associated in business with C. G. Leonard, now of Springfield, Vermont, and he was his partner until his sister, Mrs. Mary F. Beeman, purchased the Leonard interest. Mr. Spencer was then the active head of the concern until he went to Shelburne Falls in 1902. In December of that year, with C. H. Chase, of Northampton, he bought the dry goods business of F. H. Chandler & Company, forming a partnership that continued until Mr. Spencer's retirement in 1900.

Mr. Spencer was a Republican in politics; he served in the Vermont Legislature in 1881 and 1882, and in the Vermont Senate in 1901 and 1902. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Shelburne Falls Savings Bank; and he was prominent in the civics and religious life of the town. He was a Past Master of Mountain Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and he had served several years as its chaplain; and he was also a member of Mary Lyon Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star. He was always a loyal member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and as a member of the board of trustees aided in the work of raising funds in the building of the William Butler Memorial Church.

Mr. Spencer married, January 1, 1877, Anna M. Rose, of Wilmington, Vermont; and he was survived by his wife, who died April 19, 1925; a daughter, Esther, Mrs. Harold Crosier; and two grandchildren: Harold, Jr.; and Howard Crosier.

Charles David Spencer, one of Shelburne Falls' best beloved citizens, died May 24, 1924, after a severe illness. He was closely identified with all movements for community betterment; a man of quiet dignity and kindly disposition, he won many lasting friendships.

McKNIGHT, Levi Gilbert,

Manufacturer, Civil War Veteran.

Of Scotch ancestry, the McKnight family was early established in Ellington, Connecticut, as desirable colonists. They purchased the whole township. The McKnight of this family who first came from Scotland is thought to have had as a first name John, a favorite in the family ever since. There is also a McKnight section in Springfield, Massachusetts. In the town his ancestors had built, according to family traditions, Levi Gilbert McKnight was born April 30, 1843, the son of Gilbert and Roxanna (Abbey) McKnight. His early life was spent on his father's farm. He went to the local schools for his education, and with the independence and initiative so marked in him during later life, early began to learn the machinist's trade. The call of patriotism was too strong, however, and he enlisted at eighteen for the Civil War, in which he served for three years. At Andersonville Prison he languished for six months. After the war he settled in Worcester, busying himself with his trade of machinist until 1876. In that year he moved to Gardner, Massachusetts, and set up a plant of his own for the production of chair-making machinery. A man of unusual energy, of great ambition, of willingness to take chances regulated by racial conservatism, he was bound to succeed. The business grew apace until it was an important concern with far-reaching avenues of trade at the time of his death on July 1, 1916. His son has continued the business since that date. Mr. McKnight served as a member of the State Legislature for

two years, being affiliated with the Republican Party. In his busy life he also found time to serve as selectman for the town of Gardner. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge of Worcester, and a member and warden of the Episcopal Church.

What is perhaps the best expression of the general grief at Mr. McKnight's death, and of testimony to his useful life, is that which came from the L. G. McKnight & Son Company at the time of his death:

A TRIBUTE
LEVI G. McKNIGHT
Born April 30, 1843
Died July 1, 1916

Such is the brief record of the beginning and end, enclosing a period of seventy-three years of life.

He was a practical business man—starting this Company in 1876, serving as its president in later years and achieving for it material success and good reputation.

As a citizen he rendered efficient service in both town and State, an administrator in his own community, a member of the Legislature for two years.

As a soldier he did his full duty, enlisting in Company H, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment, and serving for three years and nine months in the Civil War.

We make this formal announcement to those who knew him and us, feeling sure of their interest and sympathy. Our personal grief is tempered by an appreciation of the fact that here was a life of many days, here was a work well done.

Levi G. McKnight was married on January 26, 1864, to Caroline H. T. Elliott, in Worcester Massachusetts. She was the daughter of Lewis Elliott, who was born in Middletown, Massachusetts, and his wife, Harriet (Herrick) Elliott, who was born at Beverly, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. McKnight were the parents of two children, one of whom died in infancy, and the other is Elliott John, who was born November 1, 1879, in Gardner, Massachusetts. Elliott John McKnight is married and has two children: Frank L., and Caroline Elliott.

INDEX

INDEX

Adams, Carrie T., 181
Fred W., 181
John W., 181
Nellie M., 181
Allen (Allin), Ann, 93
Fred G., 260, 261
Hezekiah, 261
Hezekiah, Jr., 261
James, 260
Joseph, 260
Lucy J., 262
Margaret, 93, 95
Samuel, 92, 95
Willard, 261
William P., 261
Appley, Chester, 327
Elhanan W., 327, 328
Hannah, 328
James, 327

Babson, Grace M., 217
Nathaniel, 216
Roger W., 215, 216
Bailey (Bayley), Ruth, 251, 252
Thomas, Jr., 251, 252
Thomas, Sr., 251
Balch, Joseph, 330
May A., 330
Ballou, Barton, Rev., 198
Barton A., 196, 198
Charles R., 199
Delia A., 199
Ezekiel, 197
Frederick A., 199
James, 197
Levi, 197
Mary R., 199
Maturin, 197
Obadiah, 197
Bass, Abigail, 51
John, 50, 51
Samuel, 50, 51

Bates (Bate), Elijah, 204
Hannah, 204
James, 204
Jane P., 204
John, 204
Nathaniel, 204
Samuel, 204
William G., 204
Belknap, Abraham, 300
Charles, 300
Charles F., 300
Elizabeth T., 301
Ethelbert, 300, 301
Joseph, 300
Lydia E., 300, 301
Robert E., 300, 301
Samuel, 300
Thomas, 300
Bell, Albert D. S., 150, 152
Hugh, 150
Mabel A., 151
Robert G., 150
Stoughton, 150, 151
Susan L., 150, 152
William, 150
Bicknell, Anne, 240
Experience, 240, 250
Hannah, 240, 249
Jacob, 240
John, 240, 249, 250, 252
Maria, 240, 252
Mary, 240
Zachary, 239
Bigelow, Charles N., 163
Eleazer, 163
Eleizar, 163
F. Nolton, Dr., 162, 163
John, 163
Joshua, 163
Laura A., 165
Nolton, 163

Bishop, Ebenezer, 303
Hezekiah, 303
Mary H., 304
Thomas, 303
Blake, Dorothy, 291
Edward, 208
Elizabeth A., 208
Francis, Hon., 208
Hezekiah, 291
Ira, 291
Jasper, 291
John P., 291
Joseph, 208
Joseph, Lieut., 208
Josiah, 291
Moses, 291
Solomon, 208
Timothy, 291
William, 208
Blanchard, Adam, 248
Deborah, 248
Eli, 248
John, 247
Nathaniel, 247
Thomas, 247
Bliss, Anna C., 343
Edgar S., 343
Mary, 343
Theodore, 341, 342
William, 342
Blood, Dorothea E. W., 208
Oliver H., Dr., 208
Boardman, George, 220
Lucy, 221
Lucy E., 221
Bolles, John, 161
Joseph, 159
Margaret, 162
Thomas, 160, 161
Zebadiah, 162
Bradford, Hannah, 102
John, Maj., 102
William, 100, 102
William, Gov., 101
William, Maj., 101
Briggs, Job, 65
John, 61, 63
Ruth, 65
William, 64
Broughel, Andrew J., 302
Andrew J., (2), 302
Isabelle G., 303
Brown, Albertus B., 323
James E. F., 322, 323
Jedediah, 322
John, 322
Mary S., 323
Roswell, 322
Thomas, Sr., 322
Buell, Harley P., 155, 156
I. Loretta, 156
John, 155
John W., 155
Samuel, 155
William, 155
William, Capt., 155
William, Ens., 155
Burrows, Anna, 321
Benjamin, 320
Benjamin F., 320
John, 320
Nathan, 320
Robert, 320

Cabot, A[illegible]drew, 309
Franc[illegible], 309
John, [illegible]09
Joseph, 309
Lydia, 309
Calder, Albert L. (2), 319
George B., 319
Harriet, 319
Helen V., 319
Carey, Abigail, 81, 93
Elizabeth, 80, 92
John, 80, 92, 93
Carmichael, Donald, 270
Donald G., 269
Hattie A., 270
Mabel, 270

Cary, John, 79
John, Sir, 79
Philip, 79
Robert, 79, 80
William, 80
William, Sir, 79
Caswell, Edward T., 314
George, 314
Ida E., 314
William H., 314
William T., 313, 314
Channing, Anna K., 296, 297
Cornelia P., 297
Lucy, 295
Walter, Dr., 295, 296, 297
Walter, Jr., 294, 296
William, 295
William E., 296
Chapman, Jonathan, 309
Margaret, 309
Thomas, 308
Chesebrough, Anna, 336
Enoch S., 336
Nathan, 336
Nathaniel, 336
William, 336
Christian, Camillus, 168, 171
Elizabeth S., 170
Henry, Capt., 168
Henry A., 168
Henry A., Dr., 167, 169
James, 168
Mary E., 169, 171
Thomas, 168
William, 168
Chubbuck, Alice, 251
Thomas, 251
Church, Abigail, 204
Jonathan, 204
Cleveland, Catherine A., 211
John, Rev., 211
Josiah, 210, 211
Moses, 210
Nehemiah, 211
Nehemiah, Dr., 211
Colby, Alfred, 321
Edna E., 321
Comstock, Benjamin, 285
John, 285
Mabel B., 286
Richard W., 285
Richard W., Jr., 284, 286
Samuel, 285
William, 284, 285
Copp, David, 98, 99, 103
Elizabeth I., 100, 105, 107
Gladys, 100
Helen, 100
James O., 98, 99, 105, 107
Jesse W., 99
Jonathan, 98, 99
Katharine L., 100
Mary, 99, 103
William, 98, 99
Cox, Channing H., 218
Charles E., 219
May E., 219
Cram, Benjamin, 289
Elizabeth C., 291
John, 289
Jonathan, 290
Joseph, 290
Nehemiah, 290
Ralph A., 289, 290
Ralph W., 291
Sarah E., 290, 291
William A., Rev., 290, 291
Crosier, Esther, 356
Harold, 356
Culver (Colver), Edward, 115
Joshua, 115
Samuel, 115
Sarah, 115
Cushman, Alvah, 173
Anna R., 175
Benjamin, 173
Ernest M., 175
Herbert E., 173, 174
Jabez, 173
Robert, 173

Thomas, 173
William A., 175
William H., 173
Zebedee, 173

De Molina, Don Diego, 35
Don Diego F., 34
Don Fernán M., 34
Don Fernán S., 33
Don Fernando, 33
Don Gonzalo F., 33
Don Gonzalo P., 33
Don Inigo, 34
Don Pedro, 32, 35
Don Pedro F., 35
Don Pedro G., 32
Don Ramon, 32
Don Sancho G., 33
De Molins (Ancient Annals), 29, 30, 31, 32
Damon, Anna M., 280
Cyrus, 279
Fannie C., 272
George L., 279
Jonathan, 271
William L., 270, 271
Dana, Benjamin, 210
Henrietta, 210
Joseph, Rev., 210
Richard, 210
Samuel, Rev., 210
Danielson, Adah A., 259
Adam B., 258
James, Serg., 257
Mary C., 259
Samuel, 258
Samuel, Capt., 258
Simeon, 257, 259
Darling, Florence, 226
Veranus, 224
Veranus S., 224
Davis, John, 171
John T., 171
Margaret, 171
Samuel, 171
Thomas, 171

Day, Eunice, 142
Joel, 142
John, 142
Robert, 141
Thomas, 141
Draper, Abijah, Maj., 293
Clare H., 293, 294
Clare H., Jr., 294
George, 293
Ira, 293
James, 293
James, Capt., 293
Matilda G., 294
William F., Hon., 293
Drury, Alden M., 10
Amos, Rev., 8
Amos K., 9, 13
Caleb, 7
Calvin, 8
Celeste F., 10
Charlotte H., 9, 13
Daniel, 7
Ebenezer, 7
Elliot D., 10
Hugh, 6
John, 6
Samuel D., 5, 9
Thomas, 6
Winthrop S., 10
Dunning, Bernice B., 218
Ha[illegible]t S., 218
Joh[illegible]G., 217
Robert B., 217
Dyer, Agnes (Alice), 249
Anne (Nancy), 236, 241
Christopher, 235, 236, 238
Hannah, 236, 237
James, 236, 239
James, Jr., 236, 241
James B., 236, 243
Joanna, 236
Lucy W., 236, 243
Martha (Patty), 236, 239
Thomas, 249
William, 235, 236

Eccleston, Avery N., 262
Benedict, 262
Hubert W., 263
John D., 262
Sarah L., 263
Susan K., 262
Eddy (Eddye), Eugene A., 205
Rosanna, 206
Samuel, 205
Thomas, 205
William, Rev., 205
Eliot, Andrew, 185
Andrew, Lieut., 185
Charles W., Dr., 185
Mary, 185, 186
Samuel, 185
Samuel A., 185, 186
Ellery, Ann, 295
Benjamin, 295
William, 295
Ellis, Aimee, 269
Aimee F., 269
Alfred, Dr., 269
George, 268
George C., 269
George W., 268
Gordon H., 269
John M., 269
Mary C., 269

Fall, Charles G., 96, 97
Emily B., 97
George, 96
Gershom L., 96, 98
Rowena P., 97, 98
Fenton, Jonathan, 117
Sarah, 117
Fish, Eunice, 333
John, 330
Nathan, 331
Samuel, Capt., 331
Sands, 332
Simeon, 332
Walter, 330, 333
William R., 332
Forbes, Edith, 219
William C., 219
William H., 219
Ford, Andrew, 245
Hezekiah, 245, 246
John, 245
Ruth, 245, 246
French, Asa, 182, 183
Asa P., 181, 182
Elizabeth A., 183
John, 95, 182
Jonathan, 182
Jonathan W., 183
Moses, 182
Sophia B., 182, 183
Thomas, 182
William, Lieut., 95
Frink, Andrew, 263
George W., 263
Grace A., 262, 264
Jedediah, 263
John, 263
Rufus, 263
Samuel, 263
Wayland B., 262, 263
Frisbie, Abigail, 108, 115
Daniel, 108, 114
Edward L., 107, 108, 112, 113
Edward L., Jr., 109
Elijah, 107, 115
Elizabeth, 108, 113
Emily J., 109, 112, 113
Eunice, 108, 114
Hannah A., 109
John, 107
Josephine, 109
Laurens, 108
Reuben, 108, 113
Frothingham, Anne P., 187
Ebenezer, 187
Nathaniel, 187
Nathaniel L., 187
Thomas B., 187
William, 186

Gammell, Arthur A., 298
Bessie G., 298
Elizabeth A., 298
John, 298
Robert H. I., 299
William (1), 298
William (2), 297, 298
William (3), 298
Gay, Cornelia S., 208
Eben H., 206, 207
Ebenezer, 207, 208
Ebenezer, Rev., 207
Ellen B., 207, 208
John, 207
Martin, Capt., 207
Nathaniel, 207
Giffard, Anthonie, 86
Baldwin, 84, 85
Bartholomew, 85
Edmond, 87
Elizabeth, 87
John, 86
Roger, Sir, 85
Thomas, 86
Walter, 82, 83, 86
Gifford (Ancient Lineage), 81, 82
Gifford, Christopher, 90
Comfort, 91
John, 91
Philip, 87
William, 87
Gill, Hannah, 255
Thomas, 255
Glover, Elizabeth, 50, 51
Hannah, 49, 94
John, 47, 49
Joseph, Capt., 49, 51
Nathaniel, 48, 94
Thomas, 46
Godfrey, Elizabeth, 92
Francis, 92
Goff, Frank S., 312
Henry G., 312
Robert S., 310, 311
Sarah J., 312
William, 311
William D., 312
Goodwin, Clara L., 149
Edward C., 148
Willard T., 148
Graham, Cyrus, 112
Fanny, 112
Jesse, 112
Gray, Edward, 308
Elizabeth P., 308, 309
Frederic T., 308, 309
Susanna, 308
William, 308
Greenough, Bertha C., 203
Eliza S., 203
James C., 202, 204
Jane A., 203, 204
John, 202
Thomas, 202
William, 202
William, Rev., 202
William B., 202, 203
William B., Jr., 203
Griffin, Bulkley S., 347
Courtlandt B., 347
Ida, 347
Jasper, 344
Nathaniel H., Rev., 344
Solomon B., 344, 345
Grimshaw, Francis D., 337
John [illegible], 338
Mary [illegible]., 338
Michael, Jr., 338
Michael H., 337
William H., 338
Guild, Anne G., 185, 187
Benjamin, 184
Charles E., 184, 185
Charles E., Jr., 184, 187
John, 184
Mary L., 184, 185
Guiteras, Don Mateo, 26
Don Mateo (2), 26
Elizabeth M., 27
Gertrude E., 27

Ramón, 26, 27
Ramón, Dr., 27
Gurney (de Gournay), Amelia F., 235, 237
Asa, 232
Cemantha, 233, 248
David, 232
David A., 230, 233, 237
David B., 232, 248
Gerard, 230
Hugh, 230
John, 231
John, Sir, 231
Matthew, 231
Nathan, 231
Noah, 232, 244
Richard, 231
Ruth, 232, 244
Walter, 231
William, 231
William, Sir, 231

Harding (Harden), Anna, 239
John, 238, 239, 248
John, Capt., 239
Joseph, 238
Lydia, 248
Hawkins, Harriet, 333
Walter F., 333
William H., 333
Hersey (de Hercy), Deborah, 243
Hugh, 241
Hugh, Sir, 241
John, Sir, 241
Joseph, 242, 243
Joseph, Jr., 242, 254
Laurence, Sir, 241
Malveysin, 241
Malveysin, Sir, 241
Mary, 243, 254
Rebecca, 242, 251
Sarah, 242, 243
Thomas, Sir, 241
William, 241, 242, 251

Hickcox, Mary, 118
Samuel, Capt., 118
Samuel, Serg., 117
William, Capt., 118
Hill, Eunice, 114, 117
Jared, Lieut., 114, 117
John, 114
Obadiah, 114
Robert, 114
Hillery, Arthur M., 279
C. Lena, 279
Cora M., 279
Martin, 278
Martin C., 277, 278
Hinckley, Mary, 94
Samuel, 93
Thomas, Gov., 94
Holmes, Abby H., 287, 289
George H., 286, 289
William H., 286
Hopkins, Carver, 266
Earle C., 268
Hannah, 123
John, 122, 123
Marcella S., 267
Stephen, 122
Thomas, 264, 265, 266
Timothy, 266
Timothy E., 264, 267
Howland, Abigail, 71, 81
Bethiah, 71, 78
Elizabeth, 69, 72
Jabez, 70, 78
John, 65, 67, 72
Samuel, 71, 81
Humphrey, Elizabeth, 249
Jonas, 248, 249
Nathaniel, 249
Hunt, David, Dr., 180
Ebenezer, 179
Ebenezer, Dr., 180
John, 178
Jonathan, 179
Juliet, 180
Seth, 180

Inman, Edna F., 274
Edward, 272
Edward, Jr., 272
Edward S., 274, 276
Elisha, 272
Fred O., 274
James, 273
James O., 274, 276
Leonora M., 276
Oliver A., 273
Olney T., 275
Ruhama P., 275
Samuel, 273
William A., 272, 274
Ives, Abraham, 136, 140, 143
Benjamin, 297
Dwight, Rev., 135
Dwight H., 133, 137
Ellen H., 137
Eunice, 136, 143
Harriet, 137, 140
Harriet B., 298
Jeremiah, 135
Jonathan, Capt., 135
Joseph, 134
Robert H., 298
Samuel, 134
Thomas P., 298
William, Capt., 133

Jackson, Anne, 308
Edward, 305, 306
Eleanor B., 306, 308
Frederick G., 307
Jonathan, 306
Lydia, 306, 309
Patrick T. (1), 306, 309
Patrick T. (2), 306
Patrick T. (3), 306, 308
Patrick T. (4), 305, 307
Jenks, Abbie, 355
Charles E., 355
George W., 354
Mary E., 355

Keeler, Ada G., 341
Charles P., 339, 340
Lawrence P., 341
Ralph, 340
S. C., Rev., 340
Kingsbury, Addison, 16
Alice B., 18
Alvin, 16, 19
Arthur L., 13, 17
Ebenezer, 18
Emeline, 16, 19
Ephraim, 15, 16
Harold P., 18
Henry, 14
Jabez, 16
Joseph, 15, 19
Lois, 19
Knight, Dexter N., 153
Grace A., 155
Howard, 155
Jonathan, 153
Richard, Serg., 153
Richard D., 152, 153, 154
Robert, 153
Robert, Capt., 153
Stephen, 153
Knowles, Concurrence, 140
Elisha, 140
John, 139
John, Capt., 140
John, Col., 139
John, Rev., 138
Joshua, 140
Richard, 139
Knowlton, Elizabeth, 349
Marcus L., 349
Marcus P., 348
Merrick, 348
Rose M., 349

Langlee, John, 243, 255
Sarah, 243, 255
Lawrence, Amos, 209
Amos, Capt., 209
John, 209

Katharine L., 210, 211
Madeleine, 210
Nathaniel, 209
Robert M., Dr., 208, 209, 211
Samuel, Maj., 209
Susan C., 209, 210
William R., Dr., 209, 210
Lewis, Aubrey C., 22
Howard, 23
James, 20
John, 20
Nathan B., 20
Nathan B. (2), 19, 21
Nathan R., 23
Nettie, 22
Rowena K., 22
Lippitt, Charles, 328
Christopher, 328
Henry, 329, 330
Henry F., Col., 328, 329
John, 328
John B., 329
Lucy, 329
Marie L., 329
Mary A., 329, 330
Moses, 328
Warren, 329
Locke, Albert N., 350
Ebenezer, 350
Helen M., 351
Ira, 350
Joshua, 350
Josiah, 350
Sidney E., 350, 351
William, 350
Lodge, Anna C., 25
George C., 25
Giles, 23
Henry C., 23
John, 23
John E., 23
John E. (2), 25
Lord, Ebenezer, 96
Esther, 96
Gershom, 96
Nathan, 96
Samuel, Capt., 96
Sarah, 132
Thomas, 132
William, 132
Lyman, Isaac, 186
John, 186
Mary E., 186
Moses, 186
Richard, 186
Theodore, 186

McCausland, Addie, 257
John, 256, 257
William, 256
McCusker, Alice, 292
John, 292
John P., 291, 292
Margaret A., 292
McKnight, Caroline H. T., 357
Elliott J., 357
Gilbert, 356
Levi G., 356
Manchester (Ancient Lineage), 52, 53, 54, 55, 56
Manchester, Archer, 58, 91
Deborah, 58, 65, 92
Elizabeth, 58, 91
Thomas, 57
Zebedee, 58, 65, 91
Mansfield, Elizabeth, 129
John, Sir, 127
Joseph, 128
Richard, 127
Marsden, George, Dr., 221
Mary E., 221
Mathews, Abby C., 335, 337
Andrew F., 334
George W., 334, 335, 337
William P., Dr., 334
Mathewson (Matteson), Earl, Dr., 159
Henry, 157
Joseph, 157, 158
Randolph, 159
Rufus, 158, 159

Rufus W., Dr., 156, 158, 162
Susan E., 159, 162
Miller, Edna, 299
Frederick, 299
Pardon, 299
Moody, Caleb, 97
Eliza, 98
John, 98
Joseph, Rev., 98
Samuel, Rev., 97
Thomas, 98
William, 97
Morgan, Christopher, 323, 324
Christopher, Col., 323
Christopher L., 324
Edith M., 324
Elijah S., 325, 326
James, 323, 325, 326, 328
John, 323
Richard W., 324
Sarah F., 327, 328
William, 323
William, Col., 324
William A., Capt., 323
Morse, Anthony, 297
Benjamin, 297
Edmund, 297
Elizabeth, 297
Hazen, 297
Henry D., 297
Moses, 297
Peter, 297
William, 297

Nash, Abigail, 237, 249
Experience, 237
Jacob, Lieut., 237, 249
James, 237
James, Ens., 237
Mary, 237
Nicholls, Antony, 125
Elizabeth, 127
Francis, 125
Francis, Serg., 125, 126
Isaac, 126, 127
Joseph, 127
Robert, 125
Thomas, 125
Nichols, Charles P., 106
Irene, 106
John, 105, 106
Noyes, Charles F., 333
Fanny E., 333

O'Brien, Edward, 221
Elizabeth V., 222
James F. (Jim), 221
Jane, 277
Joseph F., Dr., 276
Maurice, 276
Thomas, 222
William, 222

Palmer, Joseph, 183
Mary, 183
Simeon, 183
Thomas, 183
William, 183
Parmelee, John, 10
John, Jr., 11
Jonathan, 12
Joseph, 13
Joshua, 11
Oliver, 12
Rhoda, 13
Parsons, Benjamin, 315
Charles O., 314, 316
Horace K., 315
Joseph, Cornet, 315
Josiah, 315
Mary C., 319
Philip, 315
Priscilla, 319
Thomas, Sir, 315
Poole, Edward, Capt., 244
Joseph, 244, 245
Joseph, Capt., 244
Ruth, 244, 245
Samuel, 244
Sarah, 244

Porter, Daniel, Dr., 119, 120, 123
Hannah, 120, 123
Margaret, 121, 131
Richard, 252
Ruth, 252
Timothy, Dr., 120, 131
Prentice, Elizabeth, 284
Ephraim, 282, 283
George E., 280, 284
John D., 283
Joseph, 282
Manassah, 282
Samuel, 282
Thomas, Capt., 281
Thomas Q., 282
Prescott, Charles H., Col., 211
Ellen S., 214
James L., 211

Rand, Alice N., 181
Erlon W., 181
Fred W., 181
Grace, 181
Randall, John, 250
Robert, 250
Susanna, 250
Reed (Reade), Alice, 237, 253
Esther, 253, 254
Mary, 254
Obadiah, 253
William, 237, 253, 255
Robens, Burt, 339
Caroline J., 339
Lee C., 338
Newton J., 338
Rugg, Amos, 166
Clarissa, 166, 167
Daniel, 166
Frederic W., 166, 167
John, 166
Lurella R., 167
Myra A., 167
Robert B., 167
Thomas, 166
William S., Capt., 166, 167

Sargent, Annie, 322
Fred L., 321
John G., 223
John H., 223
Levi, 321
Mary L., 224
Ray, 322
Sawtelle, Hezekiah, 167
Jonathan, 167
Obidiah, 167
Rebecca, 167
Richard, 167
Solomon, 167
Sears, Chauncey H., 226, 227
Fannie E., 196
Georgiana T., 228
Henry G., 192, 195
Isaiah C., Capt., 227
Jonathan, 193, 194
Paul, Capt., 193
Richard, 192, 227
Roy H., 228
Samuel, Capt., 193
Stillman, 195
Shaw, Abraham, 252
Bridget, 252
Shepherd, Edith, 147
Edward, 144
Henry, 144, 145
James, 144
John, 144
Levi, Dr., 144
Samuel, 144
Thomas, 144
Thomas M., 143, 144, 146
Shove, Annie H., 201
Charles M., 199, 200
Charles O., 200
George, 199
Laura, 201
Lucy, 201
Margaret, 201
Margery, 199
Skinner, Dorcas, 131
Ebenezer, Serg., 131, 132

Gideon, 131
Sarah, 131, 132
Thomas, 130
Smith, Abby S., 335, 337
Daniel, 336
John, 336
Joseph, 336
Joseph, Col., 336
Joseph E., 335, 337
Spalding, Edward, 102, 103
Hannah, 102, 103
John, 103
Willard, 102, 103
Spencer, Anna M., 356
Charles D., 355
Simeon, Rev., 355
Stockton, Howard, 190, 191
Howard, Jr., 192
John, 190
Lawrence M., 191
Lucius W., 191
Mary, 191
Philip, 192
Philip, Rev., 191
Philip A., 191
Richard, 190
Richard, Lieut., 190
Stoughton, Henry E., 152
John, 152
Laura E., 152
Nathaniel, 152
Thomas, 152
Thomas, Rev., 151
Thomas P., 152
Sumner, Frank C., 171
George G., 171
Henry P., Rev., 171
John W., 171
Mary L., 172
Roger, 171
William, Dr., 171
Sweetser, Benjamin, 104, 105
Jacob, 104
Samuel, 104, 105
Samuel S., 105, 107
Seth, 104
Susan C., 105, 107

Thacher (Thatcher), Antony, 75, 96
Elizabeth, 77, 96
Mary, 77
Peter, Rev., 73
Thomson, John, 254
Mary, 254
Tilley, John, 72
Townsend, Elmer, 310
Henry E., Dr., 310
Isaac, 309, 310
Jeremiah, 310
Josephine, 310
Robert E. (R. Elmer), 309, 310
Robert E., Jr., 310
Samuel, 309
Thomas, 309
William, 310
Trumbull, Alexandrine N., 344
Daniel, 343
Elizabeth M., 344
Harriet R., 344
Jonathan, 343, 344
Jonathan, Gov., 343
Turell, Daniel, Capt., 308
Joseph, 308
Mary, 308
Tuttle, [illegible]niel, 117, 129
Jo[illegible].16
Ma[illegible], 117, 129
Samuel, 116
William, 116

Vannais, Alfred, 352
Anna, 353
Francis A., 354
George L., 352
Leon E., 354
Vivian, Clifford W., Dr., 272
Nina M., 272

Wakelee (Wakelyn), Ebenezer, 113, 127
Elizabeth, 113, 127

Henry, 113
James, 113
Walsh, Bridget, 229
David I., Hon., 229
James, 229
Ward, Emma M., 215
George M., Dr., 215
Sullivan L., 215
Wardwell (Wardell), Benjamin, 43, 44, 50, 51, 58, 65, 92
Elizabeth, 44, 58, 65, 92
Henry, 45
Katherine, 44, 50, 51
Lascelle, 40
Mary, 43, 71
Richard, 40
Sarah L., 46
Uzal (Lascelle), 42
William, 40, 43, 71
Warner, Daniel, 177
Hunt, 178
John, 176
Joseph, 177, 178
Luther J., 176, 177, 181
Mark, 176
Mark, Jr., 176
Mary W., 178, 181
William, 176
Welton, Anna, 111, 121
Anne, 110, 117
Dorcas, 110, 118
George W., 111, 113
Harriet, 111
John, 110
John, Capt., 110, 118
Mary, 111, 113
Richard, 110, 117
Richard F., 110, 121
White, Benjamin, 204
Daniel, 204
Edward, 288
Elijah, 288
Faith, 204
James, 288
Joseph, 288
Lydia J., 289
Nicholas, 288
Peregrine, 204
Rufus, 288
Stillman, 288
William, 204
Whitmarsh, Christian, 246, 251
Ebenezer, 246, 251
John, 246
Lydia, 245, 246
Richard, 245, 246
Wilcox, Clara E., 190
Edward, 188
Elias, 188
Elisha, 188
Hezekiah, 188
Jesse, Capt., 188
Rowland H., Capt., 188, 189
Stephen, 188
Williams, Daniel, 162
Diana, 162
Woodruff, Jeremiah, Rev., 3
Kaomeo E., 5
Rollin S., Hon., 3

Xiques, Andrés, 37
Jaime, 37
Juan, 37
Lorenzo, 37
Pedro, 37

Young, Elsie M., 268
John E., 268